Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1881-1882

00133109

BOMBAY BRANCH
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REPORT

ON THE

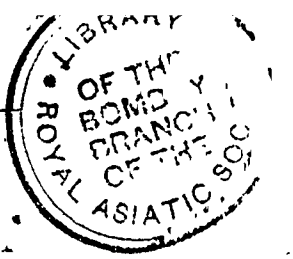
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

133169

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1881-82.



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1882.

00133109

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

Introductory.

THE record of the year is briefly one of peace and plenty, and, with the exception of an insignificant disturbance among the Bhils of the Mahi Kántha, profound quiet has prevailed. Crime has decreased and education has progressed. The harvests have been abundant, prices have fallen to a lower level than they had reached for many years, and the condition of the labouring poor has been one of unmixed satisfaction. Indeed, the fall in prices has given rise to an uneasy feeling that cultivation is not remunerative; but if against this is set the fact that cultivation has increased, especially in the Southern Marátha Country, where the traces of famine are rapidly being obliterated, and that the revenue has been collected with ease, and, further, that the rayat has had no occasion to resort to the sávkár to mortgage his land, it will be reasonable to conclude that the uneasiness is nothing but the disappointment of being baulked of those high prices which used to prevail. The export trade is progressing by leaps and bounds, and a fair part of this increase is due to the great development of the local trade in cotton and wheat, while the facilities given by the Rájputána Railway have increased the trade of the port by the traffic of the North-West.

The trade of the port of Bombay has been enormous; and the Prince's Dock, lately a burden upon the Port Trust, has not had accommodation enough for the crowd of steamers that seek to enjoy its conveniences. Capital has been abundant, production has been active, new mills and

presses have been added to the number in operation, and merchants are known to have had a profitable year. The reproach of possessing a large tract of country unprotected from the horrors of famine is now in course of being removed by the construction of the Southern Marátha system of railways, while the Níra and Gokák canals and the Mhasvad and other tanks will, when completed, add materially to the area which may be cultivated independently of the season. War has ceased, and, suitably to crown a successful year, the last restraints upon trade have been swept away, and the country is now in the enjoyment of an almost ideal perfection in free trade, while the long-deferred promise of an equalisation of salt duties has been fulfilled.

His Excellency the Governor.

In July 1881 His Excellency the Governor Sir James Fergusson made a short trip to Sholápur, where he opened the water-works for the supply of the town from the Ekrúk Tank, and returned to Poona *viâ* Ahmednagar, taking the opportunity to visit a part of the country he had not seen before. In August he opened the water-works at Thána and visited Broach to inspect the imposing structure of the Narbada Bridge and to decide upon the site for the junction of the Broach and Jambusar Railway. The Right Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff landed at Bombay in October on his way to Madras and was received by His Excellency, who soon afterwards, in company with the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, undertook a tour in the Southern Marátha Country, following generally the line of the proposed railway and visiting the irrigation works in progress of construction, when the Chiefs of the Native States through whose territories he passed had an opportunity of receiving and meeting His Excellency at their own capitals. Returning to Bombay in December His Excellency proceeded to Baroda at Christmas to represent the Viceroy at the imposing ceremonial of the installation of His Highness the Gáekwár, and after the festivities visited Ahmedabad on his way to Cutch and Káthiáwár. His Excellency was charged to present to the Thákor of Bhávnagar at Rájkot the well-merited

honour of a K.C.S.I., but at Bhúj received the melancholy intelligence of the saddest of domestic bereavements which recalled him to Bombay. The deep sense of a private sorrow and the genuine and unfeigned grief of the people found expression in numbers of addresses of condolence in which they bore testimony to their appreciation of the high worth and amiable qualities of the good and gentle lady who had passed away, and these sincere evidences of the public sorrow were fully appreciated and duly acknowledged by His Excellency, who has since necessarily led a retired life though engrossed with the graver duties of his high position.

States restored to Chiefs.

The State of I'dar has been handed over to its young Chief, who has had the advantage of a training in the Rájkumár College. He travelled over the State in company with the Political Officer to learn the methods of administration, and one of his first acts has been to assign, as a free gift, the land which is required for a road to connect Dákor with Modása, on which no transit duties will be levied. The road will be made by Government with a view to relieve the traffic from the strangling effect of the transit duties which are levied in the numerous petty States of the Mahi Kántha. The State of Sunth was restored to its Chief on attaining his majority, and the majority of the Thákor of Wadhwán was anticipated by nearly a year, relying upon his prudence and good sense. The little State of Mhaisál had been removed in 1872 from the charge of the Chief of Sángli, to whom it is subordinate, on the ground of mismanagement, but Government have now seen reason to restore it.

Kolhápur.

The State of Kolhápur has again lapsed to a provisional administration. Not many years ago a gifted youth succeeded to the government, and died soon afterwards while on a tour in Europe, and with the permission of Government his widow adopted the present Rája, then a bright and intelligent boy; but the promise of a great career has been disappointed by the mental disease under which the young prince is labouring. For many months

it was hoped that he would recover, and change of scene and of diversions were tried, but failed to produce any satisfactory effect, until a committee of experienced doctors were reluctantly obliged to admit that there was no longer any hope of recovery. A Regency has, therefore, been nominated, with the Chief of Kágal as President, assisted by three of the chief officers of State, who will transact public business in the name of the Rája, but without the power of imposing taxation, except with the consent of Government. The choice of this Chief, himself a near relation and friend of the late Rája and a well-educated and intelligent person, has proved both popular and successful. The Regent manifests an active interest in the affairs of the State.

It was only natural that the native mind should have been deeply stirred by the misfortunes of the young prince; but in endeavouring to account for a calamity from which no human science or care could save him it is to be regretted that certain Marátha papers should have imputed base motives to the chief officer of the State and should have charged him with having a personal interest in prolonging the illness of the Rája. Accusations so virulent and circumstantial could only be refuted as widely and publicly as they had been made by an impartial judicial inquiry, which in the end demonstrated the utter baselessnes of the charges, and the calumniators suffered the penalties appropriate to their offence. It would be impolitic to check a fair and candid criticism of the acts of public officers or to appear to use the criminal courts as instruments to stifle the expression of public opinion; but in this case the abuse of a free press was apparent; and although, on its being proved that the documents, upon which the defence relied, were obvious forgeries, the accused persons tendered apologies to the prosecutor, this did not avail with the High Court to avert a suitable punishment.

Administrative Improvements

Turning to the improvements which have been made by Native Chiefs in their estates, the abolition of the custom of forced labour, or rather of customary unpaid labour, in

Cambay may be noticed, and the establishment of a model farm in the Báriya State, which promises to effect much good in that backward part of the country. The practice of adding 25 per cent. to the revenue due by a defaulter has been abolished in Janjira, and in Jath the opportunity of the direct administration of the State has been taken to abolish a number of oppressive cesses which were necessary. A few years ago this State was handed over to Government indebted and impoverished, with its affairs in inextricable confusion; but, although in the interval it has been scourged by famine, it is now practically free from debt after the discharge of about 5 lákhs of obligations. Its affairs have been reduced to order, reforms have been made in all its departments, and it will now be in a position to spend a suitable proportion of its revenue on the public works which will be necessary in connection with the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway.

Alienations.

An inquiry into alienations is apparently not peculiar to the British administration, for such inquiries into allowances and into rent-free lands have been carried on in Kolhápur since 1845, although in a desultory way. The proceedings of late have not given satisfaction to the public; and His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, when at Kolhápur, took the opportunity to inquire into these complaints, which has resulted in an offer to recognise all titles to alienations on payment of a small quit-rent, and this offer will probably be accepted and the inquiry brought to a speedy close. In Sángli inquiries into alienations are almost finished, and in Jath the quit-rents imposed on unauthorised ináms have added considerably to the revenue. In Cambay the Nawáb has commenced a similar inquiry and is proceeding with caution, while in Cutch the Chief does not hesitate to attach endowments which are indebted, or which are perverted from the uses for which they were set apart.

Surveys.

The survey is now being introduced, wherever practicable, into almost every State. Cutch has been surveyed, and the occupancy right is only conceded to those cultivators who can show that they have improved their estates

by sinking wells or in other ways. In Pálanpúr similar work has been commenced and in Jawhár it is going on, although slowly. The settlements already made in Kolhápur have added materially to the revenue, and waste lands are rapidly being brought under cultivation. In the Southern Maratha States and especially in Rámdurg it is said that land is being taken up in the hope that the survey rates will be lower than the present rates. Survey is being carried on also in Bhor and Aundh; and in Sávantvádi the revised rates, against which the people remonstrated, were thought to be too high, and were reduced. The rates in Bánsda produce less than the old farming system, and in Sachín the work has had to be stopped temporarily, as there was no establishment available. Janjira is also about to be surveyed. In the estates of Thákors and others under the management of Government it is generally found that the rents are too high and press unduly upon the cultivators, and it is proposed to apply the survey settlement to them also.

Forests. Considerable progress has been made in setting apart land for forests in Native States, and the Chiefs are gradually evincing an enlightened desire to follow the lead of Government in this matter. The I'dar State borrowed the services of a forest officer who surveyed the forest lands, and has proposed to set aside 113 square miles as forest. Large reserves have been formed in Sávantvádi, and in Kolhápur all cuttings within five miles of the crest of the hills have been prohibited, and an attempt is being made to put a stop to or regulate kumri cultivation. In Bhor a good deal of land has been demarcated in the Níra and the Musa valleys, but the forests in the Gir, in Káthiáwár, require more attention. In Báriya the forests have been greatly denuded since the approach of the railway, but measures will now be taken to conserve them. Land has been taken up in 42 villages in Akalkot; and in Jath, which is thinly populated, a great part of the bare hill-sides might be put under forest.

Police. Crime has greatly decreased both in the number of offences and in their gravity, the stimulant of want

having in a great measure been absent and the gradual development of a better police having also had its effect. In Pálanpur it has been necessary to stimulate the exertions of the village police by enforcing the local responsibility in every case in which the robbers have not been followed in hot pursuit; and in one case, where evidence could not be obtained regarding a local riot in which swords had been used, a fine of Rs. 400 was recovered from the village of Sumao. The internal peace of the States was profound and was scarcely disturbed by anything higher than a street brawl or an ordinary robbery. In one case only did a small body of Jats in Káthiáwár, well armed and mounted, make a rapid descent upon a distant village, but their pursuit and capture were creditably performed by the local police.

Bhil Risings.

It was otherwise with the peace of the frontier. Bhil risings had occurred beyond the border in Meywár and infected this restless and excitable race. The Chief of Pol, in Mahi Kántha, was besieged for a week in his capital, and concessions were extorted from him and another Chief. Cattle-lifting then became common, but was soon suppressed,—the Bhils having lost heart after the repulse of their attack upon Gallora, where they were beaten off by the police with the loss of three killed. Later in the year the carriage of the Political Agent was plundered in the mistaken belief that it contained a large amount of treasure; but, as the robbers were promptly arrested, the excitement and alarm consequent on so daring a robbery died out. Special commissioners possessing long experience of the Bhils were appointed to enquire into the causes and nature of the disorders, and detachments of native infantry were for a time quartered in the disturbed districts. Some of the worst offenders were apprehended and convicted, and villages concerned were compelled to make restitution in kind. Prudent measures were taken to maintain order, and according to the custom of the country the village bards have given their personal security for the peace of the disturbed villages. As any infraction of the bond is supposed to entail the most

dreadful torments here and hereafter upon the culprits, it is to be hoped that the religious instincts being enlisted upon the side of order, the lawless habits of the people will be restrained, and an era of order and quiet may now be introduced.

It is difficult to assign any good reason for these disturbances; the harvests have been good and prices cheap, and, moreover, the material condition of the Bhils has greatly improved and they are said to be better off than the Bhils in Khándesh. They live in better houses and their women are better clad and wear ornaments, but perhaps a revival of their old predatory instincts must occasionally be expected in the transition from the nomadic and restless state to the more regular and settled pursuits of agricultural life. In the Rájpipla territory also the Bhils created some disturbance, but this was perhaps due to the misgovernment of the Rája, and the rising quickly subsided on a promise of a patient hearing and inquiry into their grievances.

The case of the Mahárāj or high priest of the Vaishnavs in Káthiáwár, who was imprisoned on conviction of complicity in a post-office robbery and disposing of the stolen property, excited the strongest emotion among his followers, and the excitement extended to the city of Bombay, where shops were closed and business was suspended in sympathy with the prisoner. The case is mentioned as a curious instance of how little the popular ideas have been acted upon by the levelling process of English law, which is not a respecter of persons, for a whole community was found clamouring that their priest should be above the law. It is not so long since that the Bráhmans were exempt from hanging or whipping; but their peculiar privileges are no longer recognised, and it was perhaps necessary that a great example should serve to impress upon the Vaishnavs the practical lesson of equality before the law.

The members of the Kolhápur Local Corps and the force in Sávantvádi have been allowed pensions for old and approved service—a measure which has greatly

increased the popularity, and will probably increase the efficiency of these bodies. In Káthiáwár police service used to be rather despised, but of late a very much higher class of men has been seeking to be enrolled. Considering the small pay which is given and the loose organisation which generally prevails, the measure of success which is attained by the police in Native States is fairly respectable.

Prisoners.

The prisoners are generally well cared for and confined in good prisons; and some States, of which Bhor is specially mentioned, are said to possess excellent prisons. The only serious prison outbreak which occurred was at Khairpur, in Sind, where the prisoners disarmed a negligent guard; but instead of escaping waited to loot the jail, which gave the Mir's son an opportunity to cut off their retreat and compel them to surrender after a siege of five days.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal and civil justice is generally entrusted to men who have some acquaintance with the law and procedure of British courts, and the tendency is to employ an increasing number of such men. The Chiefs, as a rule, pay great regard to the representations of Political Agents on such matters, and in Pálanpur very great reforms were made in this respect. Rájpipla is the only State in which Government had reason to take notice of the misgovernment of the Rája, and it may be hoped that, before the next year's report is written, the reforms directed by Government will have been carried out.

The perfection of the courts of justice in different States naturally varies according to their wealth and intelligence. In Káthiáwár, besides the courts of the different Chiefs themselves, the Rájasthánik Court for the settlement of the claims of the Chiefs upon their powerful vassals has worked so satisfactorily that the States have determined to continue it until 1885. The change wrought in the habits of the people by the establishment of a system of police and regular courts is so marked that in place of the lawless country it used to be, infected by bandits and

outlaws, it is now as peaceable as an ordinary English district. From such large States as Kolhápur and Káthiáwár, where justice is administered upon English models, we may turn to the arcadian simplicity of Nárukot in which there is no civil court, and the people are so primitive that every offender who was arrested admitted his guilt, or to the little State of Daphlápur consisting of six villages, governed by a widow lady who sits to dispose of cases and suits as a magistrate and judge.

Finances. The finances of the different States are generally in a satisfactory condition. Phaltan being to some extent embarrassed, the Chief of that State has applied to be relieved of the management until his debts have been settled, and the Government of India has accordingly sanctioned a loan of 2¼ lákhs for this purpose. A loan for a similar purpose has also been granted to Kurundvád. In Cambay skilful finance has enabled the Minister to reduce the debt from 5 lákhs to 3 lákhs and to reduce the rate of interest from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent. The cyclone of 12th July did immense damage in Navánagar, and the public loss is estimated at 9 lákhs, which the State can ill-afford to lose, as great efforts are being made to pay off a load of 21 lákhs of debt. In Pálitána the long-pending dispute regarding the payment to be made by the Shráwaks for protection of pilgrims visiting the shrines of Shetrunja has been settled. The charge will now be Rs. 2 a head instead of a lump sum of Rs. 10,000, and this change will probably return a larger profit to the

Abkári. Chief. The ábkári or excise system has been generally assimilated in most States to that in force in British India, and Government have arranged to supply the States with opium at a reduced rate of duty or pass-fee, as it is called. In Cutch and Káthiáwár the Chiefs objected to the allowance of one-fifth of the duty, but Government have now been pleased to remit one-third, relying upon the willing co-operation of the Chiefs to prevent smuggling and to carry out the policy of Government. In other States a greater or less allowance has been made according to circumstances, and the policy so far has been highly successful;

in fact the tendency, especially in the Rewa Kántha, is to apply for more opium than can be used in the State itself. The management of the manufacture and sale of spirits has generally been leased to Government for three years on terms profitable to the States, and the tree-tax has been reduced in Sávantvádi to an amount intermediate between the tax in Goa and in Ratnágiri, to discourage by a graduated scale the practice of smuggling.

Public Works.

The progress in public works is highly satisfactory. In Cutch His Excellency Sir James Fergusson laid the foundation of the Alfred High School, and an expenditure of 3 lákhs evinces a satisfactory activity in public works. The Mándvi breakwater has been completed at great expense, and efforts are being made to deepen the channel, while a new line of coasting steamers runs between Mándvi and Bombay, calling at Káthiáwár ports. The spirited policy of the Thákor of Bhávnagar has earned for him the well-merited honour of a K.C.S.I. In one year alone he has spent 23 lákhs on the Bhávnagar Railway, thus nearly completing a most useful work, besides decorating his capital with public buildings at a cost of 3 lákhs. The railway has brought great prosperity to his State, as the increase in cotton shipped from the port of Bhávnagar testifies, and it is gratifying to observe that already it is expected to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. This success has inspired the Nawáb of Junágad to project a line to connect the railway with the port of Verával through his capital, and the Thákor of Morvi proposes to join Wadhwán to Rájkot. The latter has introduced the electric light into his new palace. Altogether nearly 50 lákhs was spent on public works in Káthiáwár; several of the Chiefs being busy with their new palaces, but not forgetting roads as feeders to the railway, or schools. The Chief of Navánagar spent 1½ lákhs in repairing the damage done by the storm, and Rs. 25,000 was spent on the Girásia school at Wadhwán. The public buildings at Junágad are extremely handsome, and the new hospital building at Bhávnagar possesses great architectural merits.

The expenditure in Kolhápur was 7½ lákhs on public works, chiefly on the great storage tanks, the palace, the hospital and roads. The Southern Marátha Railway will pass the town of Kolhápur at a distance of about 30 miles, and the numerous roads already completed must prove eminently useful. About 1½ lákhs were spent on public works in the Southern Marátha States and chiefly in Miraj and Jamkhandi. In Sángli Rs. 41,000 was spent and in Sávantvádi 1¼ lákhs.

Education. Each year is marked by the continued progress of education. In ten years the number of scholars in Cutch has increased four-fold, while in Káthiáwár there are now 630 schools and 36,000 scholars, and in imitation of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot an attempt has been made to establish a Girásia or yeoman school at Wadhwán. It has been fairly successful, the boys being intelligent and possessing frank and easy manners. Kolhápur possesses 154 schools and 9,000 scholars. The Rájárám College has never been numerously attended, but the number of families is not numerous in that neighbourhood who can afford the expenses incidental to residence there. The Rájkumár College has done incalculable good; but here, too, the number of young Chiefs available for tuition has lately declined from natural causes. Two brothers of Chiefs went last year to the University of Cambridge, and one intends to remain until he has taken his degree.

Some interest is being taken in girls' schools, the Chief of Rádhanpur in particular being greatly interested in them, and their number is increasing. There is a large number of indigenous schools in Native States, and the practice in the Mahi Kántha is for each boy in turn to provide the master's food, trifling money presents being given on holidays. A school for young Thákors is proposed to be established at Vajiria in the Rewa Kántha, and the Chiefs are contributing towards the cost. Mussalmán education is very forward in Janjira, where the Mahomedans support the greater number of the 46 private schools, and have applied for assistance to open a girls' school. The Chief of Phaltan feelingly complains of the poverty and

ignorance of his people who do not appreciate the value of education—"Their ignorance, coupled with their poverty, render the work of securing the attendance of their children a very difficult and painful task."

Progress.

In the extension of education, the prosecution of public works, the establishment of regular courts of justice, the entertainment of a police, the adoption of the survey and the provision for the sick, the Native States of to-day are very different from the Native States of some years ago. Mutual feuds and jealousies have been healed and a healthy rivalry in progress has been stimulated and developed. The younger Chiefs have been educated in English colleges, have been trained in manly exercises, and have acquired the manners and feelings of English gentlemen, and now in the government of their States many of them carry into practice the principles which have been carefully implanted into them at school. The old order is giving place to the new, and the suspicious and jealous exclusiveness which used to characterise so many of them has been dispelled by the light of a higher knowledge and a wider experience. A few years ago it would not have been possible to have witnessed such a scene as that at Rájkot, where the Chiefs assembled to celebrate the occasion of the presentation to the Thákor of Bhávnagar of the decoration already mentioned. The utmost good feeling and cordiality prevailed, and the Chiefs vied with each other in hospitality and delighted in friendly reunions; and whatever may be said regarding the burden of maintaining princely courts there can be no doubt that their state is in consonance with the feelings and ideas of the people. When their administration is respectable they may even furnish an element of political strength, while they also do something to break up the dead level of native society which is an unconscious effect of British rule. Colonel Barton has also well written:—"The numerous petty courts and their people form a large body of rich resident landlords spending their rents on their estates; and the ministers, officials and landlords of various station and

wealth contribute to impart a brisk vitality to the progress and general well-being of the country." In the provinces of Káthiáwár, of which he speaks, the results of improved administration are specially apparent.

Some of the Chiefs are complimented by the Political Agents. Bhávnagar, in Káthiáwár, is referred to as having achieved the distinction of being the leading State in the province under its enlightened administration. Bhor, in Deccan, is administered by a Chief who in all that comes before him energetically does his duty. Jamkhandi is said to be undoubtedly the best-managed of the Southern Marátha States, and the rule of the Chief of Kurundvád (Junior) is characterised as just and mild.

The acquisition of the lands of Shaikh Othmán, near Aden, has enabled the authorities to reduce the overcrowded state of the Settlement and free it from the presence of a large body of the poorest classes who live from hand to mouth and who are fruitful causes of disease and crime. A new town has been laid out, and people are induced to go there by the exemption of all rates and taxes for two years. The Resident has endeavoured to keep the peace between the tribes, and succeeded in settling the disputes regarding the boundary between the Abdali and the Fadhli, but he was unable to prevent hostilities between Makála and Shehr, which ended in the supplanting, with the assistance of a British naval force, of the former, who has retired to Zanzibár. The year was unfortunately marked by the outbreak of cholera which fortunately was confined to a portion of the Settlement, but extended to the Arab tribes in the interior.

Surveys. The admirable series of topographical maps published by Government keep the public informed of the work of this useful department. Their clearness and accuracy are remarkable, and it will not be long before the position of the remotest parts of the Presidency will be accurately determined and the work made available to the public at a moderate price. Already excellent maps of the Deccan districts are available, and about 8,000 additional square miles were mapped during the year, half the

work being done in Cutch and the Southern Marátha Country.

Revenue Surveys.

There is nothing particular to remark about the original revenue surveys, which are being pushed forward, chiefly in Kánara, Ratnágiri and Sind, but it is satisfactory to find that a good deal of work has also been done in the Native States of Kolhápur and in the Southern Marátha Country. The estates of indebted Thákors in Broach and Kaira which have come under management disclose a considerable amount of rack-renting, and it is proposed to introduce the survey with a view to place rents on a more equitable footing.

When the original settlements for thirty years began to fall in, the revenue survey system entered into the second phase of its existence. In the first phase the dominant principle which had guided the counsels of Government was one of extreme moderation. The survey found the country half a desert, thinly populated, and the people miserably poor, and in thirty years the change has been little short of a revolution. The difference cannot, of course, be attributed solely to the survey. The steady rise in prices, occasioned partly by a considerable expenditure on public works and the increase of trade culminating in the almost fabulous rise of prices during the American war, was the cause of an unprecedented extension of cultivation and of an increase in all the indications of agricultural prosperity, but the thirty years' settlement under the survey system made it possible for the rayat to reap the full benefit from the harvest of prosperity which had ripened around him. The inevitable reaction set in, and it is unfortunate that the settlements should have expired just when there were unmistakable signs of the commencement of a period of depression. The re-settlements made at that time were somewhat influenced by the impression that the decline was temporary, but after a time the re-settlements were again considered and reduced.

How far old measurements should be final.

Two great questions naturally came up for discussion: first, to what extent the measurements of the first survey should hold good, and, second, how much of the "unearned

increment" should be appropriated by Government in enhancing the rates. It was declared to be "obviously most desirable to avoid the annoyance to the people and cost to the State of a re-survey and re-classification even at a slight loss to the revenue", except in the case of those parts which had been measured in the infancy of the survey and before the method of assessment had been systematised. But in practice it was found that little was saved by abstaining from re-measuring the land. The first survey had necessarily left large blocks on single fields for which there was no occupant, but the progress of cultivation made it necessary that the block should be divided among the different cultivators, each being made responsible for his particular plot. Nor did the first survey make a sufficient difference between the best and the worst soils, the latter being highly assessed in proportion; and as this difference is now recognised, it is necessary to apply the correction to the original classification. Therefore in re-settling a district it is found necessary to make so many reductions in the size of large fields and alterations in others, and also to examine the classification of so large a percentage of the survey numbers that the difference in cost between a thorough re-survey and this process of examination and correction would perhaps be very small. Still the original survey was made with a commendable degree of accuracy, and the extent of the work to be done over again will be inconsiderable in many parts, while the annoyance to the people is a material element in the determination of the question.

Share of unearned increment to be claimed by Government.

The share of the unearned increment to be appropriated by Government in a revision of settlement is a more difficult and complicated problem. In the absence of any precise knowledge of the cost of cultivation, the maintenance of the cultivator and his family and the surplus available for rent, it is only possible to proceed on the basis of past facts. The original survey was eminently successful, and apparently left a large majority of the gross produce to the credit of the producer.

Having regard, therefore, to the difference in prices under the old settlement and at the present period, and admitting that the cultivator has a right to share in the increased profits of his land, the enjoyment of which during many years of the original settlement has accustomed him to a higher standard of domestic comfort, it was ruled several years ago that the assessment should never be more than doubled in individual cases, but this was practically restricted by the limitation of the increase on any one village to 66 per cent., and on a group of villages settled under the same conditions to 33 per cent. This ruling, though only formally declared to be applicable to certain Deccan Collectorates, may be regarded as guiding the operations and proposals of the survey in all the districts of the Presidency proper.

The Government of India have decided that, having regard to the cost of revision operations, to the harassment of the people during their currency, and to their effects in checking improvement and affecting the value of property, a revision of settlement should not be undertaken unless the annual increase expected would be about 20 per cent. of the cost, and should not be commenced at all if the increase would be less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the depressed condition of agriculture resulting from the famine the increase of assessment on revision was reduced for three years to within 20 per cent. on the rates of the old settlements. The abundant harvests of the last two years have greatly contributed to improve the condition of the Deccan, and it is hoped that the people will now be found to have recovered sufficiently to admit of the collection of the full revised rates from next year.

Nevása revised settlement.

A large part of the táluka of Nevása was re-measured before the receipt of these orders, and it has been re-settled during the year. The progress made since 1851-52, when the original settlement was made, has been marked, the area under cultivation has nearly doubled, and the revenue has risen from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 1,09,000. It is now within a few miles of the railway and the old tracks have been transformed into high roads, well metalled and bridged. The average price of the staple food-grain, jowári, was 55 sers for the rupee in the first decade and only 24 sers in the last decade of the settlement, but in the latter period the price was affected by the famine. Lately the price has been 30 to 40 sers for the rupee, and under these circumstances the rates have been increased—on the best land from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, and this will show that whereas at the beginning of the first settlement the farmer had to sell 70 sers of jowári to pay the assessment, he will now be required to part with only 55 sers. Had the present price of 70 sers been taken as the basis of a revised settlement, the amount would be at least Rs. 1-12-0, or an increase of 8 annas an acre; and it will be admitted that in making an advance of only 2 annas or 3 pence and giving 6 annas to the farmer, extreme moderation has been exercised, and that he has been allowed to retain three-fourths of the unearned increment. Moreover, however unsafe it may be to predict the range of future prices, yet it is reasonable to suppose that prices in the late bountiful season were lower than they are likely to be in an average of future years. In fact prices are now (December 1882) about 20 per cent. higher than at this time last year. In the thriving táluka of Málvan a settlement has been made for the first time which has increased the revenue by 22 per cent., and in Kánara, parts of Sirsi, Supa and Honávar have been surveyed and settled. The country is naturally protected

Málvan.

Kánara.

from famine, and the tropical plantations of the supári and cocoanut, the pán and the pepper vine bear silent evidence of the natural richness of the land. Hitherto the assessment has been levied at a guess upon the extent of cultivation, and the inequalities of this mode of assessment are now superseded by the accuracy of the survey, which has been welcomed by the people. In the Native State of Kolhápur the settlement of 60 villages has caused an increase of 5 per cent. on the old revenue.

City Survey. Ahmedabad

The City Survey of Ahmedabad has at length been concluded after operations and enquiries extending over seventeen and a half years. It has already proved of great benefit in preventing the inveterate habit of encroaching upon public land; and although the financial result shows a deficit of Rs. 84,599, there is every reason to believe that by the sale or lease of the vacant land this temporary loss will be soon converted into a substantial surplus. The population is increasing, and the land, which is valuable, has already fetched prices varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 325 per square yard. In Dhárwár and Hubli the mapping work is nearly complete.

Great extension of cultivation.

Except in the exceptional districts of Sind and the Panch Maháls the best lands may be said to be fully occupied. In Khándesh perhaps some good land is still available and also in Kánara, but in both of these districts the want of labour is a check upon cultivation, which, however, is being rapidly overcome in Khándesh. The Deccan districts suffered so severely in the famine that it is only natural that the land which was thrown out of cultivation should be gradually re-occupied; but the rapid recovery of these unfortunate districts, helped as it has been by bountiful seasons, has been astonishing. In this year over 100,000 acres have been re-occupied, the winter harvest has been abundant and the grain pits have been filled, and the only complaint has been that prices have fallen to so low a level that they do not cover the expense of cultivation and the Government assessment. The practical enquiries which have been made for a series of years relating to the outturn of crops, as determined

by actually weighing the crops of particular fields, give very different results, the outturn in dry-crop lands being greatly influenced by seasonable rain. The yield of a field assessed at Re. 1 an acre in Sholápur has been found to be over 1,000 lbs. of grain in a good season, and the lowest average has never been declared to be less than 350 lbs.

Last year the cheapest rate at which grain was sold was never more than 100 lbs. a rupee, and if it were allowed that the yield of the exceptional harvest of 1881-82 was only 500 lbs. an acre, the gross return would not be less than Rs. 5 per acre, of which Re. 1 would be the Government assessment. The average holding being about 15 acres the total outturn would be 7,500 lbs., of which 1,500 lbs. would be sold to pay the assessment and 6,000 lbs. would be left for the consumption of the cultivator's family, who would consume 2,000 lbs. and leave 4,000 lbs. either for sale to provide luxuries and necessaries or to be hoarded. The complaint, therefore, that the fall in prices has injuriously affected the rayat, does not appear to be well grounded, and this view is sustained by the fact that there has been an unusually small amount of borrowing or selling, as evidenced by the registration returns and the remarkable decrease in native ornaments sent to the mint for coinage. The assessments for the license-tax also show that the money-lenders have pleaded a great reduction in their business and profits as a good reason for the abatements which have been liberally made. The great increase of cultivation is in itself conclusive that the people, who are the best judges, have not been deterred by the fall of prices from cultivating as much land as they could in a good year, while the beneficial regulations of the survey do not oblige them to retain the land in bad years. In fact, the system allows free play to the dictates of self-interest: when it is to the interest of cultivators they extend cultivation, and when they suffer by it they resign their excess lands and contract their operations.

Increase of Agricultural Stock.

The great increase of agricultural stock is another indication of agricultural prosperity, and it is even astonishing when it is considered that cattle-disease of a virulent type prevailed in many districts. From all districts there is the same satisfactory account of a large increase in live-stock, and in Belgaum the numbers are sufficient for the cultivation of the whole of the district. Hence both in the extension of cultivation and in the increase of stock the traces of the great famine are being rapidly obliterated.

Thriving condition of the people.

In so large an area it would not be possible not to have some reverses, and the condition of the people in Dhandhuka and in a few coast villages in Broach is said not to be satisfactory. In Dhárwár also the failure of the rice crops has temporarily embarrassed the rayats, but from all other districts the testimony is general and emphatic that there has been an improvement in the material condition of the people. The cultivation of cotton has increased enormously, perhaps stimulated by the comparatively small profits in grain, and the traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway show that the great increase in their carriage of goods was in the local traffic of the Presidency,—unprecedented quantities of cotton and wheat having been carried to Bombay for export. In Sholápur the people are thriving, and forgetting the famine; in Kaládgi they are continually improving, and there is less actual poverty there than in any other part of the Deccan. In Nagar unfortunately the northern tálúkas have again had a very unfavourable year, and it was necessary to spend a large sum in improving wells for the water-supply and in allowances to the village officers to retain them in their villages. A large amount was also made available as loans to the people for improvements and for the purchase of cattle, but it is singular that little of it was taken up. In Gujarát the people are generally well off, although the season was not so very favourable for them. In parts of Kaira the population is more dense than in any other part of the Presidency, and the pressure upon the soil is extreme,

yet the population has apparently not overtaken the food supply, and they decline to take advantage of the inducements held out to emigrate to the Panch Maháls. This district, which has hitherto been almost an unknown country, will probably soon be opened up, as the facilities offered by the railway must soon dispel the terrors which it excites.

The only class in the Konkan which is said not to be doing well is that of the Bhandáris or toddy-drawers from cocoa and date palm trees, whose industry is restricted by the increased excise duty upon tapped trees, but this is more than compensated by the greater sobriety of the people and their material improvement, and it is possible that the Bhandáris will in time turn their attention to the manufacture of palm sugar and so recoup their losses. Ratnágiri is the great home for pensioners, the land is fully occupied, and the sea-coast villages do a thriving trade; but the produce is not sufficient for the population, and a considerable quantity of grain is imported. The condition of the people in Sind is also prosperous: they live roughly but not miserably, and labour is in demand and commands good wages.

The wage-receiving class naturally has been greatly benefited by the fall in prices, and in the Southern Division by the demand for labour in connection with the Southern Marátha system of railways.

Land Revenue collected with ease.

The land revenue has been collected without pressure, and it was only necessary to issue notices to about 5 per cent. of the occupants to pay their assessments. Most of these persons paid their dues, and in a few cases only was resort had to distraint. In half the districts the number of distraints was under 100 in each.

Indebted Estates of Tálukdárs.

The difficulties in the management of the estates of indebted Tálukdárs have led to proposals for the amendment of the Act, by which it will be sought to promote the partition of joint shares and to settle the vexed questions regarding alienations. The survey will be in-

troduced into the estates of the Thákors of Broach and Kaira which are under management, as it is found that the rates are too high and press unduly upon the cultivators. A number of Girásiás who are involved in debt have applied for the benefit of the Act, which could not be applied to them, as they are not of that rank of persons to whom its application has been restricted, but it is questionable whether the Act should be further extended.

Legislation. The Factory Act.

The Acts of the Government of India passed in the year which more nearly affect the Bombay Presidency are the Factory Act, the Acts relating to the Sind and to the Broach and Kaira incumbered estates, and the Act amending the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. To start the working of the first Act an experienced inspector was brought out from England, and it is satisfactory to learn from his report that machinery is properly fenced and that the mills are generally well conducted, although he has strongly represented the need of much more stringent provisions for the prevention of over-work for children and young persons and for the good sanitation of the building.

The Acts relating to the incumbered estates of Zamíndárs and Thákors in Sind and Kaira and Broach have been amended to secure the advances made by Government to clear off the debts of these gentlemen without the cumbrous process of a mortgage in each case, and further time has been given to them to apply for the benefit of this Act. The Act amending the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act will be referred to further on.

Village Officers in Sind.

The Bombay Legislative Council has passed a very useful Act in providing for the appointment of village officers in Sind, by means of which the duties of Government in connection with the revenue and police will be more efficiently discharged than hitherto. The ancient system of village communities, if it ever existed in Sind, has completely died out, and hence the necessity to revive or create that part of it which is an assistance to good

Cotton Frauds Act.

government. The Cotton Frauds Act has been abolished. It was originally introduced in 1863 at the urgent recommendation of the merchants themselves, but the subsequent fall in the price of cotton and the changes introduced by the adoption of a system of classification of cotton in the trade led to the suggestion that the Act should be held in abeyance, but retained in the Statute book to meet any exceptional complication which might arise similar to the state of things in 1863. The Secretary of State, however, at first directed that the Act should be amended, and Act VII. of 1878 was passed in accordance with his suggestions. This Act, too, has now been formally repealed, the establishments maintained under it having been abolished about two years ago, but since its repeal many complaints have been made of the adulteration of cotton in bales, and a certain reaction in favour of the revival of the Act appears to have set in.

Police.

Another indication of the prosperity of the country is to be found in the police returns and the statements relating to criminal justice. Crime has greatly declined. The offences affecting life decreased by 88; and, as the High Court has remarked, the offences of theft, extortion, robbery and dacoity, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust and receiving stolen property, by which the criminality of the country can best be gauged, decreased by 1,617 cases. The success obtained by the police in convicting persons whom they were responsible for arresting, was generally about 60 per cent., although the measure of success in Sind was only 51 per cent. The extent to which trivial or false complaints are made, may be judged from the fact that one-fourth of the offences reported were struck off by the magistrates as no crime, and 19 per cent. were undetected or remained pending at the close of the year. The only class of crime which is practised as a profession is cattle-lifting in Sind; the gang of Bedar dacoits which had given some trouble in Belgaum and Kánara was captured, and another desperate gang in Hyderabad was pursued and dispersed after a fight with the police in which their leader was slain.

The police is in the majority a Mahomedan force, although a good number of Maráthás is employed in the Marátha districts, and it offers a great career for intelligent men with active habits. As a rule, most of the native inspectors and chief constables have risen from the ranks. Bhils and Kolis are also employed in the districts where they are found. The Railway Police have hitherto been paid by the companies, but Government have now undertaken to bear a share of the cost, as in other parts of India.

Administration of Justice. Criminal Courts.

The criminal courts convicted 47 per cent. of the number of persons (108,323) brought up for trial and acquitted or discharged 51 per cent. The number remaining under trial was 1·50 per cent., and the duration of a case was generally six days. The High Court reversed 10 per cent. of the convictions by the Sessions Court and Presidency magistrates which were appealed against. In the same way 17 per cent. of the decisions of Assistant Sessions Judges and superior magistrates were reversed by the Sessions Courts, and the Appellate Courts reversed 28 per cent. of the decisions by the subordinate magistrates.

Prisons.

The decrease in crime has naturally affected the number of prisoners confined in jails, which is lower even than the number confined in years before the famine, and the cheapness of food has materially reduced the cost of rations. In Kaládgi the food of each prisoner only cost the small sum of Rs. 11-6-6, thus showing that it was possible for the wage-receiving class to have lived upon one rupee a month. The average number of prisoners confined per day was 9,734 against 11,236 in 1880 and the gross cost was Rs. 62 per head, which may be reduced to Rs. 42 after deducting the cash receipts from the proceeds of jail labour. This is the lowest rate at which prisoners have ever been maintained in this Presidency. An average of 3,081 men was daily employed in manufactures, and earned Rs. 55,637 independently of the work done for the jails themselves. The amount earned by the extra-mural gangs was Rs. 1,28,488, which, however,

was swallowed up by the cost of their maintenance and guards; the Nára Gang, however, earned a clear profit of Rs. 1,273, which is the first time such a result has ever been attained in any jail or gang in this Presidency.

Improvements have been made in the Juvenile Prison at Poona by completely separating the juveniles from the adult prisoners and providing them with separate wards and separate workshops. They receive school teaching daily, and are also taught trades as smiths, carpenters, weavers, &c. At Shikárpur the boys when asked declared they would not follow the trades taught to them, because weaving and carpet-making require capital, and pottery and reed work are the occupations of the lower castes, and in consequence they are now taught carpentry and blacksmith's work, which will be useful even if they do not follow them as regular pursuits. It has also been disclosed that not one boy who could be traced out of 63 released, follows the trade he was taught, 9 had been returned to jail, and others were servants and labourers. Apparently juvenile reformatories have not yet effected the good they were designed to do.

Civil Justice.

Litigation appears to have decreased in the High Court and in the superior district courts, but in the subordinate courts it has increased, except in the southern districts. The only noticeable increase, however, is in the number of suits brought in the districts subject to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The first effect of the Act was apparently to check litigation, but it is now seen that this was only a temporary effect, and that a large amount of litigation is intercepted in its initial stages, as the parties are obliged to obtain a certificate from a conciliator preparatory to filing a regular suit. In the southern districts the decrease in the number of suits is said to be due to the improved condition of the people, who are in a position to meet their obligations without the compulsory process of a decree.

The duration of suits does not appear, as a rule, to be unnecessarily prolonged beyond those delays which seem

to be essential in the interests of justice. In the subordinate courts six months is the average duration of a contested suit, while in the superior district courts and in the High Court it is about nine months. 91 per cent. of the suits which were actually tried were decided in favour of the plaintiff, which does not tend to show that any unusual amount of false claims is brought before the courts. Fair progress had been made in the disposal of appeals, and the number in arrears has been considerably reduced, but more than a third of the remainder are pending before the High Court and the district court at Thána, to which latter court an officer has been specially deputed to assist in working off the arrears. A very large number of second appeals appears to be made to the High Court without any reasonable chance of success and upon mere questions of fact. This implies either a defect in the education of pleaders or a reckless spirit of gambling on the part of defeated litigants.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Act.

About 70 per cent. of the litigation in the districts subject to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Act falls under that Act. Debtors had begun to sue their creditors in a great many instances to recover possession of their mortgaged properties through the medium of an account suit, but on the High Court holding that this was not an appropriate form of action for the purpose, recourse was had to formal suits for redemption; and the Government of India, in consideration of the special circumstances of the people, remitted the heavy court fees which seemed to stand in the way of the recovery of their property by debtors. The debtor, however, is required to repay the amount found to be due, which he is not always able to do, or to have the mortification of seeing his interest in the land sold outright, and this result has tended to check the institution of such suits. It has been proposed to amend the Act to permit of account suits being brought for the recovery of mortgaged properties; but although the Act has been amended by enlarging the scope of the term "agriculturist" and in other minor particulars, this amendment has not been adopted.

The novel provision of the Act empowering the Judges to go behind the bond and to inquire into the history of a transaction, has been availed of in 796 cases with the usual result of reducing the claims, sometimes slightly, sometimes considerably, and upon an average about 26 per cent. Neither debtors nor creditors appear to be fully satisfied with the results, and this is no doubt an indication that substantial justice is done. It has not been found possible to make over the land of a debtor to be managed by the Collector on behalf of the creditors, as most of the land is mortgaged and in the possession of creditors, but generally cultivated by the debtor. Nor have the provisions relating to insolvency been availed of. The debtors are sufficiently primitive to retain a horror of insolvency; but prudential considerations also restrain them, for it would no doubt be difficult for any defaulter to borrow again, and the tenacity with which they cling to the land has also its influence. They seem to prefer to endure the misery of eking out a bare subsistence from the land than to sink to the position of casual labourers.

In a few tálukas the conciliation system has been suspended from different causes, but it is in full force in 26 tálukas, and 313 native gentlemen have been employed upon the good work of persuading the parties to make a fair settlement of their obligations. They disposed of no less than 69,531 applications, but in more than half the number the debtors refused to appear, and they granted 34,007 certificates to creditors to enable them to proceed in a regular court. In more than 14,000 cases it is believed the conciliations were successful in effecting a satisfactory settlement, and to this extent the civil courts have been relieved of unnecessary work. They generally succeed in reducing the claim by one-quarter of the amount; and there is little doubt that, where good men can be obtained, the system has many advantages. It is still, however, in its infancy, and has not passed the experimental stage.

The operation of the Act has been severely criticised,

but it is evident that it does not stand in the way of creditors recovering their just debts without utterly crushing the debtors; and if the extinction of the petty money-lender has been one of its consequences, it is a consequence which would not, at all events, be an unmixed evil. The village money-lenders with their extortionate practices and usurious rates were a burden upon the people, and if it is now not so easy for the needy with small security to obtain a loan it is a question whether many facilities for borrowing are beneficial among an ignorant and improvident people. It cannot be denied along with much evil the system did some good, for there are many seasons when the cultivator must borrow for seed for implements and for food, and some efforts may be necessary to restore the good which has been swept away and to make it possible for the people who require loans for their field operations to obtain them on easy terms. Government have been always ready to assist such people with loans for agricultural purposes, but the people have not been inclined to make much use of the facilities offered to them, although efforts have not been wanting to make the transaction as simple and direct as possible. For, whether it is due to timidity, to old habits, to being in the power of the sávkár or to any other cause, it is certain that the people do not come forward readily to apply for a loan from Government. It has been suggested that an agricultural bank devoting itself entirely to this business and operating with a moderate support from Government might effect great good; and as the Government of India have approved of some assistance being given to such a bank, there is a probability of the scheme being started under fair conditions of success.

Registration.

Fewer documents were registered in the year than in 1880-81, and it would appear that for some years the tendency has been towards decline. In so far as it imports that the improved condition of the people has made it less necessary to sell landed property, it is not an unhealthy sign; but, on the other hand, it may also imply less

business activity. The trade returns and the agricultural and revenue statements, however, all show a great advance in commercial and industrial activity and prosperity, and the depression in registration cannot, therefore, be ascribed to causes which are injuriously affecting the public at large. Registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has also decreased. This by itself would imply a decrease in the number of loans to agriculturists; but as the decrease under general registration is common to almost the whole Presidency and appears to be simultaneous with great general prosperity, the decrease under the special Act perhaps merely indicates a less necessitous state on the part of the cultivators. The special Act has been amended by the repeal of the clause requiring the registration of all documents relating to money or lands executed by agriculturists before the Act came into force. It had not been found practicable to register over 100,000 documents within the year prescribed by law in the personal presence of the parties, and the documents have now been returned. The delay, however, has had the good effect of stopping a good deal of litigation at a critical time, and the debtors are now in a better position to pay. An administrative change has also been made in the appointment of special registrars for village registration in place of the village accountants, against whose honesty and partiality there had been a great outcry.

Military. In proportion to the reductions of the cadres of regiments in the other Indian armies one regiment of cavalry and three of infantry have disappeared from the Bombay Army List, but the strength of the remainder has been proportionably increased. A scheme for a more efficient transport service for all India is also matured, which will involve the concentration of transport at Poona, Kirkee, Mhow and in some point in Sind. In cantonments revised systems of taxation have been introduced with the view of rendering them self-supporting.

Marine. There is a growing demand for native seamen, who are not infrequently sent to England as passengers to join ships newly launched.

Municipality of Bombay.

It is satisfactory to notice the very flourishing condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality which has repaid 7½ lákhs of debt and interest and has set aside 2½ lákhs as the nucleus of a fund to provide suitable office buildings, besides spending 1⅓ lákh on new works and increasing the expenditure on conservancy and vaccination. The new works were chiefly in connection with the drainage scheme, the Tulsi water-supply, and roads to afford facilities for the traffic at the dock.

District Municipalities.

The district municipalities continue to be carefully and economically managed, and special efforts have been made to improve the octroi duties and to provide for a prompt and liberal system of refunds. In Sind alone the refunds amounted to 5 lákhs, and warehouses have been built at Karáchi and Lárkhána to facilitate the work. In a few towns a house-tax has been introduced, and efforts are being made to substitute this tax for the octroi wherever possible. A direct tax, like the house-tax, naturally produces some irritation at first, and it is to be regretted that in some towns the assessments should appear to have been made without due care and moderation, and should have caused unnecessary annoyance and opposition. Great attention has been paid to conservancy; the improvement in this respect has been marked, and it is observed that the receipts from the sale of nightsoil poudrette and sweepings have increased in several of the large towns.

The expenditure in municipalities was over 32 lákhs, and a very satisfactory sum has been spent on public works. The special improvements to roads in Ahmedabad have been pushed on with vigour. In Thána the works for the water-supply of the town have been finished, and His Excellency the Governor marked his approval of the enterprise and spirit of the town by opening the works in person. Large sums have been spent on roads in the Central and in the Southern Divisions. The municipal commissioners of Sátára in the year under review borrowed a lákh for the improvement of their water-supply, and Chiplún applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000 for the

same purpose, by means of which an excellent supply has been obtained for that busy port, and His Excellency has lately also inaugurated the completion of this work. 3½ lákhs have been spent in Karáchi with the like important object.

Cotton. The enormous extension of the cultivation of cotton by more than a million of acres in two years has not only been induced by the deficient crops in America, but has also been affected by the fall in the prices of grain, and large areas formerly under grain have been put under cotton. The season has been exceptionally favourable for this crop, and the outturn is reported to be higher than the previous year, which is sustained by the results obtained at the experimental farm in Khándesh, where the average yield was 117 lbs. per acre, although the average of the Presidency is about half that quantity. It is evident that illimitable quantities of good varieties of cotton can be supplied, and that with a better husbandry and the use of selected seed the outturn of individual fields may be vastly improved. The area cultivated with wheat continues to expand, and in five years it has risen from a million to more than a million and a half of acres.

Horse-breeding. The department for improving the breed of horses has been re-organised and placed upon a sounder footing. The results attained under the old system have not been unsatisfactory, as is proved by the excellent stock which can now be exhibited at the different horse-shows, but it is expedient to utilise the horse-breeding powers of the country to a greater extent to meet the demands for the army and other services. The new department will be able to pay more undivided attention to the work, and the results will perhaps be proportionately greater, and as it is proposed to organise a mule transport service the breeding of mules will be still further encouraged.

Trade. The expansion of the export trade is most satisfactory. It has occurred chiefly in cotton and wheat and in seeds and skins. 4,433,000 cwts. of cotton were exported, and the trade appears to have recovered all the ground that it

has lost of late years, and as the prices are moderate it is possible that it has been placed on a more satisfactory basis. The exports of wheat have been unprecedented, and the value is stated to have been 513 lákhs, or nearly four times the value in 1880-81. The local traffic in wheat on the G. I. P. Railway was extraordinary, and great quantities of cotton and wheat were brought down by the Rájputána line and by the Indus Valley Railway. In fact, the rice trade was partially abandoned to secure the greater profits to be obtained from wheat, a trade which only commenced about six years ago. The increase in linseed and in ground-nuts was great. The latter article is rapidly becoming an important item of export, and in the former the increase is all the more satisfactory, as America now grows her own linseed. The large decrease in the export of opium is, however, a source of anxiety and, if long continued, must materially affect the Indian revenues.

The import trade has declined, although it is still above the average of the preceding five years, and it is thought that the large stocks imported in 1880-81 have stood in the way of imports in 1881-82. Increasing quantities of cheap earthenware and hardware and umbrellas continue to be poured into the country, and the demand for these articles appears to be steadily rising. Larger quantities of liquors have also been imported, notably of cheap brandy, whisky and Vienna beer.

The abolition of the cotton duties on the lower counts had the effect of stimulating the manufacture of goods which just escaped the duty and as they appear to be made of stronger material and with less size they have become popular and command a ready sale. The imports of duty-free cotton-goods increased considerably, but dutiable goods decreased, and the net result was only a small increase. The Rájputána Railway has apparently opened a wider market, and business has been done with towns which there was no possibility of reaching before. The imports of coal, copper and iron declined very seriously, but there

was an increase under machinery. The imports of gold and silver have also increased and as the latter is not used as currency, it is evident that the large quantities which are being imported, denote a greater indulgence in luxury, but no doubt a considerable quantity is used as a means of exchange. The decrease in the import trade has naturally affected the customs receipts; and as towards the close of the year the memorable abolition of all import duties, except upon five articles, caused a further loss, the total decrease amounted to 10 lákhs. The contraction of the rice trade, which was abandoned for wheat, has also contributed to the decline.

Prince's Dock.

But the great development of the export trade is nowhere seen clearer than in the extraordinary profits which have been obtained by the Prince's Dock. Not long ago it was believed that the dock would not be resorted to and would be a burden upon the Port Trust, but now there is not room for the steamers that would use it, and already the expediency of constructing a new dock is being discussed. The Prince's Dock alone earned a net sum of 6 lákhs, which is nearly 7 per cent. on the cost of construction. The total surplus of the Port Trust was nearly 9 lákhs, which has enabled the Trustees to make several judicious reductions in the shipping charges and wharfage rates. The credit of the Trust was, in fact, so good that the Trustees were able to raise a loan of 7 lákhs bearing only 4 per cent. interest at a premium of a quarter rupee, and this success induced them to apply for powers to raise a large amount to pay off the debt due to Government. These powers were given by law, but unfortunately the current rate of interest had risen in the interval, and the opportunity was lost.

Public Works.

The return of peace has left the Government free to devote their energies to the prosecution of public works and irrigation, upon which over 96 lákhs was spent during the year. The expenditure on military public works was 12¼ lákhs, but the only important work commenced was the fortified position at Ahmedabad.

15 lákhs was spent on civil buildings and their repairs. The salt-works and offices, courts for subordinate judges and mámlatdárs, several dispensaries and schools, alterations to the ancient buildings at Bijápur to adapt them for public offices, and the churches on Malabár Hill and at Ahmedabad, to which last the State made contributions only, were the principal works which were executed. On roads and bridges 32 lákhs were expended, of which about a third was applied to original works. The road from Kalyán to the Málsej Ghát is important and will be a great convenience to the cart traffic; from Surat to Bárdoli the road is practically complete, and in Broach causeways across two salt creeks which intercepted the traffic have been completed. Dhandhuka is being put into connection with the Bhávnagar Railway, and several useful roads were made in the Panch Maháls. In Kánara a section of the Kárwár-to-Yellápur road has been improved, which will develop the forest traffic, and further progress has been made in the general road system of the Southern Marátha Country. Two more ghát roads in the Southern Division, the Amba and the Nhávi, were also pushed on, and are practically complete. The important Loni-Bári road will give the northern tálukas of Nagar an outlet to the railway near Igatpuri, while the number of feeder roads which are being built to connect these districts with the Dhond and Manmád Railway must prove extremely useful, and Government have undertaken to give a grant-in-aid of half a lákh a year until they are completed.

Irrigation.

The Ashti Tank in Sholápur and the Bhádalwádi Tank in Poona have been opened for irrigation, and the total area, which may now be said to be permanently protected from famine, is nearly 300,000 acres, which is capable of maintaining at least as many people. It is a matter of regret that only a tenth part of the irrigable area is actually irrigated, although there can be little doubt of the ultimate utilisation of the canals. A peasantry possessing small means are perhaps not in a position to be enterprising, nor do they appear to possess

the skill necessary for the growth of irrigated crops by an economic use of water; but although the returns show considerable fluctuations, there is, on the whole, a decided tendency to a more extended use of irrigation. This is especially noticeable in the neighbourhood of Poona and on the Kristna Canal in Sátára. The season under review was favourable, and the farmers were more independent of the canals, and the slow extension of the area irrigated must be expected until by recurring experience they have learnt to make the most out of an irrigated field.

Considering the astonishing difference between an irrigated and a dry-crop field, and noticing how rich the former is with its crops of "waving wheat and verdant sugarcane", it is not surprising that enthusiasts should have advocated the immediate undertaking of a vast network of canals which they fondly believed would turn the country into a smiling land. But a sober experience has toned down the vivid colours of this glowing picture, and the insufficient returns which in many places have been realised, have proved the necessity of proceeding with caution. Sind is a notable exception, but it is recognised that generally canals will probably not return an interest on their cost for many years after their construction: yet it was necessary to choose between the loss on artificial irrigation and the certain waste on periodical famines, and it has been determined to carry out canals by loans but within a certain limit of expenditure in order to guard against financial embarrassment. The Níra Canal and the Mhasvad Tank, which were projected many years ago and put aside pending a decision on the general qeustion, will now be constructed as protective public works, and the expenditure upon them must be regarded as an insurance against famine.

The Níra works will cost about 34 lákhs, and its canals, 105 miles long, will command 289,000 acres of land in a part of the Poona District which has an uncertain rainfall and which has been most severely tried by famine. The Mhasvad Tank will extend its canals for 30 miles in

Sholápur. The Gokák Canal is calculated to protect an area of 600 square miles when completely carried out, but the section now being constructed will command only 25,000 acres. In Ahmednagar the small canals from the Pravara will be benefited by the Maladevi storage tank which will soon be taken in hand, and which will also enable the Right Bank Ojhar Canal to be undertaken for the protection of a part of the country which of late years has suffered very heavily. The project on the Bhíma will, if carried out, protect the southern parts of Ahmednagar, and there is a small work in course of construction on the Muchkhandi, in Kaládgi. These works, in addition to the works already in operation, will go far towards putting the Deccan in a state of preparedness against the next famine; but now that the Southern Marátha Railways are being pushed on, the effects of famine will probably only be felt in a partial rise in prices. Practically the failure of crops in the north of Ahmednagar might have produced a local famine, but the facilities given by the railway were such that prices were cheaper than they had been for many years.

While so much attention has been devoted to the large canals the minor village tanks and bhandáras have not been neglected. A systematic inquiry has been made regarding their capabilities, and few are found to irrigate more than 50 acres. In Gujarát some of them have been improved; but as the people have hitherto maintained them in a satisfactory way, the system has not been interfered with. The total expenditure on canals and tanks amounted to 30 lákhs.

Railways.

The activity of the trade of the year is reflected in the traffic returns of the guaranteed railways. The G. I. P. Railway earned a net profit of 184 lákhs and the B. B. & C. I. Railway 57 lákhs, and in both cases the amount was sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest in full, as well as to divide a substantial surplus with Government. The latter company is indebted for its good results to the traffic which has been brought to it by the Rájputána Railway, but the success of the G. I.

P. line is in a great measure due to the expansion of the local traffic and perhaps to the higher rates which the company charged, and which, it was maintained by the trade, was a discouragement to traffic. The State railways also earned a small net profit; and the share of Government in the Dhond and Manmád line is greater, as the expense of working it by the G. I. P. Railway has been less.

The bridges on the Bhávnagar Railway were nearly completed, and although unfinished, the profits of this line were expected to be nearly 4 per cent. The profit on the Gáekwár's Railway was reduced to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., owing to the cost of re-construction of a part of the line.

The handsome passenger platform at Bori Bandar, the terminus of the G. I. P. Line, has been opened, and the great work on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was the opening of the imposing structure of the Narbada Bridge, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the bridge at Charing Cross with twice the depth of foundations, the columns having been sunk 100 feet. The extension of this line to Godhra was opened in February 1882, and it has been proposed to carry it on to Rutlam and even to Cawnpore, but this has been negatived by the Government of India. A rival project has been submitted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to extend their line to Cawnpore and to Gwalior. Extensions from Bársi Road Station to the towns of Bársi and Pandharpur are projected for the accommodation of the large pilgrim traffic. A line is also proposed from Broach to Jambusar and from Surat to Bárdoli, which may be extended to Nandurbár. The extensions proposed by the Chiefs in Káthiáwár from Wadhwán to Rájkot and to join the port of Verával *vid* Junágad with the Gondal Railway have already been referred to.

But the greatest improvement which has been made is the final adoption of the lines from Belláry to Goa and from Sholápur to Gadag. The rival merits of Kárwár and Goa had long been discussed. The former is a natural port in British territory and would open out Kánara and other British districts; on the other hand the estuary of Goa presents great advantages, and the Portuguese

Government have made great sacrifices to obviate the objections on account of its being a foreign port. The railway has been placed under British direction and the customs under British administration, and they have allowed the compensation payable to them to be hypothecated to the company to secure the guaranteed interest. An English company has promptly taken up the work, and the construction has been commenced with vigour. In British territory the construction of the line has been entrusted to another, though kindred, company, as well as that of the line from Sholápur to Gadag. The earth-works which were thrown up as famine relief-works have been utilised, and it will not be long before both the lines are opened.

A third line, which will complete the Southern Marátha railway system, will probably run from Poona southwards, passing not far east of Kolhápur and Belgaum. It has been surveyed, and has been recommended for adoption to the Secretary of State. It will intersect the whole of the Southern Marátha Country, and will afford an outlet for trade to the coast at either end. The system as a whole will doubtless afford a powerful stimulus to the development of the country and a better military hold upon it, and will also secure important districts from the periodical visitation of distressing famines. It would, therefore, appear that, as far as human care and foresight can be exercised in the laying out of canals and in the construction of railways, the country is being put into a state of defence which will enable it to meet and repel a calamity which, as in the last case, swept away a million of human souls.

Southern Marátha Roads.

To supplement the railways and to provide through road communication from the sea to the great centres of trade in the Southern Marátha Country, a comprehensive system of arterial roads has been proposed by the Commissioner, S. D., in consultation with the district committees and with the Native Chiefs. It provides for 500 miles of road which, on a rough estimate, will cost 23 lákhs of rupees, and which it was proposed to raise by loan.

Many portions of the scheme are in existence or in progress, but under the present scheme of local self-government works so extensive can hardly be effected by local funds.

Telegraphs. The year has been marked by the adoption of a low tariff for telegraph messages and by a special charge of four annas for short distances; but the convenience of this last change has been counteracted by the establishment of the telephone, which immediately became popular, and is doing a large and increasing business.

Forests. The forests have continued to receive the attention which they deserve, but the business of the year has chiefly been to define the boundaries and to classify the forest either as reserved or protected. Several officers of the Civil Service have been engaged upon this work, as it is found that the spread of cultivation is checked in many parts owing to the uncertainty of the boundary which may be fixed upon. The system of allowing grazing in certain forests on payment of a small fee has been extended in the Southern Division, where facilities have also been given for the sale of small quantities of firewood at a low price. Broadcast sowings, which were introduced in the Northern Division many years ago, have given very satisfactory results, and the system has been extended to the Southern Division. In the Deccan it is said a great change is coming over the face of the country as hill-slopes and other lands are becoming re-wooded, and as a consequence the grass has improved, and brings in a larger revenue. Near Poona several blocks of forest are now sufficiently advanced to admit of their being opened out to grazing after having been closed for years.

The experiments at Ganesh Khind demonstrate the value of the casuarina as a profitable timber tree, and it is shown that good paper can be made from one of the common bulrushes which has grown up since irrigation has been introduced. But it is not probable that the cryptostegia grandiflora will produce sufficient rubber to allow it to be cultivated with profit. Henbane and taraxicum have been grown, and the cork and the olive

have flowered, and it might be possible to acclimatise the seedlings grown from the fruit. It is to be regretted, however, that the failure of the cinchona plantations must be accepted as demonstrated.

Finance. Imperial.

The finance of the year shows a very satisfactory surplus of 84½ lákhs on the whole account taken together. The Imperial receipts increased under the items of land revenue and forest; the former increased by 8½ lákhs owing to the extension of cultivation and the latter to the activity in the timber trade. But the receipts from customs declined by 10¾ lákhs from causes which have been already explained, the loss on opium has been referred to, and the decrease of 3 lákhs under mint is due to less bullion having been coined. The total Imperial receipts were less than the receipts in 1880-81 by 37¼ lákhs, but the expenditure was greater by 69¼ lákhs, and is attributable to the large purchases of salt from Goa, increased political allowances and an increase of 2½ lákhs paid as interest on deposits in the Government Savings' Bank. The receipts of this bank were 56 lákhs, and the withdrawals 57½ lákhs. The surplus received from the guaranteed railways amounted to the satisfactory sum of over 27 lákhs.

Provincial.

The Provincial Services show a satisfactory surplus of nearly 9 lákhs in the ordinary account, but this has been increased by the Provincial refund, by the Government of India, of 8 lákhs deducted from the Provincial grant to Bombay in former years, and 25 lákhs to cover the loss which will be caused by reducing the revised settlements. The excise revenue yielded a large increase of no less than 11¾ lákhs, and the receipts from scholars and from tolls also increased. The cheapness of food reduced the cost of jails by 2½ lákhs and the abolition of the preventive line allowed of a saving of Rs. 70,000. The condition of the finances, therefore, justified a larger expenditure of 3½ lákhs more than was intended on public works, and enabled a large contribution to be made to education and a grant to be made to the Railway Police.

Excise. The excise system has been extended by leasing the rights of Native States, extending the sadar distillery system and introducing a tree-tax on toddy trees. The system has been extremely successful financially and morally, and the check upon drunkenness has been generally noticed. The rules regulating the sale and transport of drugs has given a command over the trade which has brought it more under control and has increased the revenue. The foreign trade in opium has greatly declined as already noticed, but the quantity consumed in the Presidency has increased, noticeably in the Central Division.

Salt. The duty on salt has been reduced to Rs. 2 per maund and equalised all over India. The exhaustion of stocks tended to restrict the direct supply by railway to other provinces, but it is believed that this stimulated the traffic with pack bullocks, which could not be controlled. The local consumption per head has increased, which is attributed to the recovery of the districts from the effects of the famine, but it is noticed that the people in the interior consume 4 lbs. more salt per head than the people in Gujarát. The large salt-works at Uru have been laid out, and it will now be practicable for the department to manufacture nearly double the quantity of the superior Baragara salt which is consumed in Gujarát, and is chiefly exported to the North-West and Central India.

License-tax. The only thing remarkable about the license-tax is that only 12½ lákhs should be collected from 16 millions of people. The Act presents no difficulties, but owing to the reduction of profits in the money-lending business, considerable reduction has been made in the assessments.

Stamps. Active trade has produced a better revenue from stamps on bills of exchange than has ever been received before, but the greater prosperity of the people has apparently caused less business to be done for which general stamps should be used. The receipts for court fees were, however, higher.

Vital.

The births registered were 459,657, or 27·93 per mille, and the deaths 381,450, or 23·18 per mille;—the death-rate being highest in Gujarát and considerably higher in towns than in the country. In 1880 both the number of births and of deaths was lower than in 1881, but against the average of nine years the ratio in 1881 appears to be about 1 per cent lower. Cholera prevailed to a great extent, and carried off 16,694 persons, or at the rate of 47·36 per cent. of those who were attacked. Only 539 persons died from small-pox against an average annual number of 9,973. The deaths from bowel complaints and fevers increased, but there was a small decrease in the deaths from injuries,—the deaths from snake-bites being 1,209. There has been a large increase in the number of vaccinations, and nearly 95 per cent. of the operations were successful.

The hospitals and dispensaries have given relief to a million and a quarter of individuals, and they are steadily increasing in popularity,—fevers, skin-diseases, worms and respiratory affections being the principal complaints. The new hospital at Dhárwár will soon be occupied, and at Kolhápur a large hospital is in course of construction, to which it is proposed to attach a medical school. A new school has been opened at Hyderabad in Sind, and the schools at Poona and Ahmedabad continue to make satisfactory progress, while no better medical education in India can be obtained than that imparted at the institution which owes its foundation to the munificence of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai. At the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital the assistance and co-operation of unpaid surgeons have been invited, and the innovation is being watched with interest; and lately the investigations regarding the number of lepers in the Presidency has led to an invitation to the public to assist the State to establish leper asylums, especially in the city of Bombay itself, which harbours a leper colony of most wretched subjects.

Education.

The progress of education has been satisfactory, and, considering the money at the disposal of the department, it may be said to have made the most of its advan-

tages. In five years the number of schools has risen from 4,417 to 5,704, and the average number of scholars at each school has increased from 56 to 63, although the funds derived from Government and from local funds have not increased, but the expenditure of private funds in education and the expenditure of the Native States on the same object have continuously increased. During the year the expenditure by Government was over 24 lákhs, and another 10 lákhs was defrayed from private sources and Native States, and the increased outlay has resulted in a large increase of 361 schools and 42,000 scholars.

The Baroda High School has been raised to the rank of a college, which has to some degree affected the attendance at the Ahmedabad College. Four new high schools were established, 13 new middle class schools, 307 vernacular boys' schools and 28 girls' schools. The attendance at the Law College and the Engineering College has declined, but increasing numbers resort to the study of medicine. The agricultural class is not flourishing, as the students have no career open to them after finishing their education, and the same cause is affecting the attendance in the forest class. The several technical schools appear to make some progress; but the Dhulia workshop has been closed as a failure, and the agricultural class at Broach has been closed for the same reason. In other towns these classes have drawn a large number of pupils, many of whom have passed very successful examinations.

Examinations. Tested by the results of the University examinations the schools and colleges have not succeeded so well as in the previous year, the success at Matriculation being only 28 per cent. against 34. The results of the Previous Examination were generally poor, but there was a slight improvement in the examinations for degrees.

Several important changes have been made by the University. The rule restricting the Matriculation Examination to boys who have passed a certain age has been

abolished, as it operated harshly upon clever boys and condemned them to waste their time unnecessarily; and a year too soon at college is better than a year too late at school. The practice in this respect is now uniform throughout India, and it is observed that three-fourths of the pupils who would have been under age have successfully passed the examination. The First Examination in Arts is now called the Previous Examination, to correspond with the English term. After the Previous Examination the student was formerly obliged to pass two years before going up for the examination for the degree of B.A., but he may now exercise a choice, and divide the examination into two parts, and after the first year submit to be examined in all the obligatory subjects, the First B. A., which will leave him free to devote the second year to the optional subjects, the Second B. A., which he might select. If he should fail in the first year, he is allowed to present himself in both subjects in the second year. Or he might elect to omit the First B. A. Examination and go fully prepared for the Second B. A.

Vice-Chancellor's Speech

The Vice-Chancellor in his speech referred to the establishment of colleges in the districts as a powerful means of diffusing a higher education, and to the revised bye-laws framed by the Senate as designed to make that body a pattern of what a deliberative body should be—courteous, candid, fair in argument, tolerant and business-like. He deplored the tendency to appear for the Matriculation Examination without being sufficiently grounded as the cause of so many failures at the examination itself and at the further examinations for obtaining degrees. Youths of inferior abilities who are not likely to be successful students are not weeded out with a sufficiently rigorous kindness. "The aptitude for scholarship is not universal, and disappointment must often result from setting naturally dull boys to tasks which call for at least an average measure of intellectual acuteness." Mr. West claims special advantages for the system of teaching which the University enforces, as it serves to remove

the student from embarrassing associations, and subjects him to academical influences, and concludes an eloquent passage with the observation—"The student does not merely cram; the examination is but an incident in his course. He abides with his learning, takes in its influence in every mood, and at an impressionable age is imbued with the best thoughts of the greatest men under the guidance of teachers who have steeped their own minds in the same sacred springs. This goes to make a manly character as well as a strong and versatile intellect."

Mahomedan Education.

The neglect of Mahomedan education has long been deplored, but the efforts of the Anjuman-i-Islám to encourage education among the Mussalmáns were recognised, and a grant of Rs. 500 a month was made by Government for their special assistance. The school was established in November 1880, and in December 1881 it had 14 teachers and 429 scholars, half of whom had never been put to any school before. The school has been inspected with satisfactory results, and the Municipality of Bombay have generously contributed Rs. 5,000 a year. In the districts, and specially in Ahmednagar, they do not appear backward in using the Government schools; and, to encourage them still further, two Mahomedan gentlemen were appointed as deputy inspectors of schools.

Education of girls.

Over 22,000 girls are being educated at schools, but it is as yet too soon to hope for a proper appreciation of female education. It is well that a habit is being established and that interest is being taken in the subject, and in time an intelligent appreciation of education will probably follow. Already an intelligent and educated native lady has taken up the self-imposed task of travelling from town to town and addressing large audiences on the education of her sisters. Her words cannot fail to have some effect, and as a sign of the times her proceedings are remarkable.

European Children.

A special enquiry has been made regarding the education of European and Eurasian children in the Presidency; and it has been found that 366 live at places

where no suitable school has been established, and 79 are kept from school by the neglect or poverty of their parents. The Bombay City Mission has kindly undertaken to provide for the wants of the 32 neglected children who are to be found in Bombay, and for the wants of the remainder arrangements have been made to have them educated at local schools at the expense of Government if necessary. The Railway Department has been requested to arrange for the education of the children of their employés ; and where suitable native schools exist, the parents would not be excusable if they neglected to send their children to them, nor is it desirable to draw distinctions between native and European children domiciled in India. Where suitable schools do not exist, it will be necessary to assist parents in sending their children to existing boarding schools at other stations.

The native mind is still profoundly affected by the Veds and the Puráns, and draws its religion and philosophy, its poetry and even its dramatic conceptions from these fertile and imaginative sources; and the only English periodical which appears to enjoy an extensive circulation among natives is the "Theosophist", which deals in mesmerism and spiritualism. No books on such practical subjects as travels and voyages or politics have been published, although the Sárvajanik Sabhá continues to interest itself in questions of administrative reform. There are a few publications in history and biography relating to ancient times ; and in fiction while the Maráthi work which has been successful treats of the rascalities of a corrupt shirastedár to a collector, the Gujaráthi works which have attracted most attention have been satirical stories upon the manners and extravagances of reformed Pársis. 'Romeo and Juliet' has been translated into Kánarese ; Rasellas into Sindhi. It is also noticeable that the Gujaráthis have been for some time past increasing the number of their publications and have now clearly passed the Maráthás, and also support three times the number of periodicals.

Books published

Native Press.

92 newspapers are issued by the Native Press, but the Maráthi papers generally appear to be very short-lived. They are conducted with an average amount of intelligence and ability—some with much of both, and for the most part discuss measures dispassionately and reasonably, although they naturally take a patriotic view of the obligations of Government towards India. Native editors have often a tendency to indulge in strong language, and perhaps many mistake criticisms, however captious, for independence of thought. The violent language of the young editors of the "*Marátha*" and "*Kesari*" with reference to Kolhápur affairs and the proceedings in consequence have already been referred to, but their strictures did not apply to Government. With the exception of this unpleasant incident the conduct of the Native Press has fully justified the confidence which the Government has reposed in them by repealing the Vernacular Press Act. They rely upon the prudence and good faith of Government by persistently suggesting the subjection of charitable and religious endowments to the superintendence of Government to prevent mismanagement and misapplication of funds, and chiefly advocate the adoption of a permanent settlement of the land revenue; while they disapprove of the appointment of Native Civil Servants by nomination, and demand that the Service should be thrown open to competition in India as in England on such conditions as will admit Native Indian candidates on suitable terms.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

It is convenient to preface the annual account of the administration of the tributary States with a short table showing at a glance their area, population and revenue :—

District.	Area.	Population, 1881.	Revenue, 1881.
			Rs.
I.—Gujara't—			
A.—North—			
Cutch	6,500	512,084	16,03,055
Pálanpur	7,775	576,475	12,00,000
Mahi Kántha...	4,000	517,485	10,12,500
Káthiáwár	20,542	2,348,325	1,53,00,000
Cambay	350	86,073	3,82,000
Rewa Kántha...	4,792	543,452	18,00,000
Nárukot	143	6,440	8,260
Total ...	44,102	4,590,334	2,13,05,815
B.—South—			
Dharampor	800	10,115	2,50,000
Bánsda	384	*32,154	1,93,872
Sachín	42	*18,154	1,93,249
Total ...	1,226	60,423	6,37,121
II.—Mara'tha States—			
A.—North—			
The Dángs	3,840	60,270	2,917
Jawhár	538	48,556	1,92,400
B.—Konkan—			
Janjira	325	76,361	2,80,300
Sávantvádi	900	174,433	3,43,355
C.—Deccan—			
Sátára Feudatories	3,079	318,687	9,46,316
Akalkot	498	58,040	2,80,700
Kolhápur	2,778	800,189	15,94,000
D.—Southern Marátha Country—			
Southern Marátha Feudatories ...	1,837	523,753	14,73,694
Sángli...	1,049	196,832	8,52,435
Savanúr	70	14,763	34,037
Total ...	14,914	2,271,884	60,00,154
III.—Sind—			
Khairpur	6,109	129,153	6,44,000
IV.—Aden	70	34,860	1,09,600
Total ...	6,179	164,013	7,53,600
Grand Total ...	66,421	7,086,654	2,86,96,690

* These figures are from the census of 1872.

GUJARA'T STATES.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1881), 512,084; Revenue, Rs. 16,03,055.

Political. His Excellency the Governor Sir James Fergusson visited Cutch in January 1882; he landed at Mándvi on the 6th January where an address of welcome was presented to him and proceeded to Bhúj on the 6th January where he was received in State by His Highness the Ráo and held a levée and sat in Darbár. On the 8th he laid the foundation stone of the Alfred High School. The town was illuminated for three nights and the general festivities attracted a great number of visitors.

His Highness the Ráo attended the meetings of the Council of Regency as a spectator once a week and appeared to take an interest in the work. He is nearly 16 years of age and is being privately educated at Bhúj; meanwhile the administration is conducted by Ráo Bahádur Nandshankar Tuljashankar, the Diván, who is head of a Council of four members. As in previous years, disputes with the Thákor of Morvi absorbed and wasted a great deal of time, and the interference of the British Government is earnestly prayed by the Diván to put an end to these ever-recurring disputes, many of which have already been decided against the Thákor, but from these decisions he almost invariably appeals. The Thákor has evaded his liability to construct and maintain a good wharf and warehouse at the port of Wawánia or to grant a site for a building for the accommodation of the officers of the Cutch State located in the town. The boundary disputes between certain villages of Cutch and Morvi in the Adhoi Táluka have been settled by a Commissioner, but it is represented that an exchange of villages between the two States would be a far more satisfactory solution of present difficulties and a preventative of future disputes.

Bhayád. The visit of His Excellency the Governor was taken advantage of by several of the Bhayád to make their representations regarding their rights and privileges and to pray for the British guarantee of their jághírs, but their relations with the Agency continue to be friendly. Education is sadly neglected, although His Highness the Ráo and his brother have set the young Chiefs so good an example. Still a steady progress is observable, however slow, and in five years the number of boys under tuition has risen from 50 to 93, while 8 Jadeja girls attend school. The habits of centuries cannot be cast aside in a day, and this small progress is therefore not unsatisfactory, although the education is very elementary.

Surveys. There are eight tálukas in Cutch which contain 1,086 towns and villages. The revenue system is the Bhaghatai or Metayer and the State share is sold by auction. A high value is set upon the right of occupancy, but in the Girásia villages the cultivators are tenants-at-will who can be evicted at any time. In State lands the right of occupancy is only accorded to those who have proved themselves worthy of the concession by sinking wells or convert-

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ing dry-crop into garden land. An experiment has been made in introducing cash rates in a few villages for five years, but the people do not appear eager for any change. The Revenue Survey has been at work for several years, but the work is confined to measurement and not to classification or assessment. 35,000 acres were surveyed during the year. The Party of the Trigonometrical Survey of India was engaged upon the Runn of Cutch, and the Darbár very generously provided the means of transport and carriage of food and water, which is difficult to procure in that desolate and inhospitable region.

Waste Lands.

About 10,400 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation with great success, and an attempt was made to establish a new village and hamlet and to re-populate the deserted village of Ghodalak by making a channel three miles long for irrigating the Panier tract.

Girásia Estates under management.

The jághírs of Roha and Vinjar were released from attachment in 1880-81, but their condition has not improved. They are in fact burdened with debt, and the necessities of maintaining the dignity of the family in marriages and other matters make it almost impossible for the Girásias to curtail expenditure and pay off debt. The estates under attachment in 1881-82 were 6. Lákadia had been eight years under management when released in this year and during this time Rs. 75,000 of debt was cleared off. The administration was improved, public works were carried out and a balance in cash was handed over to Sumraji. His son Harisingji is at the Rájkumár College. Gedi, the seat of the Waghela class, is under management during the minority of the Rána, and Lákhania and Kanthkot are under control for the same reason. The revenues of all three are very small. The Chief of Polanswa died without male heirs, and until the successor is nominated, the Darbár hold possession. The revenue management of Nahijá is in the hands of Girásia proprietors, but civil and criminal powers are retained by the Darbár owing to the misconduct of these gentlemen. It is a thriving town and the centre of many families of Bombay Bhátiás.

Dharmadaya Estates.

Besides these the Darbár administered the religious endowments at Ajefal and of Sha Murad at Mundra and handed over to the rightful heirs 5 other charitable grants. The Pir of Ajefal died, leaving the jághír heavily sunk in debt, and the management is held by the Darbár until the dispute among the disciples regarding the succession is settled. The Khalifa of Sha Murad is a minor and the estate is in debt. These attachments of the estates of Rajput Chiefs are very delicate operations and extremely repellant to the pride of the people, but they tend to strengthen the hold of the Ráo over his vassals and are necessary in the interests of good government.

Police.

The police force numbers 602 or 1 man to 10·7 square miles and to 850 of the population. There were 1,025 cases in which 2,111 persons were arrested and the whole of them were sent up for trial. 1,265 were convicted or 60 per cent. There were 612 cases of thefts and offences against property, of which in 504 cases con-

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victions were obtained. The value of stolen property was Rs. 31,016 and Rs. 20,095 were recovered. These results are a great improvement upon the previous year.

Prisons. 2,563 criminal cases were decided and 2,225 persons were convicted; only 4 per cent. of these were imprisoned for more than six months. The average daily number of prisoners in the Bhúj Central Jail was 155.

Infanticide. 2,795 unmarried Jadeja girls had to be accounted for, of whom 197 died, 5 emigrated and 114 married. The deaths are nearly equal to those of last year, but the number of marriages, 114, was 95 less. Grants are made on marriage from the Infanticide Fund to those who are not rich enough, and Rs. 8,000 was so paid during the year.

Civil Justice. 3,450 fifty civil suits were decided, and the average value of a suit was Rs. 151.

Registration. 1,145 documents were registered and the fees realised were Rs. 4,783; the falling off in transactions is attributed to greater prosperity.

Municipalities. There were six municipalities. Bhúj has an income of Rs. 41,600, Mándvi of Rs. 34,600 and Anjar of Rs. 11,600; the others are small institutions. The money appears to be well laid out in cleaning, watering and lighting the roads and in a few local improvements. In all Rs. 84,800 were spent. The incidence of the tax is not 1 rupee per head.

Season. The monsoon commenced with a cyclone which swept over the Gulf of Cutch and did some damage to the shipping at Juna and Mandra. The fall of rain was 24 inches 35 cents against 13 inches 88 cents of the previous year. The excessive fall in some tálukas did some damage to cereals, but the cotton crop was excellent and made up for all losses. There were a few deaths from cholera.

Forests. There are no forests in Cutch. The 17 reserves contain kher and babul fit for firewood, but building timber has to be imported. The reserves are useful for grass, and a quantity valued at Rs. 13,300 was stocked at Bhúj for the Darbár.

Mines and Quarries. Good stone is found in Cutch, and the Khavda yellowish marble is being exported to Baroda for the Gáekwár's palace. Rs. 2,772 was derived from the manufacture of alum; there is some difficulty in obtaining cheap potash to improve the manufacture as desired.

Manufactures. Silk and cotton manufactures do not thrive under the present competition, but a partial remission of duty was allowed on cloth imported to encourage the dyeing industry and its export to Africa. The result shows that the number of bales of blue cloth exported has risen from 376 to 586. The Cutch silver work is universally admired.

Trade. The Rájputána Railway is said to have had an injurious effect upon the trade of Cutch, as traffic is diverted to Bombay and Karáchi. But the quantities of merchandise imported and ex-

CUTCH.

ported are on a level with the previous year, although values have fallen (imports Rs. 58,53,400, exports Rs. 17,01,900). The trade in ivory and blue cloth was better and the quantity of shipping has increased. A large number of vessels arrived at and left Cutch, which would point to an increase of sea-borne traffic. A breakwater to protect Mándvi harbour is under construction and the Tuna creek is to be deepened. The customs duties are for the most part farmed, and realised Rs. 7,45,000.

Public Works.

The breakwater at Mándvi designed by Mr. Ormiston has been completed to the length of 1,350 feet originally intended, and it is now decided to carry out the pier parallel to the breakwater which that engineer also proposed. This work and two dredgers cost Rs. 1,17,900 during the year. Wooden piles were employed to protect the face of the bank in the Mándvi creek. The Bhuj-Mándvi road was repaired and a bridge and culverts constructed at a cost of Rs. 49,600. A section of the Bhúj-Tuna road cost Rs. 12,800 and the Anjar-Tuna section Rs. 11,300. Other important works were the Mandra school-house for 200 boys and 3 other schools for 100 boys each, the Rapur dispensary and hospital, the Anjan dispensary, the Bhúj public market, and the Bhúj Alfred High School, of which the foundation was laid by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson. The Gadhshisa irrigation works to reclaim Panari cost Rs. 3,500.

Post.

The postal system of the Gujarát Native States has been introduced into Cutch and 18 new post offices were erected, making a total of 38. The cost was Rs. 2,200, and although this is a little more than the former cost to the Darbár yet the greater number of post offices and the facilities given to the public are a great gain in convenience.

Revenue.

The revenue was Rs. 16,03,555, the expenditure Rs. 14,48,422, surplus Rs. 1,55,133. The largest items were customs Rs. 7,44,500, land revenue Rs. 5,50,200, ábkári Rs. 40,800, stamps Rs. 36,800, and interest on capital invested in Government promissory notes Rs. 56,600. This year a further sum of rupees one lákh was invested. Under expenditure there is Rs. 1,86,900 for the subsidiary force and Rs. 51,200 for the sibandi, Rs. 1,56,100 for customs establishments, Rs. 1,11,200 for police, Rs. 54,500 for civil courts, Rs. 35,300 for education, Rs. 26,800 for medical, and an item of Rs. 76,200 for Darbár stables and conveyances. Under extraordinary expenditure there is a most satisfactory item of Rs. 2,99,500 for public works. The cash balance was Rs. 10,57,300, of which Rs. 6,32,600 were invested in Government securities.

The land revenue is paid in kind and the Darbár share is sold by auction. The customs are mostly farmed and realised Rs. 7,44,500. Government were pleased to allow the Darbár a drawback of $\frac{1}{3}$rd instead of $\frac{1}{5}$th of the duty on opium imported and the receipts have increased by Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,400. There are four places where salt is manufactured for the use of the local consumption of Cutch and nearly 20,000 maunds were sold.

Municipal Revenue.

The total revenue derived from the six municipalities amounts to Rs. 99,900.

CUTCH. Mint.

The State has coined money since A.D. 1510 and the unit is the kori, 379 koris equal Rs. 100; but the exchange value rises and falls and on an average is 375 koris to Rs. 100. The mint was closed for six years, but recommenced work in April 1881, and coined koris 45,22,000, the profit to the Darbár being Rs. 57,200.

Census.

The area of Cutch is about 6,500 square miles and of the Runn 9,000 square miles. The census found 8 towns and 1,078 villages with a population of 512,084—males 260,251, females 251,833. The number of houses was 153,009. There are 78 persons to the square mile and 5·02 per occupied house. A comparison with the census of 1872 shows an increase of 23,577 persons, 5,167 males and 18,410 females. Among the Jadeja Rájputs it is noticeable that there were 10,364 males against only 4,604 females. There are only five towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants and the tendency appears to be to decline in numbers.

Births and Deaths. Dispensaries.

The number of births recorded was 6,212 and deaths 4,282. There were more deaths and less births than in the previous year, and the increase in deaths is said to be due to malarious fever of a bad type. An average of about 985 patients attended daily at the five dispensaries which cost Rs. 22,900. Of the whole number of 64,400 only 82 died and 56,900 were cured. Suitable buildings were provided for the Anjan and Rapur dispensaries. 3 students are being educated at the Medical School at Ahmedabad on condition that after they have passed they will serve in the Cutch Medical Department. The lunatic asylum at Bhúj has been placed in a new building; it contains 8 lunatics.

Vaccination.

18,936 persons were vaccinated, an increase of 1,061, and 98 per cent. were successful. 86 persons were re-vaccinated. The progress is most satisfactory, and has risen in ten years from 1,900 to 19,000—the cost was Rs. 7,700.

Instruction.

The total male population is 260,200, of whom 2·5 per cent. were under instruction, 10·5 per cent. were able to read and write, and 87 per cent. were illiterate. 8,195 boys and 458 girls were under instruction, including the children who attend indigenous schools. The number of recognised schools was 86 attended by 5,342 scholars. There was 1 high school which did not show well at the University Examination; 42 boys learn English. There were 68 lower day schools, 7 night schools and 7 girls' schools. The day school passed 73 per cent. of the scholars and 116 girls passed examinations out of 458 attending school, and steady progress is perceptible. Looking at the progress made in ten years the number of schools has risen from 24 to 86 and the scholars from 1,200 to 5,342. Rs. 56,300 was spent on education including buildings.

There are six libraries at the principal towns and a small museum attached to the School of Art at Bhúj.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population (1881), 576,475; Revenue about Rs. 12,00,000.

The Political Superintendent of Pálanpur has jurisdiction over a group of 13 States, of which Pálanpur and Rádhanpur are the largest. Four of these States are under Musalmán Chiefs, seven under Rájputs, and two under Koli Thákurdárs. Except the Diván of Pálanpur, the Nawáb of Rádhanpur, the Thákor of Tharád, and the Rána of Váv, the petty Chieftains are little removed from the rank of cultivators and are poor and ignorant; their States have a population of from 5,000 to 20,000 and a revenue of from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 30,000.

Chief events.

His Excellency the Governor visited Pálanpur on the 30th December 1881 and was received by the Diván and principal officials; on the following day he left for Abu. On more than one occasion apprehensions were excited by the movements of Bahirwátiás and Bhils on the Sirohi side of the border, but peace was not disturbed. The jurisdiction over eight villages which has been in dispute between Pálanpur and Tharád since 1825 has at length been judicially settled in favour of Pálanpur. The Nawáb of Rádhanpur claimed double salámi from the Rájputs on the occasion of a marriage in his family and based the demand on ancient custom; the Rájputs resisted it, but most of them have since agreed to pay the demand by easy instalments. In September 1881, Oomerkhán, the Chief of Várádhi, died, leaving a boy, who was born a few days before his father's death, and not long afterwards a characteristic charge was made that the child had died and had been replaced by a changeling, but this could not be substantiated upon careful investigation. The State has been taken under direct management and a rough inquiry discloses that it is indebted to the extent of Rs. 1,09,500, while the revenue is only Rs. 14,000 a year.

Survey.

The revenue survey of seven villages in Pálanpur has been completed and that of four others is in progress. The area measured was 10,142 acres, but no classification was made.

Estates under attachment.

Four attachments were made during the year and four were removed. They are imposed usually in the interests of the parties concerned or for the satisfaction of the decrees of civil courts. The only noticeable one is the attachment of the estates of Oomerkhán of Várádhi on his death.

Police.

A regular police force of 520 savárs and 274 foot is maintained which includes 265 savárs of the Gáekwár's Contingent and is exclusive of 4,930 village police. An epidemic destroyed 215 horses of the police. The system in force of absolving a village from responsibility which was able to trace the tracks across its boundary has been changed so far as to make responsibility devolve primarily on the State where a traveller is plundered and to shift it only where the robbers are followed in hot pursuit into another State and handed over to the authorities. The value of property stolen was Rs. 62,700, of which Rs. 12,700 or 20 per cent. was recovered against 14 per cent.

PA'LANPUR.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal trials was 899, the number of persons tried 2,059, of whom 961 were convicted and 1,098 acquitted or discharged. Of the above trials, 263 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent and his two Assistants and 636 by the six Thánádárs. The number of offences was 1,096 against 777, and this large increase causes an increase of trials and convictions. Of the graver offences there was only 1 trial for murder, 18 for grievous hurt, 1 causing miscarriage, 3 rape, 2 dacoity and 1 for forgery. The Political Superintendent sitting as Sessions Judge disposed of 29 criminal appeals, in which he confirmed 15 sentences, reversed 13 and modified 1.

Some of the Thánádárs have charge of more than 100 villages and are expected to inquire into every offence without the aid of regular police and to try or to commit them to the superior courts. They also decide civil suits under Rs. 250 in value and inquire into Valtar cases or claims for compensation, and have other miscellaneous duties. Altogether the work is more than they can perform.

The above figures are irrespective of criminal statistics in the courts of Native Chiefs. The Chiefs of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur have full civil and criminal jurisdiction within their States and some of the petty Chiefs have limited powers conferred upon them or are required to employ competent officers to exercise their powers. The Political Superintendent was able to persuade the Diván of Pálanpur to make great changes among the Judges and Magistrates of his Courts, as numerous petitions complaining of injustice had been received and native gentlemen have been appointed who have had a practical acquaintance with the working of courts in British districts. A Tálukdár of Tervádá has never used his powers except on one occasion when he released from confinement a sepoy of his who had been arrested for theft. There is no head of this State, and as it contains a population containing many of the most notorious thieves and receivers of stolen goods in this part of the country, the want of proper police supervision is felt severely by all its neighbours. At Sumao in Kánkrej there was a riot in which sticks and swords were freely used and severe wounds were inflicted; but as it was found impossible to ascertain the history of the case, a fine of Rs. 400 was imposed upon the village.

The Darbár courts tried 2,242 criminal cases concerning 3,448 persons and convicted 1,590 and released 1,758. The number of offences was 2,318 against 2,510 and shows a satisfactory decline of 12 murders, 3 of culpable homicide, 6 of causing miscarriage, 4 of dacoity and 130 of theft.

Prisons.

397 persons were sent to the Superintendency Jail and 320 were released, the daily average in imprisonment being 108 against 73. Weaving was introduced and the prisoners make their own blankets and coarse clothing. They also grow their own vegetables. In the Darbár jail of Pálanpur 597 persons were confined and in the Rádhanpur jail 361 persons.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil suits disposed of was 899 of the value of Rs. 81,809; of these 72 were decided by the 2 Political Assistants,

and the remainder by the 6 Thánádárs. The number of political cases decided was 364 valued at Rs. 48,432, of which 9 were suits for land, 13 boundary disputes, 339 compensation claims and 3 miscellaneous. Including appeals the total of civil and political suits decided was 1,309 against 1,651; 43 boundary disputes were decided.

The Darbár courts disposed of 1,614 civil suits valued at Rs. 1,25,921 and 108 appeals besides 10 special appeals and 444 political cases, of which 9 related to land, 409 to compensation and 26 miscellaneous. Altogether there were 2,195 suits and appeals valued at Rs. 1,77,297.

Municipality.

There is no municipality but there is a municipal secretary at Pálanpur. There are sanitary rules, but they do not appear to be enforced. The town is not too clean and the outskirts are very filthy. Rs. 1,000 was spent on a road in the town which was much needed.

Military Force.

The several States maintain a body of 522 horse and 1,109 foot, nearly the whole of which is located in Pálanpur and Rádhanpur.

Weather and Crops.

In the early months of the monsoon the amount of rain that fell was equal to the average fall of the whole year and then the rain almost entirely ceased. Badly-built houses fell into ruins and the floods did some injury to land in Kánkrej. The kharíf crops were mostly destroyed, but the rabi was good, so that grain was plentiful and prices moderate. The average rainfall was 32 inches 42 cents.

Forests.

There are valuable forests in the north of Pálanpur, but a contract being given to a Pársi to cut firewood for 5 years, he injured the tract considerably by cutting down timber without regard to his agreement. The contract was cancelled, but a great deal of damage has been done, especially along the railway line. A few road-side trees have been planted in Rádhanpur.

Public Works

Rupees 9,137 was spent chiefly on dharmsháls and wells. It is also reported that Rs. 10,700 was spent in Rádhanpur on public works, and the account shows that Rs. 22,900 was spent on buildings in Pálanpur.

Revenue.

There are several funds in charge of the Political Superintendent. The total receipts were Rs. 1,73,200 and the charges Rs. 1,07,900. The receipts are derived from Imperial salaries, compensations for theft, attachments, the cost of the Pálanpur levy contributions paid by some of the petty Tálukdárs, court-fees, criminal fines, &c., and the charges are the payment of the Thánádár establishment, vaccination, feeding prisoners in jails, minor buildings and repairs, payments of debts from attached properties and compensation to sufferers by theft, the pay of the levy, &c.

The Pálanpur State alone has furnished a short account of revenue and expenditure, from which it appears that the revenue was Rs. 3,86,600 and the expenditure 3,83,000. The land revenue yielded Rs. 1,33,500, custom and transit duties Rs. 1,05,900 and taxes Rs. 60,800. The pay of the levy and sibandi was Rs. 1,29,000, the Gáekwár tribute was Rs. 50,000, public works Rs. 22,900 and the Diván's household Rs. 71,000.

PA'LANPUR.

Census.

The census of 1881 shows a population of 566,475 against 502,586 in 1872, an increase of 63,889 in nine years, or 12·6 per cent. The increase is general, but Tharád and Kánkrej appear to have increased faster than the other States. The details are given below :—

	Census. 1872.	Census. 1881.
Pálanpur	215,972	236,461
Rádhanpur	91,579	98,129
Tharád	46,497	58,985
Morváda	6,595	6,509
Váv	23,081	27,735
Suigam	10,104	11,521
Diodar	19,701	24,061
Terváda...	7,338	8,846
Bhábhan	5,659	7,222
Kánkrej...	37,771	45,164
Várâhi	20,096	21,376
Santalpur	13,574	15,136
Chádchat	4,619	5,330

Dispensary.

At the three dispensaries 14,500 persons attended for treatment including 7,200 men, 2,900 women and 4,300 children.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated was 17,786 against 15,180, and the cost was Rs. 1,722, or about 1 anna 7 pies per head.

Instruction.

A school was opened at Diodar and the total number is 29. The number of pupils was 1,770 against 1,594 and the school-fees were Rs. 838 against Rs. 720. The expenditure was Rs. 9,600. The school-fees, except in Pálanpur, are paid into the Political Superintendent's treasury to form a pension fund for school-masters; and as the States demur to increase the number of schools unless the fees are paid to them, the question is under consideration whether a change should not be made in the present practice. The Nawáb of Rádhanpur takes a great interest in education and intends to establish a girls' school.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area about 4,000 square miles; Population (1881), 517,485; Revenue (1881), Rs. 10,12,500.

This tract comprises 58 estates of which I'dar is the largest and covers more than half of the whole country. Eleven other States are of some consequence, the remainder are petty. The young Maháraja of I'dar has lately left the Rájkumár College after two years' residence, and can speak and write English very fairly. During the year he was associated with the Assistant Political Agent to learn the method of administration and travelled all over the State in his company.

The Bhil disturbances excited some attention. Across the border there had been some popular risings in Meywár, and as anarchy is infectious the excitement was caught by the Bhils in the Pol State in the Mahi Kántha who rose against their Chief, besieged him for a week and plundered some of the shops in his capital of Ghoradar. An agreement was extorted from him and

also from a Bhumia or vassal chief under I'dar making certain concessions to the Bhils. Flushed with success they attacked Gallora on the 30th June 1881, but were repulsed by the police and lost 3 of their number killed, but managed to make off with 150 cattle and looted 2 or 3 houses. Cattle-lifting now became frequent, until the Political Agent fined the Chief of Pol Rs. 400 on account of the value of the cattle taken away by his subjects. This had an excellent effect, and combined with the measures taken by the special officers who were deputed by Government to inquire into these disturbances and to cause the restoration of plunder and payment of fines, the country was not long after pacified and the extorted agreements were cancelled. It is not easy to assign any particular reason for these risings among so ignorant and inflammable a people as the Bhils.

Later in the year the carriage of the Political Agent was plundered on the Ahmedabad-I'dar road in the belief that it contained treasure for the Sámláji Fair, and the audacity of this proceeding created a deep feeling of alarm among traders and peaceable people. To allay it, two companies of Native Infantry were sent to I'dar. The robbers were fortunately apprehended, some of the stolen property buried in the hills recovered and 18 of the number were convicted and sentenced. Since then there have been no loots in that part of the country; and as 14 of the leading men round Waghera, another notoriously unsafe place, have also been taken and severely punished, it is to be hoped that these lessons will be remembered and the future conduct of these restless people may be more peaceable and quiet. The Bhats or village bards have according to the custom of the country given security for the good behaviour of these villages, and their influence it may also be hoped will be exerted on the side of honesty and good government. The material condition of the Bhils in these parts is not unsatisfactory, and Major Probyn, who has an intimate knowledge of Khándesh, considers that they are better off than the Bhils there. They grow good crops of gram and Indian corn, many of their houses are tiled and their women have a well-to-do appearance, notably in Pol. The Bhils in the east are better behaved than those in the north and this is owing to the salutary influence of a local saint who guides them in the paths of peace.

Estates under attachment.

There were 15 estates under attachment or management chiefly owing to the minority or indebtedness of the Chiefs. The attachment upon Dadhália and Punádra was withdrawn during the year and the State of Varsoda was attached in consequence of indebtedness. I'dar has been released since the close of the year; it has remained under attachment for 13 years during the long minority of the Chief and a special account of the Political Agent's stewardship will be more appropriately given in the report for 1882-83. Rs. 94,600 of debt and interest was paid off, leaving Rs. 1,40,900 due to creditors at the Diwáli. The Thákor of Varsoda has wasted a great deal of money in the endeavour to prove the illegitimacy of the child of his senior wife. The case was decided in favour of the child and arrears of maintenance to the amount of Rs. 7,000 ordered to be paid to the wife.

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Not an anna was paid and Government have been obliged to order an attachment.

Police.

2,392 offences were reported to the police, 1,312 persons were arrested and 1,254 were sent up for trial; of these 706 were convicted and 528 acquitted: 54 per cent. of those arrested were convicted and 56 per cent. of those who were sent up for trial. Compared with the previous year the number of offences has slightly decreased, but the number of offenders in each case was larger and the results were not so satisfactory, as the percentage of convictions has fallen from 67 to 54 of those arrested and from 67 to 56 of those sent up for trial. I'dar is the only State which maintains a regular police; in the others the village police is supervised by inspectors. The Gáekwár's Contingent of horse patrols the country in detachments and helps in tracking, but they do not consider this their proper business and confine themselves to preventing breaches of the peace. The pay is small, but they are paid regularly and their arms are inferior. The I'dar regular police numbers over 400, largely made up of undrilled veterans at a cost of Rs. 36,300.

Stolen Property.

The amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 85,900 against Rs. 62,200; Rs. 27,600 was recovered, which is 32 per cent. against 22 per cent. in the previous year.

Graver Crimes.

Dacoities have numbered 116 and in these and other robberies 17 perons lost their lives chiefly when the country was unsettled. Since January 1882 violent crime has greatly decreased and the dacoities have been only 5, all without killing or maiming. Besides these cases 19 persons were killed and 35 wounded in quarrels about women or other causes common amongst Bhils. There are now no "Bahirwátiás" (outlaws) in the Mahi Kántha and the custom is dying out.

Infanticide.

The Márwári caste is under surveillance and consists of 982 males and 1,162 females, of whom 320 are unmarried and are all under 15 years except 18 girls. In most of the marriages assistance was given from the fund, of which the receipts were Rs. 1,365 and Rs. 1,347 was spent; 10 boys and 13 girls died, but in no case were the circumstances suspicious.

Criminal Justice.

The Chiefs are divided into classes according to their wealth and importance and have criminal powers according to their grade, but cannot try heinous crimes except the Chiefs of I'dar, Pol and Dántá. The total number of offences brought before the courts was 3,203 concerning 3,402 persons, of whom 1,254 were arrested by the police, 496 persons were discharged, 847 acquitted and 1,786 convicted; 61 were committed to the Court of Sessions, 90 persons were sentenced to over six months' imprisonment and 382 to lighter terms: only one was hanged.

The Political Agent tried 14 cases and convicted 41 persons.

Rs. 14,000 was imposed as fines and Rs. 9,500 was recovered.

Four cases were confirmed upon appeal, 5 were modified and 6 reversed.

Prisons.

There is one large prison at I'dar and 25 lock-ups in other parts. The number sent to jail was 628 and the daily average

was 145. The cost was Rs. 12,800 against Rs. 17,500 in the preceding year.

The Chiefs are also invested with civil powers according to their class; 1,663 suits were filed in 42 courts and 1,905 were disposed of, leaving 452 in arrears. The aggregate value of property in dispute was Rs. 1,01,000, or an average of Rs. 60. The Political Agent disposed of 11 appeals, leaving 20 in arrears. 584 political cases were decided by the Agency courts against 625. Civil Justice. Political cases.

The rainfall, 44 inches, was over the average and fell heavily in August, damaging the bájri. Rice, wheat and sugar-cane were very good. Wheat is grown in considerable quantities, but there is not much cotton and not of good quality. In I'dar 92 new wells were sunk for agricultural purposes. Weather and Crops.

A survey was made of the I'dar forests by a native officer of the Forest Department, whose services were borrowed for the purpose. The proposal is to take up 113 square miles for forest, of which 54 square miles are to be reserved, the remainder to be open to the public, and 120 varieties of trees are to be preserved. It is anticipated that teak will flourish well and that the forests will be valuable in time. The proposals only relate to the I'dar khálsa villages, but the Sardárs also preserve very valuable tracts and they may also enter into the scheme. Forests.

The quarries at Ahmednagar are much prized and most of the buildings at Ahmedabad were built with it. It is thought that it might be practicable to float the stone down upon rafts and this experiment is about to be tried. Quarries.

Trade is not flourishing except perhaps at Mánsa. The transit duties are very heavy and it is almost impossible to go a few miles without being stopped to pay toll. As the Mahárája is now installed it is perhaps possible that he might make the sacrifice of revenue that is necessary in abolishing or modifying them. The usual fairs were held at Sámláji and Bramhakhed, but the disturbed state of the country interfered with their success. At Sámláji the goods brought for sale (Rs. 2,59,300) were little more than half the value of those in 1880-81. Trade.

The trade across the frontier passes chiefly *viâ* Sámera, and the value registered at the náka was, imports Rs. 74,02,500 and exports Rs. 2,73,700. At Posina the value either way was about Rs. 37,000.

About Rs. 25,500 was spent on public works in I'dar, of which Rs. 4,700 were contributed by the people. The chief work was a causeway across the Háthmati at Ahmednagar: the old crossing was difficult and rocky and many cattle were disabled in consequence. Another small bridge was built at Danamli, a small irrigation work at Waranshi was made and 5 new school buildings were put up, besides dharmsháls at I'dar and Sabarpur. The Katosan Thákor appears to appreciate the benefit to be derived from public works, and in Bávisi Rs. 3,300 was spent. Some Rs. 2,300 was spent on a road in Sádra and Rs. 2,200 in Ilol, which is under attachment; but most of the Chiefs are not Public Works

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disposed to make any outlay on public works. At five post offices there is a daily delivery.

It is proposed to make a metalled road at the expense of Government from Dákor to Bayar and thence to Modása. The I'dar State has given the land free and has agreed to abolish transit duties on the route.

Revenue.

The total revenue obtained by all the States in Samvat 1937 (1881-82) was Rs. 10,12,500 or Rs. 15,300 less than the previous year. If these figures may be accepted as correct, the taxation is Rs. 1-15-4 per head. The following taxes are not unusual :—

1. Plough tax—Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per plough.
2. Field tax—Re. 0-9-6 to Rs. 1-12-0 per burnt field.
3. Wood tax—Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 from each wood-cutter every third year.
4. Food for 4 men when going to fix the above amounts.
5. Waje at ¼th of the crops.
6. Sukhdi, from 4 sers to 1 maund per house, 100 ears of makai and one measure of ground gram per house.
7. Tax on each house purchased according to means.
8. Tax on each marriage, 8 annas.
9. Tax on sale of bullocks, 4 annas per head.
10. One-fourth produce of mahura trees, fee of 4 annas per each house for collector.

In addition to the above, free labour is exacted, such as conveyance of grass, firewood and military service if required. All these taxes and cesses may not be punctually paid, but they are debited to the rayat's account and he pays up as he can.

The States get their opium from Government duty free and retail it in their districts at full rates; most of them have found that this system is profitable and are eager to indent for more opium than they can require for local consumption. In return they are required to assist in detecting smuggled opium; 49 offences were dealt with.

Local Funds.

There are in all 13 small funds which are accounted for by the Political Superintendent. The total receipts were Rs. 18,400 and the expenditure Rs. 14,400. The total balance at their credit was Rs. 33,600 at the close of the year. The most important are the Thánádár's fund and the Sádra Bázár Fund.

Census.

The population according to the census of 1881 was 577,485, and in 1872 it was 447,056, an increase of 29 per cent.

Births and Deaths.

There were 12,041 births and 8,667 deaths in 1881-82. In 1880-81 these figures were 12,235 and 8,400 respectively.

Dispensaries.

There are dispensaries at I'dar and Sádra, which treated 5,800 patients. A new dispensary has been opened at Ilol and another was about to be opened at Katosan.

Vaccination.

11,258 persons were vaccinated, which is a great improvement upon previous years, and all but 212 cases were successful.

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There are 60 inspected schools in the Mahi Kántha with 3,255 scholars, an increase of 3 schools and 184 scholars. The percentage of scholars to population is ·06, and 83·33 is the average number of square miles to each school. The success at examinations was very poor. The cost was Rs. 18,900 including new buildings, and an English class was opened at I'dar. There were 3 girls' schools. There is a school at Sádra for young Tálukdárs; the number of boys attending it has increased, as the Chiefs are gradually realising the fact that some elementary education is indispensable in the present day.

The 31 indigenous schools are attended by 306 scholars. The masters are fed daily in turn by each boy, and on holidays a present of a pice or so is given by each. The boys are taught the rudiments of accounts, the calculation of interest and how to conduct ordinary trading correspondence.

Instruction

The library at Sádra is kept up by subscriptions from Tálukdárs and officers of the Agency.

KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area, 20,542 square miles; Population (1881), 2,348,325; Revenue about Rs. 1,53,00,000.

Káthiáwár is divided into 188 separate States, large and small, of which 13 pay no tribute, 96 are tributary to the British Government and 70 to the Gáekwár. They are arranged into 7 classes with varying civil and criminal powers. Chiefs of the first and second class exercise plenary jurisdiction, and the judicial powers of the lesser Chiefs are graded in a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction being vested in British officers, each superintending a group of States. The Political Agent controls the whole. Public business is thus mainly conducted by and at the cost of the Darbárs. "The numerous petty courts and their people form a large body of rich resident landlords, spending their rents on their estates; and the ministers, officials and landlords of various station and wealth contribute to impart a brisk vitality to the progress and general well-being of the country."

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Wadhwán on the 4th January 1881, and rode the same day to Morvi where he visited the Thákor Sáheb. The next day he left for Cutch. His Excellency had intended to return to Rájkot for the purpose of investing His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar with the insignia of the Order of a K. C. S. I., but he was unfortunately prevented by a sad domestic bereavement and the ceremony devolved on the Political Agent. The presentation took place at a Darbár held in Rájkot on the 17th January and was imposing and impressive. The first class Chiefs of the province, who are all Knights of the Order, and all the second class Chiefs available, attended on the occasion with large retinues and warmly congratulated the new Knight. During their stay they displayed a spirit of mutual cordiality and good-will which could not have been looked for a few years previously, and were profuse in their hospitality to each

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other. Under its present enlightened administration Bhávnagar has achieved the distinction of being the leading State in the province.

The horror excited by the attempt to assassinate Her Majesty the Queen found expressions in addresses of loyal sympathy by the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, and the Nawáb of Junágad distributed Rs. 1,000 in charity within his territory as a mark of gratitude to Providence for the preservation of Her Majesty's life.

The daughter of His Highness Sir Mánsingji Ráo Sáheb of Dhrángadra was married to His Highness the Maháraja of Jeypur in December with much pomp and ceremony. The Mahárája was royally entertained by the Ráo Sáheb and returned to Jeypur highly gratified with his reception and with the gorgeous dowry in ornaments, clothes and furniture with which the lady had been endowed by her father.

The Thákor Sáheb of Gondal was married in June to four wives simultaneously; the marriage ceremonies cost Rs. 2,60,000.

The Thákor Sáheb of Wadhwán was formally installed in power in July, Government having anticipated his legal majority by ten months, confiding in his ability and good sense.

Sáyla.

The Chief of Sáyla died in September and was succeeded by his son Vakhtasingji, the State is much involved and cannot afford to

Chúda.

do anything in the way of public works. The Chúda State after some years of attachment has been freed from debt and handed over to the care of its Chief under proper arrangements for its future welfare. It is but one amongst many examples of the way in which a fine property may be rescued from a State bordering on insolvency and handed over to its Chief in a highly prosperous condition by the benevolent action of the Agency. The income is less than Rs. 80,000 a year. The liabilities in 1877 amounted to Rs. 1,29,700, and all these have been cleared off. A new jail, school and dispensary have been built. The town which is now scrupulously clean has been connected with the railway station 4 miles off by a first class metalled and bridged road. The police and courts of justice have been reformed and an energetic Kárbhári is assisting the Chief to carry out the good intentions which he professed on being restored to the exercise of his authority.

Cyclone.

The great storm of 12th July did immense damage. It swept across Navánagar, Morvi and Dhrol, sweeping away roads and bridges and destroying thousands of houses. The main roads from Dhrol to Navánagar and Jodiya were entirely wrecked, embankments were breached and those bridges which were not swept away were left standing disconnected and bare. The road from Jodiya town to the bandar constructed twenty years ago was completely destroyed. Great damage was caused in the towns which were invaded by flooded rivers; while torrents of rain, aided by the hurricane, completed the destruction of thousands of dwellings. After the storm the corpses of beasts and birds of all descriptions, buffaloes, oxen, donkeys, sheep, deer and small game strewed the ground and poisoned the atmosphere in all directions. Trees were uprooted or broken and the rivers were in deeper flood than had ever

been known. In Navánagar alone the public loss was estimated at 9 lákhs of rupees and in Morvi and Dhrol the loss is proportionately heavy. In Morvi roads and bridges were destroyed and houses collapsed, and the towns of Morvi, Tankára and Wavánia were much damaged.

Navánagar Debt.

The State of Navánagar can ill afford this heavy loss. It was indebted to the amount of 21¼ lákhs, but great exertions have been made to retrench and lighten the burden. By July 1881 about 4¼ lákhs had been paid off, and it was expected a further sum of 4¼ lákhs would be paid off by July 1882. A part of the debt is guaranteed by Government.

Estates under management.

Bántva.

Jhinjhúváda.

Dasáda.

The important estates under management for debt are Bántva and Jhinjhúváda. Kamludin Khan's estate, the half share in Bántva, was attached in 1879 for mismanagement and extravagance; the debt was found to be nearly 3 lákhs, which has been paid off and the estate is now to be handed over to Gajaffar Khan (Kamludin having died), who has been educated at Rájkumár College, greatly improved as regards roads and other works. Jhinjhúváda has an area of 189 square miles and is sub-divided among a number of Koli proprietors who managed to incur debts amounting to Rs. 5¼ lákhs. The State was attached in 1874 and Rs. 2,96,000 has been paid off. Dasáda is also under attachment for a debt of Rs. 1,22,000, of which Rs. 17,200 have been repaid. There are several States and estates managed by the Agency during the minority of the Chiefs who are whenever possible sent to the Rájkumár College for education. The most important of these are Gondal, Vánkáner, Vela and Láthi.

The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the estates under management; particulars have not been received of the estates which are omitted :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Debt paid off during year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bántva	2,50,114	2,26,572	.....
Vadia	57,997	60,491	15,286
Luni	20,014	20,850	.....
Bágasra	31,488	31,010	8,028
Vála	1,92,207	1,47,677	.....
Láthi	74,760	91,833*	.....
Kariana	3,809	3,500	1,400
Kotda Pitha	3,342	3,020	1,500
Gorkkher	3,832	3,138	1,800
Gondal	13,72,606	21,90,443†	.....
Kotda Sangáni	96,436	91,277	38,481
Gadhkar	11,472	6,915	.....
Shápur...	12,095	10,233	.....

*Large outlay on public works.

† Large outlay on railway and on marriage.

Rájasthánik Court.

201 cases were heard and decided during the year as compared with 192 in the previous year; these cases included 776 disputes; 234 fresh suits were filed and a balance of 335 remained in arrears. Of the settled cases nearly 60 per cent. were decided in favour of

KA'THIA'-WA'R.

the Girásias and 40 per cent. in favour of the Chiefs. Only two appeals were made to Government against decisions of the court and in both the decisions were confirmed.

The court among other important rulings has held that in joint tenures neither Darbár nor vassal can enhance their dues without mutual consent; that the Darbár cannot demand any fixed annual payment on villages which have lain waste without the fault of the vassal; that no interest in a Girásia's land can be sold in satisfaction of a civil decree, and that a vassal can only be held liable to pay compensation for robberies committed within his limits when criminal negligence or complicity have been proved against him.

The Rájasthánik Court was established in 1873 as a Court of Exchequer for the settlement of the rights and claims by Chiefs upon their great vassals and hereditary landlords. The procedure is to make a survey with a record of rights and in case of disagreement between a Chief and the Girásia the case is referred to the court for decision. In this way the court has decided 1,598 cases, in all involving over 6,600 items in dispute and 300 boundary suits, besides numerous miscellaneous applications. The court was originally established for three years, but the time was extended; and as the time had again lapsed, the States decided to prolong it until the close of 1884. Apparently this is an indication that they value the work that has been done in the peaceable establishment of definite rights and principles of action in place of the never-ending disputes and disorders which in past time convulsed the country, although their absolute powers over their vassals have been circumscribed. This year the Rahus of Báriya objected to have their lands surveyed, and deserted their villages in a body; but they soon agreed to a settlement and the discontented Girásias in the other districts have followed their example and acquiesced in the survey. 36 villages were surveyed in the year, covering 122,592 acres.

Police.

The total number of offences reported to the police was 10,563 against 11,975. The number of persons arrested was 12,641, of whom 11,787 were brought to trial and 6,783 convicted, which is 53 per cent. of those arrested and 57 per cent. of those sent for trial. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 2,44,600 against Rs. 4,11,800, and the percentage of recovery rose from 31 to 34 in 1881-82.

There has been no noticeable change in violent crime, the number of such offences being 37 dacoities and 106 robberies against 38 and 106. 3 persons were killed, 40 wounded and 2 hostages were carried away. There were only 2 Bahirwátiás (outlaws) out at the end of the year, one of whom went out on account of a dispute about a woman, but had done no damage.

The Jats, who are well armed and fairly horsed, continue to make occasional raids. Not long ago 6 of them made a descent into Sáyla, committed a dacoity and rapidly retreated to the north-east. A close pursuit by the police savárs was, however, successful in the capture of two of their number.

The stipendiary police consists of 5,794 foot and 1,017 horse, which cost Rs. 8,31,200. The foot police was increased by 188 men and the mounted by 8 men. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining detectives; the village patel who may be able to follow up a clue rarely knows anything beyond his border and cannot go much further. A small body of detectives has, therefore, been organised in some States as an experiment. The degree of education is not high, but better men are gradually being enlisted, and Kathi Girásias who ten years ago would have scoffed at the idea now enlist freely in the Imperial police.

The punitive posts at Achiana and Pipli were withdrawn, as the Chiefs had made better police arrangements, while that at Mánávao has proved a strong check upon crime, and the thána at Mália overawes the thieving Miánás of Mália.

Criminal Justice.

1,170 criminal cases and 34 appeals were decided by the Agency courts, including 40 serious cases, a slight decrease upon the numbers in the past year. The Darbár courts disposed of 10,110 cases, convicted 10,447 persons and released 9,380. The Railway Magistrate decided 73 cases. The case which excited most interest was that in which Vrijeshji Vrijnathji, the Mahárāj or high priest of Vishnu, was convicted in the Chief Criminal Court of Káthiáwár of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to suffer two years' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000. The case fell within the jurisdiction of the Darbár court at Navánagar, but His Highness the Jám handed it over to the Chief Court in consideration of the interests concerned and the Maháraj being held in reverence by his followers, who believe him to be an incarnation of the deity. It was clearly proved in the trial that an insured parcel carried by the post office was taken to the Maháraj, who dishonestly appropriated the greater part of the ornaments it contained, valued at Rs. 5,000. The conviction caused a profound sensation, and thousands of men and women importuned the Political Agent for his release, and numbers of petitions were sent to Government, and deputations waited on His Excellency, but Government considered that his crime had not been sufficiently punished and enhanced the imprisonment to five years.

Prisons.

The total number of prisons is 147, including 126 in the Native States: 8,661 persons were sent to jail who were chiefly employed on extra-mural labour and in industries such as carpet-making, coir-matting, &c. At Rájkot the prisoners make their own clothes.

Civil Justice.

In the Agency courts 2,770 civil cases, 103 appeals and 129 political cases were decided, which is 203 cases less than in the previous year, and the value of property litigated is put down at Rs. 20,09,200. In the Darbár courts there was also an increase of work, the cases being 25,415 involving property worth Rs. 30,37,500.

Registration.

246 deeds were registered, of which 62 only related to property worth more than Rs. 1,000. In 1880-81 there were 208 deeds registered.

KA'THIA'WA'R. Municipalities.

The municipality of Bhávnagar is carried on under rules similar to those in force in British territory. Its affairs are well managed by a committee of which His Highness the Thákor Sáheb is president. The expenditure, which is a little in excess of the receipts, amounted during the year to Rs. 34,513. There is also a municipality in Rájkot which is not very efficient. Cholera broke out three times in the town, while the neighbouring cantonment was quite free from it.

The military force maintained by some of the Chiefs is 14,137 men, and the Gáekwár's Contingent is 900 strong, employed on detached duty.

Weather and Crops.

The season was not altogether favourable for cereals, but the cotton crop was a good one and trade wonderfully developed. The great storm of July has already been noticed. The price of food-grains was higher than in the previous season in consequence of a short kharíf crop: the average rainfall was 25·50.

Forests.

The forest tracts in the Gir and Bávda hills have not received much attention, but there is satisfactory progress in tree-planting on road-sides and in reserved tracts. In Sorath nearly 49,000 trees were planted out. In Bhávnagar 8 large plantations have been laid out, and the trees, such as cocoa palms, mangoes, casuarinas, &c., are now beginning to yield very favourable returns. In Navánagar 7,000 trees were planted and babul plantations were put down in Morvi and Gondal.

Manufacture.

The ginning factory at Dhoráji has been doing a good business. The quality of the cotton was very good and the superior description called Lalia Kapas is rapidly ousting the Kála or pod cotton. A full press was put up during the year and is working fairly well. At Bhávnagar there are 15 steam-presses at work besides a spinning and weaving mill, and the town is increasing daily in size and importance owing to the liberal facilities given by the Darbár. Three new factories were erected during the year.

Trade.

The trade returns are very favourable and show that the country is in a prosperous state and that great commercial activity has prevailed. The value of exports was Rs. 2,78,86,800 as compared with Rs. 2,21,23,800. That of imports Rs. 2,15,02,000 as compared with Rs. 2,06,24,800. The chief export is cotton, which was valued at Rs. 2,47,86,800 against Rs. 1,77,72,500, and was chiefly sent through the ports of Bhávnagar, which now benefits by its spirited public works policy in opening the country by the railway. Grain and wool were mostly exported from Navánagar and Morvi and also show a considerable increase.

The coasting trade was extremely active and a new line of passenger steamers has been started to run between Bombay and Mándvi, calling at Verával, Mángrol and Porbandar. This last port is much frequented by coasting steamers, but the Rána's policy of interference with the passengers and the traffic does not tend to develop its natural capabilities.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

The Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway was estimated to cost Rs. 84,26,000, of which Rs. 80,13,600 was spent in India to the close of the year. An average of 169 miles was open for traffic

throughout the year 1881, and the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 6,88,300, the working expenses to Rs. 4,83,100, leaving a profit of Rs. 2,05,200, equal to Rs. 2·74 on the capital, but for the year ending 31st March it was expected that the profit would be nearly 4 per cent. The completion of the bridging was the great object aimed at, and progress was also made with earthwork, ballasting and permanent station offices. 51 bridges have been opened for traffic and some are imposing structures, as, for instance, the Rangola 14 spans of 40 feet girders, the Kaluhar 18 arches of 40 feet, the Ghela 11 spans of 40 feet girders; the bridge at Ranpur of 9 spans of 100 feet girders, that at Limbdi 25 arches of 40 feet, while the Bhagava at Wadhwán will be crossed by 9 spans of 100 feet girders. Six permanent and three temporary stations were completed and cotton platforms provided at most places. The space in part of the City Station at Bhávnagar has been reclaimed and the approach to it finished. The workshops at Gadhechi were greatly improved and a number of other works carried out; while, owing to the increase of traffic, 50 wagons and 20 third class carriages were added to the rolling stock. Altogether Rs. 22,46,300 were spent on construction during the year.

Traffic.

The passenger traffic brought in Rs. 3,61,500 from 652,629 passengers, and the goods traffic Rs. 3,18,200 from 5,385,500 tons of goods. The former has developed very rapidly, perhaps owing in some measure to the 33,000 pilgrims who visited the Shetrunja Hill and Girnár. The goods carried were chiefly cotton 13,560 tons in the form of dokras, 5,896 tons of grain, 2,614 tons of seeds, 3,014 tons timber, and 2,500 tons fruits, oil, &c. These results are most satisfactory on a yet unfinished railway which has brought prosperity to Bhávnagar, Wadhwán, Jetpur and Gondal, and the example is likely to be followed by a railway to connect the port of Verával with the Bhávnagar Railway *viâ* Junágad, in which His Highness the Jám takes a great personal interest. The Thákor of Pálitána unfortunately is still averse to continue the railway to his capital, while the Thákor of Morvi is anxious to promote a line from Wadhwán to Rájkot.

Roads.

A sum of Rs. 32,800 was spent by the Agency engineer in the construction of the trunk roads of the province during the year and Rs. 22,400 in their repairs. The road between Jetpur and Porbandar was much damaged by the cyclone in July and all available funds have been devoted to reconstruction. 45 miles of the Dhandhuka-Gogha road lying within the limits of Native States were made over to the charge of the Agency; it appears the road has lost much of its importance since the opening of the railway from Bhávnagar to Wadhwán. The principal buildings constructed by the Agency engineer from States' funds were the Girásia school at Wadhwán, cost Rs. 25,000, and travellers' bungalows and dharmsháls on the Jetpur-Porbandar road. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of roads as feeders to the railway; most of the stations are in course of connection with the neighbouring towns and through them with one or other of the trunk roads.

A total sum of Rs. 49,39,300 has been expended on public works in the province during the year from funds supplied by

KA'THIA'-WA'R.

Chiefs and Rs. 5,200 on repairs of buildings from Imperial or Local Funds :—

	Rs.
Junágad	3,59,000
Bhávnagar	26,10,900
Navánagar	1,50,000
Morvi	2,70,700
Gondal	12,11,000
Vánkáner	18,100
Wadhwán	16,700
Porbandar	24,100
Bántva	25,400
Manavadar	57,500
Pálitána	22,000
Vála	38,100
Láthi	30,800
Chúda	10,300
Other Chiefs	94,200
	49,39,300

Buildings.

The city of Junágad will soon be completely transformed by the handsome buildings which are everywhere springing up and by the care and taste displayed in the formation of gardens in the suburbs. The handsome high school has just been opened and a jail is being built. Besides over Rs. 23 lákhs paid in the year for the railway, the State of Bhávnagar has spent a further sum of Rs. 3 lákhs on public works. The hospital when finished will be a most striking feature of the town from its commanding position and great architectural merits. It is estimated to cost 5 lákhs and will be completed in the next year. The Thákor of Limbdi, who has been in England and appreciates the refinements of civilised life, has been much occupied in superintending the extension and decoration of his palace. The Thákor of Wadhwán is also employed upon his palace. The Jám of Navánagar spent 1½ lákhs in repairing the damages done to the State roads by the cyclone, including Rs. 40,000 on repairs to public buildings in the town. The Thákor of Morvi is busily engaged improving his palace, which he has lighted by electricity. The main road has been widened and a vegetable market erected in it which was opened by His Excellency the Governor. A handsome bridge over the Machu to connect Morvi with Wadhwán is being built, Rs. 68,400 was spent on it, and it is expected it will be opened in two years' time. He appears to think that traffic will be diverted from his port of Wawánia to the railway at Wadhwán and is doing his utmost to make good roads to that station in anticipation of the change. The Thákor of Pálitána pays much attention to irrigation; he is now constructing a large tank under the Shetrunja Hill and has already derived much advantage from the Rajaival dam. In Jasdan also about Rs. 6,000 was spent in irrigational projects which the Chief is sanguine will pay well.

Post Offices.

There are 105 post offices and 155 letter-boxes in the States.

Horse-breeding.

There are 12 stallions in the province and the department has been transferred to the management of the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations. The Thákor of Bhávnagar

has made a large paddock in which the colts can develop bone and muscle. No results have been attained as yet by the donkey stallions in Bhávnagar and Gondal.

Tribute.

The tribute of Rs. 11,31,600 was collected on account of Government, the Gáekwár and the Nawáb of Junágad; nearly Rs. 41,000 was outstanding, which has been mostly recovered since the close of the year.

Pilgrim Tax.

The disputes between the Thákor Sháeb of Pálitána and the Shrávaks of Ahmedabad regarding the levy of a tax on pilgrims visiting the Shetrunja Hill have been brought to a conclusion by the orders of Government that pilgrims, with some few specified exceptions, should be called upon to pay Rs. 2 each before ascending the hill. It became evident that the enumeration, which was being conducted by Agency officials with the view of ascertaining the average number of yearly pilgrims, was rendered abortive by the tactics of the Ahmedabad Shrávaks, whose influence was sufficient to arrest the flow of pilgrims in the direction of Pálitána during the continuance of the enumeration. This fact having been established, the only possible alternative was adopted, *viz.*, that the tax should be levied individually. The Political Agent used his best efforts to persuade the Shrávaks to offer such a lump-sum annually, in perpetuity, to the Chief as might induce him to forego his right to the personal levy, but without any effect; and, on the 1st December last, a notice was published that, commencing from the 1st January following, all pilgrims visiting the hill would be required to pay a tax of Rs. 2. Directly this notice was issued, pilgrims flocked from all directions towards Pálitána, and, during the month of December alone, more than 32,000 visited the shrines. As the price of conveyance and of all the necessaries of life was much enhanced by this enormous concourse, and only 17,000 pilgrims had visited the hill during the previous twenty months, it is evident that they were acting under orders, and that the fact of paying Rs. 2 per head for their tickets after the commencement of the new year was of minor importance as compared with carrying out the orders of their directors.

The arrangements made by the railway authorities for the conveyance of this vast crowd and by the Pálitána authorities for the housing and feeding and conservancy of such an unexpected influx were admirable. There was not a single accident. There were no complaints of want of food, or accommodation, or detention on account of laxity in the issue of tickets, and finally there was no epidemic disease.

Since the new year commenced there has been a great falling off in the number of pilgrims as compared with the returns of last December. But the amount realised in the first three months of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,247, shows that the lump sum of Rs. 10,000, previously paid, was much below the mark. Pilgrims now receive tickets on payment of Rs. 2 each; there are no complaints, and the business is conducted with the precision and method of an ordinary railway station.

KA'THIA'-WA'R. Stamps. The stamp revenue is small, Rs. 133 from general stamp and Rs. 8 from court-fees.

Opium. Government consented to allow the Chiefs ⅓rd instead of only ⅕th of the pass duty, in the expectation that they would loyally co-operate for the suppression of illicit traffic, and the Chiefs have accepted the terms.

Local Funds. There are 15 funds accounted for by the Political Agent, such as the Road Fund, Infanticide Fund, Civil Station Fund, the Rájasthánik Court Fund, General Fund, Education Fund, &c., the receipts of several of which are rather large. The Education Fund receipts, for instance, are Rs. 1,65,800 and the cash balance Rs. 3,60,000.

Births and Deaths. No particulars, but cholera appeared in Rájkot, Gondal, Morvi and other large towns in September, and when suppressed again re-appeared in the same localities; though not of a virulent type there was collectively considerable mortality.

Hospitals. The number of hospitals and dispensaries is 56 in addition to the Civil Hospital at Rájkot. Particulars regarding attendance and results are not given.

Vaccination. 80,814 persons were primarily vaccinated and 1,709 re-vaccinated, or an increase of over 29 per cent. in total operations. The success was 92·93 per cent. as compared with 90·59. The cost was Rs. 29,000 against Rs. 27,700. Small-pox was prevalent in many of the large towns, but did not assume the proportions of an epidemic.

Education. Education is making good progress. There are 630 schools and 36,448 scholars. The average uumber of square miles to each school is 32·60. There is a very satisfactory increase in the number of schools both in fund and private schools, the net increase being 29 schools and 3,847 scholars. Not less satisfactory is the progress that has been made in the efficiency of the schools, 20 boys having passed the Matriculation Examination, while 146 boys and girls passed the highest standard examination in primary schools. The cost for inspection was Rs. 15,950. The progress in ten years is an increase in schools from 387 to 630 and of scholars from 19,500 to 36,400.

The Rájkumár College is separately noticed under the chapter on instruction.

The Girásia school at Wadhwán was opened on the 20th June 1881 with 12 boys and the number soon increased to 20, but then fell off owing to the prejudices of the parents. They yielded however to persuasion and the boys soon numbered 33, who have made good progress in their lessons and gymnastics and have learnt good manners. The Thákor of Limbdi has promised to provide the school with a good turret clock.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1881), 86,073; Revenue, Rs. 3,82,000.

Except in the payment of a yearly tribute the Nawáb of Cambay is almost uncontrolled in the management of his State which roughly resembles that in force in British territory.

The proposed revenue survey has fallen through, and it has been represented to the Nawáb that he should have the work carried out by his own agency. An attempt has been made to institute inquiries into alienations unauthorisedly made by farmers and others under the late rule, but not with much success, as it is necessary to proceed in this work with some tact and caution. Survey.

Except one case of murder no very heavy crime appears to have been committed. There was an unfortunate riot accompanied by murder. Some British subjects who cultivate land in Cambay alleged that they had paid their revenue; but as there were no accounts the Darbár wished them to attend for inquiry, and, on several of them declining to obey the summons, their crops and cattle were seized and two women were arrested and confined. This led to a riot in which the man was killed who took the women to the guard-house, and the rioters declare that the women were dishonoured. Three of the rioters have been sentenced to be hanged, five to be transported for life and the rest were punished with lesser penalties. Justice.

2,231 civil suits were decided, leaving 145 in arrears: 74 appeals were heard and 73 remained on the file. Civil Justice.

The municipal income is only Rs. 6,650, but the Darbár spends further sums, the roads are watered and lighted and a fire-engine is maintained. Municipality.

There are 105 savárs and 911 foot, including police and revenue peons, mostly undisciplined. Military.

The rainfall was 47·20 inches, 18 inches in excess of last year; it fell unseasonably, but the bájri and wheat crops were fair ones. Weather and Crops.

Prices were higher during the year, but labour was cheaper, owing to the abolition of *veth* or customary unpaid labour. Prices.

Trade was brisker, but the special manufactures do not seem to have prospered very well. Carpets for which Cambay used to be famous are now rarely made, but its excellent pickles and chatnies are being brought into notice through Kemp & Co. of Bombay. Trade.

The channel has altered a little, and vessels can come on a high tide 500 feet nearer than before; but this is little gained and cargoes have still to be carried a long way from the ships to the custom-house. The Port.

A light railway from A'nand to Cambay was suggested; but as the Baroda State will gain nothing by it, and Cambay is in debt, it is not likely to be carried out. Railway.

The fine Juma Masjid has been repaired and roads have been improved, the chief outlay being in the city of Cambay.

The probable revenue for the year was stated to be Rs. 3,82,000, a slight increase over last year's estimate. A system of stamp revenue similar to that of the British Government has been introduced with good results. 20 chests of opium are to be passed duty free into Cambay. Revenue.

The State debt has been largely reduced. It originally amounted to about five lákhs with interest at 12 per cent. This rate has been reduced to 6 per cent. and over two lakhs have been Debt.

CAMBAY. repaid during the past two years without retrenching necessary expenditure or neglecting useful improvements.

Dispensary. The dispensary has been placed in charge of a graduate of the Grant Medical College and effects much good. The average daily attendance has been 70. 1,543 children were vaccinated.

Schools. Education is progressing. The scholars have increased from 291 to 365, and it is proposed to divert the Scholarship Fund to provide a good school building. There are 34 indigenous schools for boys and 2 for girls.

REWA KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,792 square miles; Population, 543,452; Revenue about Rs. 18,00,000.

The Rewa Kántha Agency contains 6 large and 55 small States. Rájpipla is the most important, while Udepur, Báriya, Sunth, Lúnávada and Bálásinor are in the second class.

The State of Sunth was made over to its Chief in April on the completion of his minority and the happy occasion was celebrated in open Darbár. The Bhils on the frontier gave some trouble for some months and several raids and counter-raids were made between the villagers of Khedapa and Wagner. Matters assumed at one time a somewhat threatening aspect and the Political Agent had occasion to ask for the assistance of the Dohad Bhil Corps; but no collision occurred, and the Bhils have been temporarily pacified until their grievances are regularly inquired into.

Complaints of tyranny and oppression were made against the Rája of Rájpipla by discontented rayats, which appear to have some foundation, and measures have since been taken with a view to improve the position of affairs.

Jetsingji, the Rája of Chhota Udepur, died on the 7th July 1881, and was succeeded by his eldest son Motisingji who unfortunately has had no experience of administrative affairs. A joint administrator has been associated with him for three years to initiate him into the management, and considerable progress has been made in the settlement of disputed matters and reforms have been planned and partly carried out. The State is considerably in debt, but Rs. 62,500 were paid off during the year.

Native Political Assistant for Sankheda. For the better administrative and direct supervision of the Sankheda Mevás, which comprises 348 villages, a Native Political Assistant was appointed with the powers of a Deputy Collector in the British districts, with civil powers in original suits beyond Rs. 3,000, and with appellate jurisdiction over the Thánádár's decisions.

Border Court. A Border Court was held at Sunth for the disposal of cases between Bánswára, Kusalgad and Chilkari on the one hand and the Rewa Kántha States on the other. It was presided over by the Assistant Political Agents of the respective districts and during 11 days of the Session decided 101 cases, leaving 5 in arrears.

Boundary Disputes. 2 boundary disputes between the tálukas of Narvádi and Palasni and the Gáekwár's territory were disposed of by the

REWA KA'NTHA.

Political Assistant. The survey of Palasni and Sindhiápura has been completed, and commenced in those of Ahva and Vohora. Survey.

Rs. 2,24,724 was paid as tribute to the Baroda Government and Rs. 37,998 were remitted, leaving a balance due to Baroda of Rs. 1,00,775. The tribute collected on account of the British Government was Rs. 41,498, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 24,202. Tribute.

Besides Chhota Udepur, which is under a joint administration, there were 18 States under the direct management of the Agency covering over 100 square miles. The cause of attachment is generally indebtedness or minority. The receipts amounted to Rs. 43,800 and the expenditure to Rs. 41,700. The management of the estates of the Thákor of Umeta within the Káira Collectorate and the Rewa Kántha has been assumed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under Act XXI. of 1861. States under attachment.

In the Mevásis and Vádi the police work is performed by the Contingent savárs, while a party of the Gujarát Bhil Corps guard the treasury and lock-up at Vádi. Police.

The total number of offences was 1,441 against 1,139, and the persons arrested 1,938 against 1,880. 71 per cent. of the persons arrested, were convicted. It is supposed that the increase in offences is nominal, as hitherto petty thefts were punished by village officers without the knowledge of higher authorities and not recorded, while they are now reported and registered. The number of heinous offences has declined. There were 15 murders against 23; 16 culpable homicides against 91; 61 robberies and dacoities against 73; 153 burglaries against 128, and 385 petty thefts against 263. Offences.

The amount of stolen property, Rs. 51,700, has increased and is nearly double, while the recoveries, 22 per cent., are also worse than the previous year. Stolen Property.

Out of 2,921 persons brought to trial in all courts against 2,653 in the preceding year, 1,729 or 59 per cent. were convicted against 55 per cent. in the preceding year, 16 died and 275 remained for trial. The Agency courts have had less work, owing to the management of certain large States having been entrusted to their respective Chiefs. 2 persons were hanged, 1 transported for life, 725 imprisoned, 16 whipped, and 985 fined. Criminal Justice.

There are 24 jails and lock-ups, and persons sentenced to long terms in the minor States are sent to the British jails at Godhra and Dohad. A new jail has been opened at Chhota Udepur. The daily average confined was 303 and the cost was Rs. 13,590. Jails.

95 suits were decided and 42 suits remained in arrears. The value of the suits filed was on the average Rs. 107 per suit, and the average duration was 2 months 9 days. There were no appeals and the 4 in arrears were disposed of. Civil Justice.

The number of savárs attached to the Agency is 314, many of whom are deputed on police and postal duties in the States; 35 are kept at Godhra, where they are temporarily lodged in a dharmshála. Military.

REWA KA'NTHA. Weather and Crops.

The season was more favourable to wet than to dry crops. The heavy rains in July washed away or crushed the early sown maize and bájri, but was good for transplantation of rice and boota. Maize and bájri were resown during the break immediately following, and yielded a fair crop. The rainfall in October proved of much benefit to the later grown products of the province. The rainfall was 47 inches 88 cents, and may be regarded as heavy but propitious, and prices were, as a rule, cheaper. The condition of the people may now be said to have quite rallied from the shock of misery and wretchedness following the year of distress.

Model Farm.

A model farm is being established at Piplád in Báriya, where scientific farming is to be carried on and the breed of cattle and sheep to be improved; and as a good superintendent has been engaged, the scheme has every prospect of success.

Forests.

The forests in Báriya on the Panch Maháls side have been extensively denuded since the commencement of the railway line to Godhra, and, on this being brought to the notice of the Rája, he is considering the propriety of adopting a system of conservancy similar to that in the Panch Maháls.

Transit Duties.

The Rája of Rájpipla has undertaken to reduce the transit duties to the scale laid down in 1854-55; there is a want of communication and not much through trade in this State. The reduction of transit duties in Báriya has greatly benefited the State, and the receipts have trebled in three years, rising from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 17,000 and on the opening of the railway to Godhra a further development of traffic from Málwa and Márwár through this little State may be confidently expected.

Public Works.

The following sums were spent by the Native States on public works, chiefly on roads and repairs:—

	Rs.
Rájpipla	38,900
Báriya...	7,900
Lúnáváda	7,500
Sunth	5,900
Bálásinor	13,006
Kadána	1,100
Sánjeli	800

Revenue.

Some of the States give particulars regarding their revenue and expenditure—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Báriya...	2,21,100	1,99,700
Lúnáváda	1,76,400	1,43,200
Sunth	1,24,900	88,900

For the others the estimate of revenue only is obtainable.

The Mevási States have handed over the management of opium revenue to the Political Agent, while they receive a remission of duty on all opium consumed in their States.

Births and Deaths.

There are no particulars of births and deaths, but there was no epidemic.

REWA KA'NTHA, Dispensaries.

There is a dispensary in each of the six large States which were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 10,900 and the daily attendance was 306. The attendance at Lúnávára dispensary alone was 150. A passed assistant from the Grant Medical College has been appointed to the hospital at Chhota Udepur.

Vaccination.

14,693 primary and 59 re-vaccinations were performed against 11,958 and 64 in 1880-81; 97 per cent. of the former were successful and 72 per cent. of the latter. The average number vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,341 at a cost of Re. 0-3-1 and the total cost of the establishment was Rs. 2,773.

Instruction.

There are 69 vernacular boys' schools and 5 girls' schools, but the progress appears slow in these backward districts. The average attendance has risen in boys' schools from 2,806 in 1875 to 4,030, and in girls' schools from 95 to 194. 6 new schools were opened in Chhota Udepur. The expenditure was Rs. 19,691. It is proposed to establish a tálukdári school at Vajiria, the central State of the Sankheda Mevás, for the suitable education of young Thákors. The estimate is Rs. 10,000, towards which the Thákors have contributed according to their means and position.

NA'RUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1881), 6,440; Revenue, Rs. 8,260.

The Náikdárs have continued peaceful, and appear to be gradually abandoning their turbulent and predatory habits. One-half the revenue of this little State was granted to the British Government in 1839, which has been consistently spent within its borders, and the management of the State has continued with the Political Agent since 1837.

Survey.

The land has not been surveyed, nor would it pay to incur the cost. The land-tax is levied on the plough or at certain fixed rates to which the people are accustomed.

Police and Civil Justice.

There are 38 foot and 3 mounted police. 26 offences were reported, which is only 4 per 1,000 of the population, and were of a light nature: 41 persons were brought to trial, and all of them were convicted and sentenced to fines or imprisonment for less than six months. Only property worth Rs. 20 was stolen, of which Rs. 8 were recovered; 24 ordinary cases were tried by the Mahálkari and 2 cases by the Sessions Judge, in which the offenders did not belong to the district. There was one appeal, which was allowed. Crime has been steadily declining during the past four years.

Prison.

There were only 3 persons in jail at Jámbughoda; 9 were sent to Godhra and the rest were flogged.

Civil Justice.

There are no civil courts.

The rainfall was 54·82 inches against 37·22, and the excessive wet in July damaged the maize and bájri. Rice and pulse were good. The mahura flowers suffered by strong winds and wet,

NA'RUKOT. Weather and Crops. and the yield was middling. The price of food-grains with the exceptions of rice and gram rose 20 to 50 per cent.; this is partly attributable to the smaller yield and partly perhaps to the influence of the railway works in the vicinity of the State. The agriculture is very primitive, but agricultural stock has increased by 42 ploughs, 17 carts, 239 cows and bullocks, and 138 sheep and goats; although this increase has hardly affected the quantity of land under cultivation.

Forest. The revenue from forest has advanced to Rs. 937 against Rs. 500, leaving a net profit of Rs. 764.

Public Works. Rs. 459 were spent, chiefly on repairs to roads and tracks.

Revenue. The land-tax is levied on the plough or on a fixed scale in the case of Valras and Bantes, and the rates differ according to the status and condition of the farmer; Rs. 5,444 were collected during the year and only Rs. 15 were outstanding. The abkári yielded Rs. 198 and forest Rs. 764. The local funds revenue was Rs. 971, and is made of transit duties and miscellaneous items. All these items show an improvement. A shop for the retail sale of opium was established under the arrangements of 1878, and the annual consumption amounts to about 12 lbs.

Census. Births and Deaths. No difficulty was experienced in taking the census. The population was found to be 6,440, which shows a small decrease upon the numbers 6,837 returned in 1872. There were 259 births and 114 deaths; the increase of 32 in the latter is probably due to the heavy rainfall and consequent mortality from damp and exposure.

Dispensary and Vaccination. 511 patients attended the dispensary at Jambughoda, of whom 382 recovered and 2 died. The cost was Rs. 533 against 519; 208 children were vaccinated against 23 in the previous year.

Schools. The school at Jambughoda, the only one in the State, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 294; the average attendance was 42 out of 66 on the register.

SOUTHERN GUJARA'T.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 384 square miles; Population, 32,154;
Revenue, Rs. 1,93,872.

SURAT AGENCY. The Chief is a minor and is being educated at the Rájkumár College, from which, however, he was absent for several months owing to bad health and to his marriage with the daughter of the neighbouring Rája of Dharampor. The survey of the remaining 11 villages was finished, and this completes the survey of the whole State; the rates have been fixed so as to give a total somewhat lower than the sum obtained by the farm of these villages. The country borders on the Dángs, it is in great part covered with forest, and more than half the land is uncultivated. No particulars are given regarding the police or criminal and civil justice, but the people are described as poor and igno-

rant. A large net area of 5,907 acres was thrown out of cultivation, which is supposed to have some connection with the reforms connected with the sale of spirits. Rs. 30,851 was spent on public works, such as wells, roads, 2 schools and repairs. The revenue was Rs. 1,93,872 and the expenditure Rs. 1,77,939. The income from land and ábkári has decreased, but this appears to be a temporary effect, and the expenditure is swelled by the expenses of the Chief's marriage. More has been spent upon education, and the attendance at the dispensary has declined.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 800 square miles ; Population, 10,115 ;
Revenue, Rs. 2,50,000.

This forest State is administered by the Rája, and the only particulars given are that a preventive force was organised to prevent the smuggling of liquor pending the introduction of the British ábkári system, and that one school has been discontinued, while vaccination has made good progress.

SACHI'N.

Area, 42 square miles ; Population, 18,154 ;
Revenue, Rs. 1,93,249.

This State, which is intermixed with the Surat District, has been under management for eleven years, and has a balance to its credit exceeding a year's revenue. The Nawáb and his brother attend the Rájkumár College, where they have made satisfactory progress.

The survey was commenced, but after a time the establishment had to be withdrawn for duty elsewhere, and the land required by the State is now paid for instead of taking it for nothing. There were 92 criminal and 308 civil suits, and the practice of allowing the police officers to compel the return of a woman to her husband on payment of a fee has been stopped.

The season was a good one, and rules have been made under which residents may purchase building sites and become owners of their houses. The whole of the land revenue was collected, although it is higher than what the survey assessment would amount to, and the toll on foot passengers across the Udhna bridge has been abolished. Court-fees are now taken in stamps. Mortgages of State lands, except to the State, are not recognised, and has caused a decrease in registration receipts. Taxes in kind, *veras*, have been abolished, and the *'mamuli'*, or contributions in kind made to the palace, have been commuted for cash payments. "These mamuli taxes fell on the poorest of all classes, and they had no voice in the valuation of the contributions delivered. As an instance of the sort of abuse that prevailed, I may mention that eight annas a month was allowed as the value of the labour of cutting up firewood for the palace. This devolved upon the Dheds of the different villages in turn. Among themselves they arranged that the village supplying the labour for the time being should receive from the other villages four rupees a month, showing that the official valuation was one-eighth of what it should have been."

SACHI'N.

The revenue was Rs. 1,93,249 and the expenditure Rs. 2,17,498, which includes Rs. 99,235 for public works, about half of which was deposited with the Executive Engineer at Surat for important works which are to be carried out by the Public Works Department.

The season has been healthy, and the attendance at the dispensary declined. 3 new schools were opened, making the total 11, and the number of scholars was 870. Higher rates used to be charged on children attending Sachín schools who belonged to the Surat District, and in the same way Sachín children paid higher for attending Surat schools, but the charges have now been equalized.

MARA'THA STATES.

THE KHA'NDESH DA'NGS.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population, 60,270; Revenue, Rs. 2,917.

The Dángs consist of 16 petty States, mostly forest, ruled by Bhil Chieftains, among whom the Rája of Garvi is accorded a nominal superiority. They are placed under the control of the Collector of Khándesh to which district these States are adjacent. The Chief of Singpur, Bapu Padvi, assumed charge of his State on attaining his majority. He has been fairly educated and is moderately intelligent, and succeeds to a good balance in cash, owing to the economy practised in his minority. The Gowáli State has come under the management of the Political Agent since the death of Ramji, the uncle of the minor Chief; the latter has been sent to school at Dhulia and measures have been taken to free the State from debt. The death of Ratu Padvi, Chief of Kathi, gave the succession to Chandrasing, a youth of 16 years. The management was entrusted to his uncle, who has since become insane, and the Political Agent has therefore taken charge and Chandrasing has been sent to school.

In the Surgána State the chiefship descends in one line, while the descendants of the brother of the Chief have an equal share in the revenues and he has no authority over them. The young men have not been behaving well: one has absconded from schcol and the other has displayed vicious propensities.

The conduct of the Chiefs in general has been good, although various members of their families have been misbehaving and oppressing the Kunbi cultivators who inhabit their villages. Two of the Chiefs of Garvi have been tried on very serious charges: one was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and the other to six months.

Petty criminal cases are settled by the Rájas and Náiks themselves, the punishments inflicted being chiefly fines in money and cattle. Only one case was tried by the Political Agent. Witch murders are still common, but in very few instances do the authorities obtain information in time to bring the murderers to justice.

THE KHA'NDESH DA'NGS.

The only information regarding land revenue is given with respect to the Chikhli State which is under direct management. The land revenue was Rs. 1,644, a decrease of Rs. 871, the ábkári produced Rs. 1,041 or an increase of Rs. 74, and under miscellaneous only Rs. 226 were recovered, owing chiefly to the total absence of catechu "Bhates". The forests of Chikhli, which have been carefully preserved for some years past, will probably yield a good revenue when again worked.

The Mevás Chiefs manage their own ábkári revenue. In the Dángs the farm of nine shops for 1882-83 was sold for Rs. 7,300.

Education is in a very backward state; in the whole Dángs not more than half a dozen persons can read or write.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 538 square miles; Population (1881), 48,556; Revenue, Rs. 1,92,400.

Political.

This little State lying in the north-east of Thána has maintained its independence for more than five centuries. An agreement has been made to procure the opium required for local consumption from the British Government and to retail it at a price not lower than the rate prevailing in British districts, and another agreement has been entered into in which both the Jawhár State and the British Government bind themselves to levy no duties whatever on the road made by the latter between Talowli and Dáhánu.

Survey.

The survey commenced in January 1881 has not made much progress owing to sickness among the establishment caused by the unhealthiness of the climate, but it is proposed to add to the staff and push on the work with more vigour.

Police.

The strength of the police is 21 foot maintained at a cost of Rs. 172 a month. They dealt with 77 offences, which is double the number in 1880-81, and arrested 115 persons, all of whom were sent for trial, and 107 were convicted and 7 released. Property worth Rs. 217 was stolen and Rs. 204 was recovered, which is very satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

Including the offences brought up by the police the 4 criminal courts tried 174 cases and left 2 in arrears. They convicted 158 persons and released 82; 1 died and 7 remained under trial. There were 2 cases of murder, 1 dacoity, 1 culpable homicide, 3 of rape, and 41 offences against the A'bkári Act. Only 8 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for more than six months; the rest were imprisoned for less terms than that period or fined. There were 21 appeals in all, of which the original sentence was modified or reversed. 59 persons were sent to the Jawhár Jail, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 536.

Civil Justice.

There are 2 civil courts in which 103 suits were filed, 96 were disposed of, and 37 remained in arrears. The Rája decided no appeal. 41 documents were registered against 200 in the previous year; formerly all documents had to be registered, but since August 1880 the rule has been relaxed, and hence the decrease.

JAWHÁR.

Rainfall. The registered rainfall was 111 inches 16 cents against 119 inches 31 cents. The season was an average one, the yield of crops was favourable, and the prices of food-grains moderate.

Public Works. Rs. 1,608 were spent on public works, chiefly in wells. The road from Jawhár to Dáhánu will soon be taken in hand, the Surya tank was being enlarged and a dam was being built near the town of Jawhár for the water-supply of the town.

Revenue. The revenue from all sources was Rs. 1,92,480, an increase of Rs. 96,700. The principal sources of increase were ábkári, forest and interest. The first is nominal, but forests yielded Rs. 82,900, an increase of Rs. 43,800, which the Rája considers due to good management, but it is possible that the rapid increase is made at a sacrifice of future interests. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,51,200.

Births and Deaths. There were 612 births and 744 deaths, the latter being nearly double the number in the previous year. 1,123 patients attended the dispensary, which is more and more appreciated. All the 2,050 cases of vaccination were successful.

Schools. There are 6 schools with 287 scholars. One new State school and 2 private schools were opened. The cost was Rs. 1,388.

JANJIRA.

Area, 325 square miles ; Population (1881), 76,361 ;
Revenue, Rs. 2,80,300.

Sidi Ahmed Khan left the Rajkumár College, where he has been educated, on attaining his nineteenth year, and was married on January 7th, 1882, to a princess of Savanúr, who is reputed to have received a fair education. This is the first occasion on which a wife has been brought froma foreign family of equal rank, and the event has been of great interest and rejoicing among the Sardárs. It is a Janjira custom that the marriage ceremonies of the sons and daughters of Khánjádás and Sardárs shall take place simultaneously with that of the Nawáb, and the State has to bear the expenses attendant on all such marriages. The expense on this occasion being carefully supervised, did not exceed Rs. 25,000.

The sub-divisions of Gowela and the Shrívardhan bágáit have been placed under the revenue management of the mahálkaris of Mhasla and Shrívardhan whose pay has been placed on a proper footing and their establishment increased. Hitherto each State village was managed by a separate and ill-paid kárkún, but a reform has been made by dividing the 51 villages into 12 groups under a properly paid official. By this arrangement a saving of Rs. 100 has been made. The practice of "sawai", that is, of adding 25 per cent. of the arrears due by a defaulter to his account at the close of the year, has been abolished.

It has been decided to carry out a survey of the State lands, and operations will commence next fair season. The revenue is paid in kind, and payments to Sardárs are made in the same way ; but it is thought that a system of cash payments might be more convenient and beneficial.

JANJIRA.

Police.

The strength of the police is 85 foot maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,112. They are a smart well-set-up body of men, and their uniform is neat and appropriate. The "dhoti" has been very sensibly retained for the clothing of their lower limbs in place of the trowsers worn by our police in which a native seldom looks well or at his ease.

204 offences were reported to the police, who arrested 471 persons and sent 279 for trial. 142 of these were convicted and 137 discharged, that is, 30 per cent. of those arrested were convicted. There are four chief police officers in Habsán. Of these one is the State faujdár and three others are mahálkaris with police powers. The work done by the State faujdár shows to best advantage; the percentage of convictions obtained by him on those sent for trial is nearly 70 per cent. It should be mentioned on behalf of the mahálkaris, that they have heavy revenue and magisterial business to attend to, besides their police duties. A similar system was in force in this Presidency about forty years ago, but was abolished on the ground of the conflicting nature of police and magisterial duties, and a new police system formed.

Stolen Property.

The property stolen was valued at Rs. 9,358, of which Rs. 8,023 were recovered or 86 per cent. against 28 of last year. A heavy dacoity was committed in November 1881 in Wadoli, and as nearly all the property carried off was recovered; it has helped to raise the percentage materially.

In all 329 offences against 519 came before the criminal courts and 9 cases remained in arrears. 688 persons were tried, of whom 176 were convicted and 492 released. This satisfactory result is not improbably connected with the low price of food-grains. There were only 2 important cases: one was a dacoity in a Bania's house at Wadoli and the other a case of forgery. Both cases were tried by the Political Agent, and resulted in the conviction of 19 out of 23 accused in the former case and of all the offenders in the latter.

72 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for less than six months and 80 were fined. The fines imposed amounted in all to Rs. 1,694, out of which Rs. 891 have been recovered. The balance is due to the offenders being unable to pay the fines.

Of the 2 appeals one was rejected and in the other the decision was reversed.

There is only one jail in the State situated on the main land to the north of the town of Murud. 95 prisoners were admitted during the year, and the daily average was 27 against 29. The cost was Rs. 1,719.

Civil Justice.

710 suits were filed during the year, 405 were disposed of and 347 left in arrears; 54 appeals were presented to the Kárbhári and Assistant Political Agent, who disposed of 40 and left 48 in arrears.

Two material changes have been made in the administration of this branch: the introduction of limitation rules more or less in imitation of the Indian Limitation Act and the levy of court-fees on appeals presented to the Appellate Court of the Assistant

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Political Agent. Consequent on the proposed introduction of the new limitation rules from the 1st of July 1882, the number of suits in original courts nearly doubled. Appellate work in both the courts was heavier this year than last.

Registration.

The number of documents registered during the year rose from 143 to 173 in the year under report with a total value of Rs. 44,123. The receipts from these were Rs. 1,134. There is no special agency for this work.

Agriculture.

The rainfall registered was 83·74 inches. It was not very timely in the early part of the monsoon, and consequently early rice crops suffered. For the late crops, however, it was all that could be wished. The season was on the whole a good one. Locusts made their appearance in Mhaisla Táluka in November, and did some damage to varkas crops. Prices of agricultural produce ruled low.

Forest.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kolába, demarcated about 14 villages in the Nándgaon Táluka, but the work now stands postponed till the commencement of the survey, the forest officers having experienced great difficulty in demarcating forest before the culturable land has been measured and boundary marks set up. The entire revenue from forests was Rs. 15,607 against Rs. 10,118 of the previous year and expenditure Rs. 8,941 as against Rs. 5,819.

The number of forest offences was 57, of which 40 were proved against 170 persons and 6 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Petty offences are generally punished departmentally, only aggravated cases or habitual offenders being sent before magistrates. The chief offence is cultivation by dálhi, in which trees and brushwood are cut down and burnt in order that their ashes may manure the ground for coarse grain crops. With all its extent of jungle there is comparatively a singular scarcity of game which was not the case a few years ago. Wild pigs are indeed numerous, but the chithal (spotted deer), sambhar and bekri are disappearing.

Manufacture.

There are no manufactures in Habsán.

Trade.

The total imports amounted to Rs. 49,195 and exports to Rs. 1,14,920. This standing alone would represent a loss to the State, but it is probable the difference was made up by importations of bullion, in the form of coin, not noticed in the trade returns. Murúd is the head-centre of the Habsán trade and monopolises nearly one-half of the entire amount. The Shrívardhan exports consist for the greater part of betel-nut, which is extensively grown in the garden lands and is much sought after in foreign markets. The Mhasla trade is poor, but an impetus may be given to it by the construction of a cart-road, which will permit the Gowela produce to reach its market and bandar.

Exports.

The fair harvests restored the rice trade which had been so seriously affected in 1880-81. The exports of rice during the year were higher than those of 1879-80, but less than those of 1878-79 by some Rs. 18,000. The increase in firewood, which is greater than ever, is in a measure due to the lopping and

trimming of the teak jungles in several districts. One lákh and sixty thousand bundles of firewood were disposed of by the Forest Department alone from this source, the greater part of which was exported.

Imports.

The imports of sugar and molasses for three years past have varied but little, but have now fallen to one-fourth the usual amount, and may partly be attributable to the recent introduction of sugar-cane cultivation in the Habsán. Cotton and woollen stuffs, judging from past returns, always fluctuate heavily.

Public Works

The new works carried out were: a new school-house at Mhasla, a road from Murúd to Salai Chauki, and a great many public drinking wells. The school-house at Mhasla is a well-built and well-planned structure which would do credit to any Public Works Department. The road from Murúd to Salao Chauki opposite Revdanda is a work of great usefulness, especially during the monsoon when the Habsán is cut off from water communication. It has been cleared and levelled as far as the Kolába District frontier near Borlai, a distance of 14 miles. The portion between Murúd and Nándgaon, about 4 miles, has been bridged and completed throughout. It is 15 feet broad with a 2-feet ditch on either side. The rest of the road from Nándgaon is passable for carts in the fair season. The estimated cost of the completed portion was Rs. 2,088 per mile, but it has been done for Rs. 1,653 per mile. The hilly nature of the country and its heavy rainfall, necessitating the construction of a large number of masonry culverts for free irrigation of the rice lands where the road passes through them, renders the work somewhat costly.

The making of this road, the first in the country, has had a marked effect. There was hardly a single cart in the town of Murúd up to lately, and since traffic has become possible along the road for wheeled vehicles, the place is becoming rapidly stocked with them. In the bázár and round the mahál there may be seen of an evening numbers of carts which have brought in grain or other goods, and travellers find a great difference between riding comfortably from Murúd to Borlai and tramping the distance on foot over the old rugged track.

Post Office.

The Imperial lines of post office continued to work satisfactorily.

Revenue.

The receipts of the public treasury, including cash and grain, were Rs. 2,80,393, chiefly derived from land revenue, ábkári, forests and salt. This shows a decrease of Rs. 52,722 as compared with that of last year. The cause is the fall in the price of grain, the bulk of the land revenue being received in kind. The loss is less serious than would at first sight appear, a large proportion of the expenditure being also in kind.

Expenditure.

The expenditure from the State treasury was Rs. 2,63,266 against Rs. 2,74,995 of last year—the principal items of expenditure being ináms, public works and the cost of the administration.

Census.

The census of 1881 returns the population as 76,361: this gives a density of nearly 235 per square mile. It is noteworthy that 48 per cent., or nearly half the population, belong to unproductive,

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if not parasitic, classes—a fact painfully suggestive of squandering of State revenues in the past.

Vital Statistics.

From this year the system of keeping registers of births and deaths was introduced in the State. The result is that 1,511 births and 1,634 deaths have been registered this year, but the figures are probably inaccurate.

Dispensary.

There is only one dispensary attached to the Residency in charge of an apothecary. The number of patients attending it rose from 1,281 last year to 1,585 in the present year, or nearly three times that of 1879. This rapid increase shows how beneficial the dispensary has proved and how it is appreciated by the country-people. The chief complaints were fever, diarrhœa and cutaneous diseases. The cost of the dispensary was Rs. 1,280.

Sanitary.

Cholera appeared in the rainy season and lasted till the end of October. The number of cases was 622, of which 375 proved fatal. Otherwise the general health was on the whole good.

Vaccination.

The operations performed were 2,110. The cause of the decrease is probably attributable to the prevalence of cholera in the State for three months.

Public Instruction.

Much attention has been bestowed on this branch of administration, and it is satisfactory to find that education is making rapid progress in the State. The number of schools rose from 14 last year to 22 this year, and the number of pupils on the registers has gone up from 752 to 1,221. The daily average attendance also is better in proportion than that of last year, *viz.*, 804 as compared with 487. One more English class was opened at Shrívardhan. 2 girls' schools have been started, one at Murúd and the other at Shrivardhan. The average attendance at these schools is 89. The cost of the department was Rs. 6,415. Of this, Rs. 2,643 was met from educational cess and the balance from the State treasury. That the value of education is appreciated by the people is shown by the fact that 46 private schools are in existence, attended by 356 pupils; and that the Mahomedans are not behind their Hindu fellow-subjects appears from their supporting nearly three times as many private schools as the former do, although outnumbered by five toone. They have also applied for assistance in opening a school for girls.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 900 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433;
Revenue, Rs. 3,43,355.

The administration of this State has been in the hands of the British Government since 1869 owing to the minority of the Chief. The Sar-Desái is in charge of a tutor, and spent the greater part of the year at Mahábaleshvar and Poona and has greatly benefited by the change. Efforts are being made to interest him in the conduct of the public business which he will hereafter be called upon to transact.

Survey.

The area surveyed was 21,943 acres and the area classed was 27,654 acres at a cost of Rs. 31,377, the total outlay on the work from its commencement being Rs. 3,02,761. It is hoped that the

whole of the measurement work, except in the 24 villages belonging to the Desái of Parma, will shortly be finished, and there will then remain only a small amount of classification. The cost, though large, will probably be repaid, for in the one district alone, which has been settled, the gain is Rs. 22,000 a year.

Settlements.

The settlement of 32 villages of the Vádi Petha was sanctioned in November 1880 as an experimental measure for one year, but the rates have as yet only been introduced into 20 villages. The enhanced rates caused some dissatisfaction, and on further inquiry the Survey Commissioner, who personally inquired into the pressure of the rates, considered that modifications might properly be made.

Wards' Estates.

There were 24 wards' estates under direct management during the year. Of these 4 only are of any importance. The estate of Subhanrav Pátankar is reported to be inextricably involved to the extent of Rs. 43,100.

Strength and Cost of Police

The number of men employed on police duty was 155 at a cost of Rs. 28,661. The offences reported were 778, and the police arrested 780 persons and sent 649 to trial, 330 of whom were convicted and 315 released. This gives 42 per cent. as the success of the police.

Property stolen.

The value of the property said to have been stolen was Rs. 5,507, of which Rs. 2,737 was recovered, a percentage of 49 against 37 in the preceding year.

Work done by the Courts. Punishment.

535 cases were tried by the criminal courts in which 481 persons were convicted and 503 were released, that is, 49 per cent. were convicted. 24 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and upwards, 135 to imprisonment for less than six months, 308 were fined, 14 were whipped, 2 were bound over for good behaviour and 4 were condemned to death. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 2,877 and the recoveries to Rs. 2,136.

Nature of Offences.

With the exception of 3 cases of murder the nature of crime was not serious. More crime is observable under the head of hurts and offences against A'bkári and Village Police Acts.

Appeals.

27 appeals from the decision of the Subordinate Magistrates were registered; the sentence in one case was reversed and in one the sentence was enhanced. There were 2 appeals against the decisions of the Political Superintendent, and the conviction and sentence in one was reversed by the Commissioner, Southern Division. 143 prisoners were admitted into jail, there was no escape, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 7,204 against Rs. 9,011.

Prisons.

Suits filed and disposed of.

The total number of suits filed in the three civil courts during the year was 1,945 against 2,351. Of these 1,366 or nearly two-thirds were small causes. The number of suits disposed of was 1,951 against 2,413, leaving a balance of 349 for disposal. The value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 76,405 against Rs. 1,01,338. The average duration of suits was 1 month and 11 days in the Judicial Assistant's Court of Small Causes, 8 months and 9 days in the court of the Nyáyádhish, and 3 months and 28 days and 1 month and 13 days in the court of the Munsif, in long and small causes respectively.

SÁVANTVÁDI.

Appeals. The files of the Appellate Court had a balance of 12 cases of the previous year. The number of appeals filed during the year was 132. Of the total number 127 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 2 months and 13 days. Of the 127 appeals disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts in 55 cases were confirmed, in 8 amended and in 6 reversed, while 28 cases were remanded, 23 were compromised, 6 struck off and 1 referred to arbitration.

Special Appeals. There were 49 special appeals for disposal during the year. Reports were submitted on 42 appeals, of which 38 were disposed of by Government, confirming the decrees of the lower Appellate Court in 37 cases and reversing the finding in one. Of the remaining 4, 1 was amicably settled and 3 were pending.

Receipts and Expenditure of Civil Courts. The total receipts of the civil courts from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,875 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,038. The deficit of Rs. 162 was owing to decrease in stamp receipts, which resulted from the falling off in the value of suits filed.

Registration. The number of documents registered was 1,918 against 2,953. The net receipts fell from Rs. 6,666 in the previous year to Rs. 3,885.

Municipality. In accordance with the views expressed by Government the municipal committee in the town of Vádi resolved to exempt certain articles from octroi duty, and sanctioned the imposition of a tax on piece-goods, country cloth and metals. These changes were to be enforced from the 1st April 1882. The municipality have also introduced improved sanitary arrangements. The income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 4,293 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,250, chiefly on roads and repairs. It has been decided to collect the octroi departmentally.

Sávantvádi Local Corps. The Local Corps maintains its efficiency, and Government have been pleased to sanction a moderate scale of retiring pensions to the men of the corps,—a privilege which they have not hitherto enjoyed. The cost of the corps amounted to Rs. 48,409.

Agriculture. The area under cultivation was less than in the previous year, as the cheapness of grain threw inferior land out of cultivation, and it is said that cultivators found it more profitable to take work on the railways now in progress.

Coffee Estates, The net income of the coffee plantations at Tamboli and Nanyache Pani together was Rs. 197 against Rs. 4 in the preceding year. The produce of coffee and black pepper was encouraging, and with economy it is expected that still better results

Musa Textilis and Sorghum Saccharatum, will be shown hereafter. The shoots of the "Musa textilis" procured from Madras have grown well, and experiments in extracting fibre from them will be made this year. The experiments made in cultivating "Sorghum saccharatum" and "Planter's friend" have not been successful, but further experiments will be made.

Weather and Crops. The harvest was very good, the outturn both of rice and hill crops being above the average. Locusts again appeared in the State in November and did much damage to garden trees. The

Prices of Food-grains. rainfall, 129 inches, was seasonable. The average prices of rice

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and náchni were 31 pounds and 62 pounds against 22 pounds and 41 pounds per rupee respectively in the previous year. Grain has not been so cheap for many years.

Forests.

The total area of land selected for forest purposes up to the end of March 1882 was 56,662 acres, nearly half of which has been demarcated. The net income of this department amounted to Rs. 5,237. Two more timber depôts were opened during the year, and the working of all of them was successful. The stools of teak trees cut in the previous year have thrown out 4,000 healthy shoots, which seem to thrive better than the trees raised from seedlings.

Manufactures

The State pottery made fair progress. At present the work is confined to the manufacture of tiles, which compares favourably with those made at Mangalore, but the manufacture does not appear to be profitable. Specimens of lacquered wood-work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus articles made in Sávantvádi were sent to the Calcutta Exhibition, which led to an increase in the demand for these articles.

Public Works

The total expenditure incurred on public works amounted to Rs. 1,18,755 against Rs. 1,12,911 in the previous year. Some of the principal works completed are the bungalow for the Sar-Desái at A'mboli, the huzúr kacheri bungalow at Sávantvádi, the façade to the public office square with clock tower, a house for the medical officer at Vádi, police chaukis and school-houses. The new jail and the new Darbár hall were in progress, and improvements were made to the Sar-Desái's palace and the Bánda Kamávisdár's kacheri. The Sávantvádi and Phondághát and other roads were provided with bridges and culverts at places, and improved by cuttings, metalling and embankments. In the way of water-supply a bund and sluice-gates to the Pát tank were completed. The reservoir in the town of Vádi were also improved. Accommodation for travellers was provided on the Goa frontier, and the travellers' bungalow at A'mboli was improved by additions and alterations.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 3,09,800, about Rs. 12,400 less than last year; but this decrease is more apparent than real, as the compensation for the closing of salt works was not received until after the close of the year. The real decrease was under the heads of "Stamps" and "Registration". On the whole, however, the ordinary receipts are gradually increasing. The land revenue was Rs. 2,18,100 and the sáyar Rs. 43,200, or Rs. 9,400 less. The expenditure was Rs. 3,73,700, of which no less than Rs. 74,500 was spent on public works and Rs. 31,300 on the survey. The Sávantvádi Local Corps cost Rs. 48,400, and the allowances to inámdárs and hakdárs appropriated Rs. 30,300.

Local Funds.

The receipts on account of local funds amounted to Rs. 33,555 and the expenditure to Rs. 43,535. By an arrangement made during the year the schools at Vádi, Kudál and Bánda, which had been hitherto maintained by the State, were transferred to these funds, the State paying an annual contribution of Rs. 8,000.

The receipts from tolls were Rs. 12,005 on the Amboli Ghát and Rs. 735 on the old ghát.

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Opium and Excise.

The British ábkári system lately introduced into the State has worked well. The tree-tax has been increased to Rs. 3, which was intermediate between the tax of Rs. 4 in force at Ratnágiri and Re. 1 at Goa, and this graduated rate has proved sufficient to prevent smuggling. It is expected that the rate at Goa will be increased and will afford an additional security against smuggling. The higher rate of tree-tax has brought an additional revenue of Rs. 1,049. Farms for the manufacture and sale of country liquor were sold for Rs. 15,222 and the amount of tapping tax was Rs. 11,337, making a total of Rs. 26,559 against Rs. 25,510 in 1880-81. The number of trees tapped increased from 3,474 to 3,779 and the number of stills from 164 to 176, the number of liquor shops being the same as in the previous year. There were 46 cases against the A'bkári Act, and the number of persons convicted for breach of this law was 59. Hitherto opium has been procured from the British treasury at Vengurla, but at the end of the year it was arranged that it should be purchased from the Commissioner of Customs for sale in the Sávantvádi State. The use of opium is very limited in this State.

Money Orders.

The money order system is becoming more popular. The total amount of money order transactions was Rs. 74,639 against Rs. 50,166 in 1880-81, the average for the previous five years being Rs. 26,936.

Census.

According to the census of 1881 the population of the State was 174,433, or 16,381 less than the figures of 1872, a decrease of 8·58 per cent. Bráhmans have decreased 3·37 per cent. and Shudras 9·42 per cent.

Births and Deaths.

The total number of births was 4,338 against 2,824, and that of deaths was 4,982 against 4,444. 3,645 deaths were caused by malarious fever.

Dispensary.

The number of patients treated at the Sávantvádi hospital was 7,222, or 494 more than in the previous year. Of these 2,724 were fever cases. There was no case of cholera or small-pox during the year. The daily average number of patients was 111. The general health of the people of the town of Vádi was good, which the medical officer attributes to the cheapness of the necessaries of life and the sanitary improvements carried out by the municipality.

Dispensaries at A'mboli and Kudál.

A small dispensary was opened as usual at A'mboli during the hot season, where 343 patients were treated. The dispensary at Kudál, sanctioned experimentally for one year, was opened in February. The daily average attendance was about 50.

Vaccination.

Cost.

The total number of vaccine operations during the year was 5,606, of which 4,990 were primary and 616 re-vaccinations, or 698 operations more than in 1880-81. With the exception of 411 all the operations were successful. The total cost of the medical and vaccination establishments amounted to Rs. 7,824.

Education.

There were altogether 46 schools at the close of the year, or 3 more than in 1880-81. Of these 1 is Anglo-Vernacular, 41 Maráthi, 2 Hindustáni, and 1 a Maráthi and Hindustáni girls' school. The total number of pupils under instructiou in several

schools was 2,606 against 2,252, and the daily average attendance was 1,767 against 1,483 in the previous year. The English or Anglo-Vernacular school was again successful this year in passing 2 pupils at the Matriculation Examination. The school was provided with a drawing-master and chemical apparatus during the year. An attempt is being made to popularise education among the cultivating classes by a reduction in the rate of fees for the sons of actual cultivators. The girls' school made fair progress under the management of a committee, although the attendance fell off slightly. During the year the schools in the towns of Vádi, Kudál and Bánda were transferred to local funds, from which all the State schools are now maintained. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 19,626. SÁVANTVÁDI.

The library at Sávantvádi has 57 subscribers, the income was Rs. 600 and expenditure Rs. 651. Sávantvádi Library.

SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES

The States of Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, Jath and Daphlápur are under the Political Agent, Sátára, and divide Sátárá from Poona and Sholápur.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,872; Revenue, Rs. 5,31,200.

The State is administered by the Chief, who in all that comes before himself energetically performs his duty.

The survey has been carried on since 1875 and the Sudhágad Táluka has been completed. Work is now being done in the Prachandgad Táluka, and during the year the department measured 15,990 acres of land and classed 33,318 acres.

The police force consists of 165 foot and 11 mounted men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,861, and there is a body of 30 savárs who form the Chief's body-guard. The offences reported were 613, and the police arrested 548 persons, of whom 462 were sent for trial, 118 of them were convicted and 423 released, the success of the police being only 21 per cent. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 6,317, of which Rs. 3,428 was recovered, or 54 per cent. against 40 last year. Police.

The six criminal courts decided 473 cases, 21 stood over, and only 176 persons were convicted out of 972 persons. The serious crimes were 2 of murder, 2 culpable homicide, 6 of robbery and 1 of house-breaking, besides 4 cases of cattle-lifting and 45 of setting houses on fire. Crime has slightly decreased. 42 appeals were made to the Chief, who reversed the decisions in 34 cases, modified 5 and confirmed only 3. There is an excellent prison at Bhor. 138 prisoners were admitted into jail, where the daily average was 19. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,946. The prisoners were employed in the jail work and on the town road.

1,529 suits were disposed of by the three civil courts, of which no less than 986 were dismissed *ex parte*, 236 cases remained in Civil Justice.

SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

arrears, 1,395 cases were for sums under Rs. 100 and only 3 for sums above Rs. 1,000. The Chief heard and decided 74 appeals and left only 3 in arrears. 326 documents were registered.

Municipalities.

A committee of 5 officers superintends the conservancy and improvements in the town of Bhor. Rs. 1,904 was spent, of which Rs. 880 was laid out on a dam and pipes for the water-supply of the town. A privy tax and sweeping tax were imposed, and the proceeds were Rs. 340. The town looks cheerful, prosperous and clean, and the water-supply seems to be ample.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was 57 inches, but as part of the country is on the ghâts and part in the Konkan the distribution is irregular. The early crops failed, owing to want of rain, but the late crops were very productive.

Forests.

Forest demarcation has been pushed on in most parts of the State. In Sudhágad 45,664 acres were selected, but with a small exception the major part is still open to the cultivators to collect leaves and grass for burning in their fields. 12,207 acres were selected in the Nira valley and 581 acres in the Musa valley, and the lands of 23 villages in the Musa and Mutha valleys have been examined and selected for forest. The forest receipts were Rs. 10,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,400.

Revenue.

The revenue was Rs. 5,31,200 and the expenditure Rs. 5,01,900. The land revenue yielded Rs. 3,10,000 and the sáyar Rs. 1,06,700. The Chief has been permitted to continue the levy of customs duties on condition that they do not degenerate into transit duties. For local funds Rs. 18,900 was collected. Rs. 5,882 was spent on roads and Rs. 1,018 on dharmshálas. The expenditure on

Public Works

public works is small when compared with the receipts from local funds. Rs. 2,021 were spent on a new school, which is estimated to cost Rs. 12,000.

The land to be covered by the Bhatgar reservoir in this State is being acquired by Government and will cover portions of 30 villages. Compensation is being settled and paid by a special officer. The Chief writes:—"It would not be out of place to mention here that the means of subsistence of about 6,000 people in my district have been sacrificed to the Bhatgar project. They are, I believe, on the eve of being reduced to the most deplorable condition. I intended to provide them with the lands lying waste in my territory for cultivation. Though the money has been paid to them as a compensation for their lands, yet I entreat the British Government on the part of my rayats to make over to them some lands which may be lying uncultivated in their district, and to observe leniency in reserving their barren lands (not included in the reservoir) for forests. These lands would enable them to maintain themselves partly. Though the policy of the Paramount Power in selecting lands for forests is profitable to this State, yet it is a very painful thing to see so many people deprived of their means of livelihood."

Vital.

The number of births is reported as 1,989 and deaths as 1,593. 992 persons attended the dispensary, of whom 979 were cured. The cost was Rs. 889. 1,514 children were vaccinated.

The number of schools is 26 and new schools were opened at two places. Most of the schools have been inspected by the Educational Department, and 16 schools were reported on favourably. 60 girls attended the two girls' schools and village schools. In all there were 786 scholars, and the cost was Rs. 4,942. Education.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881), 58,382; Revenue, Rs. 2,98,300.

The Chief or Nimbalkar is very much involved. He has applied to be relieved of the management of his State in order that arrangements may be made to pay off his debts, and the Government of India have sanctioned the raising of a loan of 2¼ lákhs for this purpose.

No offences of a serious nature were committed; 21 prisoners were sent to jail, where the daily average was 16 maintained at a cost of Rs. 426. The strength of the police is 58, the cost Rs. 2,840, and the success achieved in their working 36 per cent. of persons convicted to those arrested. Property stolen was estimated at Rs. 1,107, of which 86 per cent. was recovered. Crime.

The three civil courts disposed of 811 suits and left 581 in arrears. Appeals lie to the Nimbalkar, who heard 35 and left a balance of 31 undecided. Civil Courts.

208 documents were registered.

The town of Phaltan is a municipality with an income of Rs. 1,447, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,140, said to have been met from the opening balance. Municipality.

The rainfall was 18 inches 19 cents; the early rain was scanty and the kharíf crop failed, but the rabi was fair. Weather and Crops.

Rs. 5,479 was spent on buildings and repairs.

The income from land and sáyar realised Rs. 2,98,300, and Rs. 57,500 was obtained from miscellaneous sources. Rs. 90,000 was paid for debts, Rs. 74,800 represent alienations and service payments to patels, Rs. 61,000 was spent on the private expenses of the Chief and Rs. 14,800 was paid to Government on account of savárs. The local fund brought in Rs. 9,020, from which Rs. 5,400 was spent on a dharmshála and repairs and the rest chiefly on education. Revenue.

The births reported number 1,584, and the deaths 864. The successful operations in vaccination were 1,313 and the unsuccessful 26. Vital.

There are 17 schools with 703 scholars, and the cost of education was Rs. 2,982. The Chief says:—"The people of this State are ignorant and uncultivated. They do not appreciate the value of education. Their ignorance coupled with their poverty render the work of securing the attendance of their children a very difficult and painful task." Schools.

SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

AUNDH.

Area, 213 square miles; Population (1881), 58,941; Revenue, Rs. 3,13,000.

This State comprises a number of scattered villages in Sátára. The Chief holds the title of *Pant Prathinadhi*, meaning "Representative of the Raja", and his chief town is not far from Sátára. He is a Bráhman and said to be remarkable for his attention to the observances of his religion.

Survey. The Atpádi Mahál has been surveyed and assessed, and it is hoped the survey rates will be introduced in 1882-83. About 5,000 acres of assessed land are lying waste in the State.

Police. There are 54 stipendiary police and 170 shetsandi sepoys maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,783. Out of 172 persons arrested by the police, 70 were convicted and 93 acquitted, giving a success of 41 per cent. Out of Rs. 114 stolen, Rs. 96 was recovered, as the rakhváldárs and rámoshis are obliged to make good the loss. The magistrate at Rájáwádi was reduced as not necessary, and the remaining twelve criminal courts decided 230 cases and left 12 in arrears. 186 persons were convicted and 172 acquitted. Only 14 sentences were for a longer period than six months, and Rs. 1,201 was imposed as fines. There are 18 jails into which 139 prisoners were admitted; the cost was Rs. 2,981, including the new jail now building at Aundh.

Civil Justice. There are six civil courts with Subordinate Judges of the Second Class. 445 suits were decided and 290 remained in arrears; 341 suits related to property less than Rs. 100 in value. The Chief heard 50 appeals and left 12 undecided, the average time occupied by each appeal being no less than 2½ years. Two appeals have been dragging on for 12 years—1 for 11 and another for 6 years. A Special Judge has been appointed to decide cases in which cultivators have mortgaged their lands to money-lenders, but particulars of his work have not been given.

Registration. There is no separate establishment for registration; the work is done by the revenue officials who registered 211 documents.

The Pant maintains 301 armed followers.

The rainfall at Aundh was 15·20 inches.

Public Works Rs. 6,301 was spent from local funds, chiefly on roads, tanks and wells. A good part of it was spent in Aundh itself. The Chief spent Rs. 1,700 on a travellers' bungalow and well from the State revenue. The local funds amount to Rs. 10,700 and the State revenue to Rs. 2,80,000, and the Political Agent thinks the Chief should spend more upon public works than he does.

Revenue. The land revenue was Rs. 2,53,500 and the sáyar Rs. 32,200. Allowances to hakdárs and inámdárs swallowed up Rs. 80,300, the Chief's personal expenses cost Rs. 56,800, Rs. 19,200 was paid for religious and charitable allowances and Rs. 20,000 for the payment of debt. The Chief levies fees on the sale of animals which sometimes amount to 50 per cent. of the value, possibly with a view to prevent cattle being taken out of his territory.

The number of births was 1,952 and deaths 1,173. There was an outbreak of cholera in the Atpádi Thána and Kundál. 3 native physicians are employed by the State and medicines are issued by them to the public at cost price. There is also a dispensary at Aundh in charge of a hospital assistant, where 1,941 patients were treated, 650 of whom came from British territory; 1,713 patients were cured. The cost was Rs. 609. 1,450 children were vaccinated. Vital.

There are 18 boys' schools and 1 girls' school in the State attended by 723 scholars. 27 girls attend the girls' school. The cost of education was Rs. 3,402, and the donation to the library was Rs. 614. These payments are charged to local funds. Education.

JATH.

Area, 885 square miles; Population (1881), 49,478; Revenue, Rs. 1,81,000.

The management of this State has been in the hands of Government since 1874 owing to mismangement. The land is poor and thinly populated and offers special facilities for cattle-breeding. A sixth of the area is still uncultivated and the occupation of waste land is very gradual. The private landed property of the Jághírdár has also been under attachment, its affairs have been reduced to order, and a large number of taxes and cesses which the Chief was wont to collect through the agency of unscrupulous farmers have been abolished.

The strength of the police is 43 foot and 4 mounted men, and the cost was Rs. 2,870. It is said that the present remuneration is hardly enough to provide them with subsistence, paid, as most of them are, by lands held under condition of service. There were 166 offences reported, and the police arrested 51 persons, of whom 43 were sent for trial and 53 per cent. of these were convicted. The value of property reported or stolen was only Rs. 1,082, but only 25 per cent. was recovered as against 70 per cent. last year. One case of child murder is the only serious crime of the year. Every year has been marked by dacoities, but not one occurred in 1881-82, although the eastern part of the country is wild and affords facilities for escape into the Nizám's Dominion. Police.

50 cases were tried by the three magisterial courts, and in 28 of these the accused were convicted. 2 appeals were made, but both were rejected. Only 6 sentences of over six months' imprisonment were passed; the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 179, of which Rs. 135 was realised. 39 prisoners were sent to jail, where the daily average under confinement was only 10. The prisoners were employed on planting and watering trees and working in the jail garden. The cost of the jail was only Rs. 453. Criminal Justice.

137 suits were disposed of by the Subordinate Judge, and the average duration of a suit was 2 months and 10 days. The value of the suit in 126 cases was below Rs. 100. 56 suits remained in arrears. The Assistant Political Agent disposed of 9 appeals. Civil Justice.

SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

80 documents were registered, and the fees paid were Rs. 175.

Municipality.

There is no municipality in the State, but a beginning has been made in the town of Jath by the collection of a fund levied on sale of cattle at the weekly market. The receipts were Rs. 455, and Rs. 558 was expended, chiefly on a latrine and on conservancy. Lamps have been provided in the streets, a few trees planted, and masses of prickly-pear removed.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall is reported to be 16½ inches. The early rain was insufficient, but the later rain was serviceable and the outturn of the cold-weather crop was very good. Prices were low, and at one time 120 lbs. of jowári could be bought for a rupee; but this was owing to the general plenty in neighbouring districts. Fodder for cattle was scarcer than usual, and the demand was enhanced by numbers of cattle being driven in from Sátára and Kolhápur where very little forage was obtainable. Labour has been plentiful and wages good.

Forest.

The hillsides are everywhere bare and wood is scarce throughout the State, but there are large tracts which might be enclosed for planting without reducing the grazing in any appreciable degree.

Public Works

For years nothing has been done for public works except the most necessary repairs, every available rupee including local funds being appropriated to pay off debt, the necessity of freeing the State from financial embarrassment being the all-important consideration. This has now been accomplished, and in the next year Rs. 20,000 will be available for roads in connection with the railway system which is now approaching the State. Two storage reservoirs are projected for purposes of irrigation.

Revenue.

The receipts amount to Rs. 1,81,100 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,92,000, showing a deficit of Rs. 10,900. The land revenue has yielded Rs. 1,63,500,—a large increase, which is owing to the adjustment of ináms in State accounts within the year. The sáyar revenue is Rs. 5,500, which shows a nominal decrease. The expenditure has increased owing to the payment of arrears to hereditary officers after a long examiuation of accounts. Rs. 58,900 was applied to the liquidation of debt.

The land revenue has been substantially increased by the operation of the Survey Department imposing quit-rents on inám lands and upon unauthorised additions to ináms, and besides this there is a steady improvement under this head. Rs. 5,617 was granted as remissions to pauper rayats and related to the arrears for famine years. For ábkári and salt the State receives a fixed payment in compensation annually, and it has been arranged that opium shall also be bought from Government depôts.

Debt.

The loan of Rs. 1,10,000 made to the State by the Government of India during the famine was paid off last year, and the Chief's personal debts have nearly all been settled. Rs. 54,900 was paid in 1881-82 and only Rs. 27,000 remained to be cleared off, most of which has since been paid. The State liabilities are more complicated, but it is believed that the greater part are paper debts

which have long since been settled, and that the ultimate liability will be covered by Rs. 20,000. The whole debt at the close of the year was therefore estimated at Rs. 47,000 against which there was a cash balance of Rs. 37,000, and a sum of Rs. 66,000 due to the State on account of arrears of revenue, most of which will be recovered.

The Assistant Political Agent writes:—"The State is now perfectly solvent. It has taken nine years to restore its finances, and during that period all progress has of course been suspended. Expenditure has been restrained in every department, and all means taken to develop sources of receipt with the one object of increasing the surplus to be paid away in liquidation of a crushing load of debt. In the five years which have elapsed since the famine a total sum of Rs. 3,20,000 has been devoted to this object. This total may in round numbers be distributed as follows:—Government of India loan, Rs. 1,25,000: Chief's debts, Rs. 1,35,000: internal liabilities, Rs. 60,000. The two latter classes of debts were mostly disposed of by compromise, and the sum of Rs. 1,95,000 paid away in settlement of the two together represents actual debts of at least three lákhs. The amount that has actually been settled is therefore about four and a quarter lákhs, and I have shown above that liquidation will be completed during the current year by the settlement of internal liabilities to the extent of about Rs. 40,000 and Chief's debts to the extent of about Rs. 27,000. Adding these to the sum given above as representing debts already paid, we get a grand total not far short of five lákhs of rupees. This is the amount of the debt from which the State will, it is hoped, have been freed before the end of the current year."

Births and Deaths.

1,952 births and 790 deaths were reported, but it is said the figures cannot be trusted. Cholera prevailed for a short time during the rains, but not of a severe type. There is no dispensary at present, but it is proposed to re-open one shortly. 1,693 children were vaccinated or double the average—1,443 successfully, 204 unsuccessfully, and the rest doubtful.

Schools.

2 new schools were opened during the year, making the total number 14 with 607 scholars, the cost being Rs. 3,061. The progress is steady and the number of scholars is now greater than it has ever been.

DAPHLA'PUR.

Area, 40 square miles; Population (1881), 6,006; Revenue, Rs. 7,198.

This State consists only of six villages with a rent roll of Rs. 7,000, and is governed by a lady, the Bái Sáheb, who has prayed to be allowed to adopt an heir, but Government have negatived her request. Criminal trials are conducted in her presence; she has the powers of a magistrate, and appeals lie to the Political Agent. No appeals were made during the year. She is also invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge and disposes of civil work in consultation with the State Munsif.

SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

The Bái Sáheb has only Rs. 1,508 to spend on her private expenses, and Rs. 2,492 of the revenue go to the other two widows. The Political Agent considers the administration creditable to her. The villages have been surveyed, and it is expected that the survey rates will be introduced next year. The local fund revenue was Rs. 325, of which Rs. 264 is spent on three schools which are attended by 56 scholars and Rs. 48 on vaccination. The total revenue was Rs. 7,198 and the expenditure Rs. 7,784.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles ; Population (1881), 58,040; Revenue, Rs. 2,80,700.

This State not far from Sholápur is intersected by the G. I. P. Railway. The Chief is a minor of 15 years of age and is a student in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur. The management of the State has been in the hands of Government since 1866.

Crime.

Besides the regular police there are 194 shetsandis who are paid partly in land and partly in cash, and are under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. The property stolen was Rs. 4,761, of which Rs. 1,304 was recovered or 27 per cent. 255 offences were reported, including 2 robberies, 5 dacoities and 1 culpable homicide. 487 persons were tried, of whom 160 were convicted, 321 released, and 6 committed to the sessions. The Sessions Court tried 5 cases and convicted all 6 prisoners. There were no appeals. 169 prisoners were admitted to jail, and the cost was Rs, 3,724.

Civil Justice.

The civil courts disposed of 817 suits and left 46 in arrears. The value of the suits was Rs. 61,700 and the costs are said to be 12 to 16 per cent. 6 appeals were decided at an average cost of Rs. 37. 258 documents were registered.

A jamádár and 40 sepoys are entertained and employed to guard the treasury, the palace and jail. They are ill paid and are mostly in debt, and it is proposed to increase their pay.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was 30·41 inches and the season was on the whole a good one. 5,272 acres were thrown up by cultivators during the year, but no special cause is assigned; yet it is said that the demand for land continues, although the value of the occupancy right is very low. If the figures are to be relied upon, agricultural stock has increased enormously during the year.

Forest.

In 42 villages lands have been selected and reserved for forest, and more land is being taken up.

PublicWorks.

Repairs were chiefly made during the year, but no new work of importance was carried out. A new post office is to be opened at Kurla.

Revenue.

The revenue was Rs. 2,80,700 and the expenditure Rs. 2,60,600. The land revenue was Rs. 1,83,700 and has fallen off; the sáyar revenue, Rs. 46,200, has also declined; in other items there is a small increase. Under expenditure there is a payment of Rs. 34,900 for debt. The police cost Rs. 11,100, public works Rs. 7,300, education Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 13,900 was paid to Government in lieu of the Akalkot Contingent. 261 acres of alienated land were resumed.

AKALKOT.

Debt.

The payment of Rs. 34,900 on account of debt due to Government, referred to above, closes the account. The State is now free from debt.

Census.

The census of 1881 returns the population as 58,040, which is a remarkable decrease from the number 81,068 recorded in 1872, and shows how severely the people must have suffered from the famine.

Vital.

1,548 births were reported and 956 deaths; the births are very much in excess, and the deaths very much below the figures of 1880-81. In the dispensary at Akalkot 8,911 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 2,037. There were 2,592 operations in vaccination, of which 2,413 were successful.

Schools.

There are 18 boys' schools and 1 girls' school with an average attendance of 640 scholars; the cost was Rs. 4,604. It has been decided to place these schools under the superintendence of the Government Educational Department.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,778 square miles; Population (1881), 800,189; Revenue, Rs. 15,94,000.

The Chief is the son by adoption of Rája Rám who died at Florence in 1870. He was being carefully educated for his high position when attacked by an unfortunate malady, from which it was long anxiously hoped that he would eventually recover, but in January 1882 a committee of medical officers pronounced the malady to be incurable, and it then devolved upon Government to make provision for the administration. In March 1882 it was decided that the State shall be administered by a Regent assisted by a Council of three, the Diván, the Chief Judge and the Chief Revenue Officer. Public business will be carried on in the name of His Highness the Rája and in accordance with the traditions of the Kolhápur State, but new taxes will not be imposed without the sanction of Government. The Chief of Kágal, a feudatory of Kolhápur, was appointed Regent and was formally installed on the 16th March 1882 at a full Darbár in presence of the Ránis, several Chiefs of the Southern Marátha Country, and some of the high officers of State. The Political Agent presented the Regent to the assembly and advised him to promote the public interests and to serve His Highness the Maháraja with singleness of heart and honesty of purpose.

The administration had for some time been conducted by Ráo Bahádur M. W. Barvé, but the persistent animosity with which he was assailed by some of the Marátha papers and the charges brought against him in petitions directed to Government were such that it was decided he should proceed criminally against his traducers. The defence relied upon certain papers and letters which the jury declared to be forgeries, and the trials which were greatly prolonged finally ended in the conviction of several of the editors by the High Court at Bombay.

There are several feudatories subordinate to the Kolhápur State, of which four are important. The Chiefs of two of these States,

KOLHÁPUR.

Vishálgad and Inchalkaranji, are minors, and their fiefs are managed by the Kolhápur Administration. The Chief of Bávda succeeded to his State a little more than a year ago, and the Chief of Kágal is now the Regent of Kolhápur. Briefly the income and expenditure of these States may be given :—

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Vishálgad	1,20,618	1,02,346
Inchalkaranji	2,12,545	2,04,125
Kágal	1,75,617	1,75,937
Bávda	78,619	74,121

Survey.

The survey measurements were pushed forward in the Budhargad Táluka and in Bávda and the Agra Táluka of the Inchalkaranji State. Settlement rates were introduced into seven inám villages of the Kolhápur State, the financial result being an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 2,339 or 15 per cent. In all 501 villages have been settled with an increase to the revenue of Rs. 74,600.

Alienations.

For many years past an inquiry into alienations has been in progress which has excited some dissatisfaction and has been made the subject of attack in the Native Press. His Excellency the Governor personally inquired into the matter when at Kolhápur in March 1881, which resulted in the Political Agent submitting a memorandum on the progress of the inquiry since 1845, and subsequently Government have approved of a proposal to apply a voluntary summary settlement to the holders of all alienated lands whose titles have not been adjudicated. The settlement will be extended to those only who apply for it, and will be brought into force in 1882-83. During the year, 931 cases were inquired into and decided, and allowances amounting to Rs. 4,472 were resumed. In the accounts the increased demand in 1880-81 on account of resumptions of alienations is put down as Rs. 34,400 and for resumption of excess land in alienated holdings Rs. 55,500.

Waste.

Since the famine large areas of land have been thrown out of cultivation, but the tide has now begun to turn, and during the year 16,300 acres of land were taken up.

The estates of 21 wards are under the management of the State. The receipts are usually under Rs. 5,000, but in two instances they are more than Rs. 50,000.

The rules regarding the levy of court-fees have been simplified and codified, and as the ábkári management has been assimilated to that of the British Government it was found necessary to adopt the A'bkári Act (No. V. of 1878). The Opium Act was also introduced according to agreement.

Police.

The police force in Kolhápur and its feudatories numbers 658 foot maintained at a cost of Rs. 66,100. In Kolhápur proper the strength has been increased by 50 men and the pay has been raised from Rs. 5 and 6 to Rs. 6 and 8. A moderate scale of pensions has also been adopted to be given after twenty years' service. 1,641 persons were arrested by the police, 1,604 sent for trial and 958 convicted, which gives a success of 58 per cent. on arrests. The value of property stolen is put down at Rs. 35,800 and the value recovered at Rs. 24,900,—that is, 69 per cent. against 34 per cent. last year. 135 cases of fires caused intentionally were reported and

are said generally to be the result of village feuds and disputes about agricultural property.

Criminal Justice

There are 38 criminal courts in which 3,473 persons were tried and 15 remained untried. 706 persons were convicted and 104 committed to the Sessions. Only 25 persons were imprisoned for more than 6 months and 1,111 were fined to the extent of Rs. 12,700. 84 appeals were decided and the sentences confirmed in 44 cases, reversed in 25, and modified in 15 :—2 appeals were in arrears. The Court of Sessions tried 102 persons and convicted 67 :—5 remained under trial. On the whole there has been a slight increase of crime, chiefly in housebreaking and theft, but a decrease in all heinous crimes.

There is 1 central criminal jail and 13 district jails in the State into which 1,470 persons were admitted, the daily average under imprisonment being 227. The cost per head in the central jail was Rs. 54, the prisoners having earned a net sum of Rs. 365 ; in the district jails the total cost was Rs. 1,316. In the central jail there is a night school attended by 8 persons.

Civil Justice.

In all there are 18 civil courts in which 3,241 suits were decided and 707 remained in arrears. The value of suits decided was Rs. 2,73,300 and in 507 cases the disputed value was over Rs. 100. The Chief Judge decided 92 appeals and left 158 in arrears ; this is due to the sickness and death of the late Chief Judge. Appeals used to lie to the Political Agent, but since the establishment of the Regency the Regent in Council is the final appellate authority. Before that date the Political Agent disposed of 28 appeals and left 27 undecided. An Assistant Judge has been appointed to assist the Chief Judge.

2,386 documents were registered, and the practice appears to be on the increase, as this number is 368 more than the average of 4 years. The greater number of the documents were mortgages and sales.

Besides the municipality at Kolhápur there are three other town municipalities at Narsobachiwádi, Inchalkaranji and Kágal. In other large towns the cost of sanitation is defrayed by the State. The income in Kolhápur was Rs. 52,600, including a contribution made by the State. Town duties are levied on opium and gánjá, and there is a productive tax on the sale of cattle and sheep and a license fee on pán and tobacco. Rs. 18,500 was spent on public works, Rs. 10,200 on repairs, and the same sum on conservancy. A large sum was spent on a dharmshala and on new toll-houses. The gateway on the road leading to the palace has been pulled down to ease the traffic, and the ramparts will be demolished as funds permit and in anticipation of the water scheme, as provision has to be made for drainage. In other towns Rs. 6,330 was spent on municipal services.

Local Corps.

The Kolhápur Infantry, a Local Corps 533 strong of all ranks, has maintained and increased its efficiency, as an adjutant has been appointed who has been able to devote himself entirely to the training of the men. The Red Risála is a body of horse numbering 155 men.

KOLHÁPUR. The rainfall was 28·6 inches or 7 inches below the average and the crops were not so good as usual; but as the rabi was fair, the harvest on the whole was equal to the average. The cultivation of wheat, cotton and tobacco has extended, while that of gram and bájri has declined. The public garden was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,867. The coffee plantation at Vishálgad is thriving, and the plants have grown 1½ feet in one year.

Forests. In surveyed districts forest lands have been demarcated, but in unsurveyed districts the progress is necessarily slow. The Political Agent remarks :—

"The forests of Kolhápur have not received the attention their importance merited, and during my tour in the Azra and Bhúdhragad tálukas I was pained to see the destruction caused by kumri cultivation. In addition to this evil a very nice jungle near Shengaon, which had been preserved since the time of Bába Sáheb Mahárája, was spoilt by the rascality of a forest subordinate who without orders permitted the best of the timber to be cut down and sold for a mere song. In the Bávda and Vishálgad districts, forests of a respectable age and size still exist. Some of these are what are called evergreen forests, which should never be cut down. As a preliminary step I stopped all cutting within five miles' distance of the crest of the ghâts and also prohibited the inhabitants of the Konkan coming into Kolhápur territory and carrying on their most wasteful kumri cultivation. At first we shall lose yearly two or three thousand rupees of revenue along the ghâts, but in the end, with a vigorous system of replanting, the State must gain immensely. A more careful and departmental supervision over the collection of hirda nuts has resulted in an increased net profit of Rs. 29,262 as against Rs. 23,732 last year. Teak, ain, bamboos, the jack tree and the hirda will amply repay the trouble of rearing them; but the plantations of cashewnut tree will not, I fear, repay the money and labour bestowed upon them."

The department shows a profit of Rs. 11,800 on the year's working, and there is reason to hope that with careful conservation the forests will yield an increased revenue yearly.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 7,67,900, a larger sum than has been spent in any of the past four years. The Native Library has been completed at a cost of Rs. 27,100, and the girls' school at Kolhápur at a cost of Rs. 34,900. The Kalamba storage tank is estimated to cost Rs. 1½ lákhs, of which nearly one-third has been spent. The Rankala tank is still unfinished, and the amount spent on it is Rs. 2,16,800. The palace was in progress and will cost Rs. 6½ lákhs before it is finished. The Prince of Wales' Hospital will cost Rs. 2,86,000. The Kolhápur and Amba road will cost Rs. 1,82,000, the approach to the Panchganga bridge Rs. 96,000 and the road from Kolhápur to Bhúdhargad Rs. 73,000. A bridge of five spans has been thrown over the Shuli near Malkápur and another is nearly completed, while the bridge over the Bhogavati on the Bávda road will cost Rs. 1,45,000. These and many other works are in progress, and there are few States whose public works will bear comparison with those of

Kolhápur. Nearly half its revenue has been applied to public works during the year, and the Kalamba water works for the supply of Kolhápur, the new hospital, and the new palace are undertakings worthy of any State. The budget for the current year is framed on a more liberal scale than ever, upwards of 10 lákhs of rupees being allotted for the Public Works Department. KOLHÁPUR.

The finances of the State are in a flourishing condition. The accounts for Kolhápur proper for the year 1880-81 show a gross revenue of Rs. 21,18,486, including deposits, and a gross expenditure of Rs. 19,52,029, the surplus being Rs. 1,66,456. Although there was a decrease of revenue of Rs. 14,062 as compared with 1879-80, there was also a considerable decrease under expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 62,453. The surplus balances now amount to Rs. 32,17,710, of which Rs. 23,04,400 are invested in Government securities. The ábkári has been farmed for three years, and already after ten months' trial it is anticipated that the net receipts in the first year will exceed the minimum guaranteed amount by Rs. 4,000. This result has been brought about by the vigilance and energetic measures of the contractor and his subordinates; and when the smuggling from Kurundvád has been checked, there will be a further increase to the revenue under this head. A very small quantity of opium is consumed in the State—only Rs. 3,060 worth during the year.

The following is copied from the Political Agent's report:—

"Under the head of vital statistics and medical service it may be mentioned that an additional dispensary has been built in the districts, *viz.*, at Gad Hinglaj, but still several others are required, *e.g.*, at Azra, Katkol, Narsobachiwádi, and perhaps at Roybag. As soon as arrangements can be made, a dispensary will be opened at Gargoti in the large dharmshála there. The expenditure on the Medical Department amounted in round numbers to Rs. 23,000. The general health of the population in the town and districts was unusually good; but cholera showed itself about the end of August and did not leave till the end of June 1882. There was a sensible increase in the number of vaccinations compared with the figures of previous years. In 1869 Dr. Sinclair was specially chosen for his high character and tact in dealing with natives to fill the post of civil surgeon here, and since his arrival he has done much to popularise the use of European medicine among all classes; in a recent proposal to Government for the re-organisation of the Medical Department of the State the Regent in Council desires to retain Dr. Sinclair's valuable services. Vital.

"There are 154 schools in the Kolhápur State, exclusive of the Rájárám College, in which 9,191 men, boys and girls are taught. Including the college and high school the figures are respectively 155 and 9,519. There is a falling off in the amount of fees collected to the extent of nearly Rs. 2,000; but this is owing to three Sardárs having left. There are 20 young men on the college rolls: 4 passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University. In the high school division 147 students have passed the Matriculation Examination up to date. 15 were matriculated this year, and one of them won the Sir LeGrand Schools.

KOLHA'PUR.

Jacob Scholarship in the Bombay University. 10 Sardárs attended the Rájkumár division against 13 last year. Since last November the Rája of Mudhol has left; the Nawáb of Savanúr was absent nearly the whole of the year on account of the marriages of himself and his sister. Although he has re-joined lately I fear he will not remain long. The Mhysalkar will also be leaving shortly, so that the number will further be reduced to seven; and, unless the Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan at Poona cordially co-operates, I see no prospect of this important institution flourishing as was expected. During my tour I tried to induce some of the wealthy land-holders to have their boys educated at Kolhápur; and although the parents promised to consider my suggestions, no fresh pupils have joined this term. In the course of three or four years some half a dozen of the sons of Chiefs and Sardárs under this Agency will be old enough to join the school, but it is evident that, if the Rájkumár class is to prosper, the area from which it draws its recruits must be sensibly increased, and the sympathy and co-operation of the Sátára and Poona Agencies secured. The results of primary education in this province are re-assuring. The demand for this description of schools is increasing yearly, and will be met partly by additional Government schools and also by subsidising the indigenous school-masters in the districts. The people of Kolhápur seem to be appreciating the efforts made to educate their girls, and 330 were on the rolls at the end of the year as against 280 last year. There is no doubt that female education has received some impetus in the town by the public distribution of tempting prizes and the opening of a handsome building for the accommodation of the girls. It is proposed to open a training class for school-mistresses—a want keenly felt in the Southern Marátha Country generally. Miss Little's report on the progress made by Her Highness Anandibái Sáheb is most satisfactory. Everything is done to induce Her Highness to acquire a variety of accomplishments, so that she may have as many resources as possible in her secluded palace life. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with Her Highness, and was much struck with her intelligence and amiability. On a recent occasion she evinced more strength of character than could be expected in one so young. Her Highness undoubtedly owes a great deal to the affection and unceasing solicitude with which the Dowager Ráni Her Highness Sakwarbái Sáheb has watched over her since her marriage. Her Highness Sakwarbái Sáheb has not given up her studies, and is an accomplished needle-woman. It is gratifying to add that their Highnesses the Ránis take an interest in the social and intellectual advancement of their subjects, and attended the opening of the girls' school and the distribution of prizes to boys and girls.

"I may mention that although His Excellency the Governor did not actually visit Kolhápur, he passed through some of its outlying districts, and at Miraj some of the principal Sardárs of the State visited His Excellency. The projected Southern Marátha Country Railway, when made, will at Miraj pass within 32 miles of Kolhápur, and must prove a great boon to the State."

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

Miraj (Senior).	Jamkhandi.
Miraj (Junior).	Mudhol.
Kurandvád (Senior).	Rámdurg.
Kurandvád (Junior).	

Area, 1,837 square miles; Population, 523,753; Revenue, Rs. 14,73,694.

This group of seven States lies to the east of Kolhápur, and is in the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur. Except Rámdurg they were originally grants from the Peshwa to the Patwardhan family on condition of military service. In January 1882 Mhaisal was transferred to the Sángli administration to which it is subservient. His Excellency the Governor visited Miraj, Kurandvád, Jamkhandi and Mudhol in November 1881. The young Chief of Mudhol has been studying law preparatory to assuming charge of his State, the Chief of Miraj (Senior) is still at the Rájárám College and was married during the year, while the Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg are little boys at home.

Survey.

The survey is being introduced into Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg. Kurandvád is still unsurveyed. In Rámdurg, where the survey rates are to be introduced very shortly, a good deal of land has been taken up in the hope that the new rates will be easy.

Police.

The police force is 116 savárs and 822 foot, maintained at a cost of Rs. 87,128. The strength was increased by 25 men during the year. The police arrested 1,852 persons and sent up 1,573 for trial; 860 persons or 54 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 36,860, of which Rs. 17,398 was recovered, or 47 per cent.

Criminal Court.

The number of offences decreased from 1,657 to 1,548, and the criminal courts convicted 1,096 persons, or 53 per cent. 56 persons remained under trial. The most serious crimes were 3 murders, 2 culpable homicides, 1 dacoity and 12 robberies. 48 appeals were presented and the sentences were reversed in 11 cases and modified in 7. There are 18 jails and lock-ups into which 348 prisoners were admitted; the daily average under confinement was 187, and the prisoners were generally employed on out-door work.

Civil Justice.

The civil courts decided 2,470 suits and left 512 in arrears. The increase in litigation is supposed to be due to the proposed introduction of limitation rules. There is no registration in Kurandvád, and in the other States there is a marked decrease, the number of documents registered having fallen from 2,107 to 901.

Municipalities.

There are 11 municipalities. Miraj, Jamkhandi and Lakshmeshvar have a population of more than 10,000 each; in the 8 others the population is about 4,000 each. Excluding Kurandvád these towns spent in all Rs. 23,800 on municipal improvements. Some of them are kept very clean, notably Lakshmeshvar, which the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner considers the cleanest town in his division.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES. Public Works

The total sum spent on works of public utility by the different States was Rs. 1,50,891 against Rs. 1,21,106 last year. Rs. 46,886 were spent on roads, Rs. 12,252 on school-buildings, Rs. 20,370 on water-supply, Rs. 10,792 on accommodation for travellers, Rs. 40,089 on State buildings and private residences of Chiefs, Rs. 8,972 on road-side and other trees, and Rs. 11,557 on other works. Miraj takes the foremost place with Rs. 47,459 : Miraj (Junior) follows with Rs. 32,865. Jamkhandi comes next with Rs. 29,466, of which more than Rs. 18,000 were spent on communications, which have till lately been somewhat backward. Mudhol as usual has done a great deal in the matter of roads, public buildings and tree-planting. Rámdurg, too, has been able, for the first year since it came under direct management, to spend Rs. 12,282 on works of public utility. This sum has been judiciously laid out. It is satisfactory to note that the Senior Chief of Kurandvád has laid out more than double the sum he did last year on public works.

Revenue and Finance.

The income and expenditure of the different States are as follows :—

State.	Revenue year ending 31st July 1881.	
	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	3,37,000	2,74,868
Miraj (Junior)	1,78,071	1,39,274
Kurundvád (Senior)	1,10,000	99,000
Kurandvád (Junior)	1,19,642	1,19,973
Jamkhándi	3,56,227	3,51,694
Mudhol	2,45,461	2,33,980
Rámdurg	1,27 293	1,11,960
Total ...	14,73,694	13,30,749

The financial position of the directly managed States of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol is all that could be wished. The former State has Rs. 6,43,521 invested in Government securities besides a cash balance of Rs. 1,00,400. Mudhol is even better off, having, besides a cash balance of Rs. 51,319, a sum of Rs. 7,40,883 in Government securities. Rámdurg is now not only free from debt, but has an invested balance of Rs. 30,000.

The particulars of local funds, which only exist in two States, are given below :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	30,128	26,134
Mudhol	17,025	15,352

The expenditure was on education and public works, chiefly roads, chaukis and dharmshálas.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

Public Health.

The public health was generally very good, though cholera was prevalent towards the close of the year in the two Miraj States and Kurandvád (Senior). There was also an outbreak of cholera in the Jamkhandi State in October and November 1881. In all 127 persons died of the disease.

Births and Deaths.

The number of births registered was 9,229 and the number of deaths was 5,450.

Dispensaries.

There are 6 dispensaries maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,600. The increased attendance in all, but most marked in the case of Kurandvád and Rámdurg, shows the increasing popularity of these institutions. On the whole there has been a decrease in the cost.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccinations was 9,581.

Schools and Scholars.

9 new schools were opened, thus bringing the total number up to 102, consisting of 5 Anglo-vernacular schools, 7 girls' schools, 5 night schools and 85 vernacular schools. The number of pupils has improved from 4,780 to 5,677, and the average monthly attendance from 3,623 to 4,237.

Of the three States which are managed by their own Chiefs, Jamkhandi is undoubtedly the best managed, and is making rapid progress in civilisation. Both the Kurandvád are still backward. The relations between the elder Chief of Kurandvád and his rayats are not quite satisfactory. In the Junior State, however, the people seem content with the rule of the Chief, which is just and mild.

SA'NGLI.

Area, 1,049 square miles; Population, 196,832; Revenue, Rs. 8,52,435.

The saranjám of Mhaisal, which had been removed from the control of the Chief in 1872 for mismanagement, has been restored, but the Chief is still associated with a Joint Administrator on the part of Government. His Excellency the Governor visited Sángli in November 1881. The Saranjámdár of Mhaisal is a student in the Rájárám College.

Alienation inquiries.

Considerable progress was made with alienation inquiries which will probably be brought to a close during the current year.

Assessed Waste.

In spite of low prices cultivation increased, the area of assessed waste having decreased from 63,363 to 54,409 acres. In Mhaisal the waste was 622 acres.

Wards' Estates.

The estates of four minors whose total income was only Rs. 5,100 were under management of the State authorities.

Police.

The strength of the police of all grades was 480, of whom only 110 are armed with muskets. There were also 50 mounted men. The number is 62 less than in the preceding year, due in part to vacancies not having been filled up and to 26 men, who are the Chief's private servants and paid from the privy purse, having been struck off the strength of the force. The cost of police was Rs. 51,805. There were 8 police sepoys in Mhaisal.

Working of Police.

780 persons were arrested and 718 sent for trial, of whom 373, or 51 per cent., were convicted. The value of property stolen was

SA'NGLI. Rs. 18,063, of which Rs. 6,231, or 34 per cent., was recovered. Sángli borders on half a dozen other jurisdictions, and it is a difficult matter to trace stolen property.

Criminal Justice. The total number of persons dealt with by the criminal courts was 1,141, 536 or 47 per cent. were convicted, and 28 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. 40 appeals as compared with 30 were presented. Of these in 25 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 2 modified, in 8 reversed, and in 1 enhanced, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. 92 persons were committed for trial to the Sessions Court: of these 61 were convicted. Although there was a decrease in the number of offences generally, the number of serious offences, such as murder and dacoity, were greater. Convictions were obtained in all the dacoity cases.

Ja ls. The number of jails (8) was the same as last year and cost Rs. 8,396. Inclusive of untried and civil prisoners 653 persons were sent to jail. The daily average was 138.

Civil Justice. The 5 civil courts disposed of 1,256 suits, leaving 447 in arrears; 299 suits were contested and but 85 related to immoveable property. The number of fresh appeals was 77; 83 were disposed of, leaving arrears of 20. 26 special appeals were also decided.

Registration. 993 documents were registered. The balance in favour of the department was Rs. 3,395.

Municipalities. There are two regularly constituted municipalities at Shápur and Sángli, and the funds were chiefly applied to the improvement of roads.

Weather and Crops. The rainfall was below the average, and the kharíf crops were, as a rule, failures. The "rabi" crops were fairly good, but in Shirhatti on the Tungbhadra they were poor. In spite of the indifferent crops the prices of agricultural produce continued very low, and added to the difficulties of the rayat. The result has been a decrease in the revenue, as revenue collections had to be postponed. Fodder was scarce and dear, and the water-supply soon ran short in many places. Cattle-disease also declared itself.

Forests. The area set apart for forests was slightly increased during the year, and is now over 91 square miles. Rs. 5,846 were realised from this source of revenue.

Owing to necessity of postponing revenue collections in consequence of the bad harvests the administration had to curtail the amount it would have otherwise spent on works of public utility. As compared with last year the sum spent, Rs. 41,321, was small; besides this, Rs. 1,172 was spent in Mhaisal. The main works were the maintenance and improvement of existing roads, the completion of three school-buildings, a kacheri, a dispensary and police lines at Kavthá, the construction of 2 dharmsháláś and 1 chávri, the completion and deepening of wells, the improvement of the Sángli Jail, and many other petty works. The building of the gateway in front of the Diváńkhána at Sángli was also continued.

SA'NGLI.

Finance. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 8,52,435 and the expenditure inclusive of Rs. 1,15,464 paid to Government in repayment of the loan of nine lákhs was Rs. 8,16,901. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,20,160 inclusive of investments, and the outstandings (the bulk of which are good debts) amount to Rs. 2,93,415.

Miscellaneous The State leased its ábkári revenue to Government for a term of five years commencing from 1st August 1881, Government on their part agreeing to pay compensation based on the average realisations for the previous ten years, *plus* 25 per cent. for any prospective increase. The compensation payable amounts to Rs. 28,760.

The receipts in Mhaisal were Rs. 15,359 and the expenditure Rs. 14,262, of which Rs. 6,697 was paid to Sángli in commutation of service.

Census. The population according to the late census is 196,832.

Vital Statistics. The number of births was 7,241 and deaths 4,454.

Medical Relief. There were six dispensaries at which 24,612 persons were treated. The erection of suitable buildings for the dispensaries at Terdál and Shirhátti has been decided on.

Vaccination. There were 4,232 vaccinations performed. Of these 3,894 were successful.

Instruction. The number of schools was 56 or 8 more than last year, and the number of scholars 3,191, of whom 157 were girls. Besides the above there were 51 indigenous schools attended by 1,343 pupils. 14 of these schools were recommended for grants-in-aid.

SAVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 14,763; Revenue, Rs. 34,037.

Political. The Chief is of Afghan descent and has been educated at the Rájárám College. Although young he is already well acquainted with the details of administration, and bears a high character. In February 1882 he was married to his niece and at the same time his sister was married to the Nawáb of Janjira. The marriages were celebrated with due *eclát*. There were lavish displays of fireworks, and presents of rich dresses were exchanged by the parties. The guests also made the usual presents and received suitable returns. A number of Mahomedans and Bráhmans were fed, and two convicts in the State jail received free pardon and were set at liberty as an act of grace.

Survey. The town of Savanúr was surveyed in 1876-77, and an inquiry into titles to houses and lands has been in progress, but very slowly, only 12 cases having been disposed of during the year.

Police. The strength of the police is 38 foot maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,156. 79 persons were arrested and 71 sent for trial, of whom 36 were convicted, showing a success of 45 per cent. There is a large increase in the number of offences and of accused persons arrested, 76 cases remained undetected, including 22 cases of house-

SAVANU'R. breaking and 1 of dacoity with murder. The value of stolen property also increased from Rs. 252 to Rs. 1,989, of which Rs. 389 was recovered, or only 19 per cent.

Criminal Justice. The criminal court convicted 35 persons and released 42, there were no arrears, and only 2 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 411, of which Rs. 328 was recovered. 13 appeals were made, and the sentences were reversed or modified in 7 cases and confirmed in 7. 17 persons were admitted into the jail at Savanúr, when the daily average under imprisonment was 7 persons; the cost was Rs. 290.

The civil courts disposed of 65 suits, and 12 remained undecided. 36 documents were registered, but the work is said not to be properly done.

Municipal. The income of the Savanúr Municipality was Rs. 3,800, chiefly raised by a house-tax and wheel-tax and by the farm of tobacco and snuff. The expenditure was Rs. 1,500. The roads are well made and in good order.

Rainfall. The rainfall was 29·85 inches, and the fall very unseasonable for the kharíf but good for the rabi. The large tank at Savanúr dried up in January and the gardens round it suffered severely. The price of grain was low, but kadbi was scarce and dear. The want of drinking water was acutely felt, and cattle had to be driven long distances in search of water and grass.

Forests. There is a small forest plantation at Mulkeri of no great value and which has frequently been damaged by fire. In July 1882 about 800 trees were destroyed by fire.

Public Works. Rs. 11,769 were spent on public works and the only work of importance is the police lines at Savanúr. The improvement of the Moti talao, on which the large and valuable gardens at Savanúr depended, has also been carried on, but expenditure has had to be curtailed, owing to the expenses of the Nawáb's marriage.

Water-supply The tank at Siddápur is used for irrigation, and so is the Moti talao; the crops under the former were almost lost from failure of water, and half the water-rate had to be remitted.

Revenue. The revenue, exclusive of money borrowed and deposits, amounted to Rs. 59,500 against Rs. 56,800. The land-revenue was Rs. 4,41,800 and the sáyar Rs. 5,100. The expenditure was Rs. 59,800. The marriage expenses of the Nawáb's sister were Rs. 2,500, and his expenses had not been made up, but the account has since been submitted, and amounted to Rs. 26,400; Rs. 16,600 represent allowances to Khánjádas. A drawback of 20 per cent. on the duty on opium purchased for the State has been allowed by Government, but the consumption is trifling, and only amounted to 7½ lbs.

Vital Statistics. 438 births and 385 deaths were reported. There were 303 primary vaccinations and 15 re-vaccinations.

Schools. Education has made some progress. There are 3 schools with an average attendance of 190 scholars; one is a girls' school.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles ; Population (1881), 129,153 ; Revenue, Rs. 6,44,000.

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—"There is a kind of patriarchal government it is true, but more like that exercised by the head of a small tribe than the established government in a regular State.

"The year has been marked by the outbreak in the jail at Ahmedabad : also by a dastardly attempt to assassinate the Mir on the 3rd April 1882. The Mir was severely wounded by a pistol bullet in the back, which, as His Highness was at the time on a camel, travelled upwards and lodged under the shoulder, where it still remains. The wound was treated by the Civil Surgeon of Shikárpur, and the Mir, under Dr. Peacock's judicious treatment, seems to have quite recovered, though for a time he was in considerable danger. The assassin, who fired four shots in all, was shot on the spot by the Mir himself. The cause of this attack on the Mir has never been satisfactorily explained."

The greater part of the State is a sandy desert, and the Mir estimates that the land cultivated is about 150,000 acres and the culturable waste is about 10,000 acres. There is no legislation except the will of the Amir; but by his proclamation, dated 26th September 1872, the laws of British India are in force in the Khairpur State *mutatis mutandis*.

The police force is 115 mounted men and 191 foot maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,920. "This force, if properly looked to, would be ample, and in the large proportion of mounted men is much superior to our own. During the inundation season a very curious little force of 'horse marines' is kept up. A few boats are hired, and to each are assigned two boatmen and a horseman. The horses get as well accustomed to the boats as the men; and the arrangement seems to be extremely well suited to the country and sufficiently efficient to be very unpopular among the predatory riverine tribes".

The material of the force is not bad. The men are ragged and disorderly, but stout, hardy, and well-armed with good cutting swords, sometimes also with fire-arms. The officers are mostly very ignorant and stupid, and many are accused of being very corrupt. A few, however, are Baluch and Pathán of a very good rough stamp, and well fitted for their work.

The police arrested 570 persons and sent 435 for trial, of whom 362 were convicted, the success being 83 per cent. It is said that it is a good deal easier to obtain a conviction in the Khairpur courts than in British India. The amount of crime is about the same as in the past year. 7 murders, 1 robbery and 9 cases of house-breaking make up the serious crime. The thefts are chiefly cattle thefts. The value of property stolen is reported to be Rs. 4,802, of which Rs. 3,991 was recovered or 83 per cent.

KHAIRPUR. 403 offences were reported, and the court convicted 362 persons and released 206; only 2 cases were left in arrear.

362 prisoners were admitted to jail, and the daily average in confinement was 70, but as a matter of fact there was, during most of the year, no prison properly so called in the State.

Previously to July most prisoners were kept in an enclosure in the lower citadel of Ahmedabad fort. But they mutinied, seized the citadel, and were reduced after a siege of five days. The re-captured survivors were then dispersed among the various "thánás" or police posts, and His Highness set about building a jail, which is likely to be a very suitable building. The prisoners do not seem to be insufficiently fed. They are not set to any labour, except occasionally to build "landis" (tabernacles of green branches) for His Highness (who never lives in a house), his family, or his guests. There is evidently next to no discipline among them or among the establishment of so-called jail guards, and escapes are frequent.

Registration. The court decided 31 suits and left 6 in arrear, and the Mir heard 2 appeals. The registration work is performed by Kázis, who are stationed at táluka head-quarters, in the presence of the Kardar and the Zamíndár, who attest the documents, and in the town of Khairpur the work is done at the kotwáli. The number of documents registered during the year was 18, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 443, whilst the amount disbursed was about Rs. 107.

Municipal. No municipalities exist in the Khairpur State.

Military. The amount due under the head military was Rs. 1,72,425 for the year under report, and Rs. 87,531 being the arrears remaining to be paid at the end of the last year. Thus the total demand against His Highness' Government was Rs. 2,59,956. The past year's arrears have been paid up with Rs. 98,000 out of the demand for the year 1881-82, leaving a net sum of Rs. 74,425 arrears due.

The Political Agent states no accurate information can be given about the armed force of the State. "Probably about 1,000 infantry and 500 horse could be got together for field service within the State, exclusive of armed peasantry, but including police; and half that number for service elsewhere in Sind. I do not consider any force available for a distant campaign. There is no artillery efficient for any purpose, but saluting. His Highness owns abont 20 bronze and iron smooth-bore guns and mortars, some of them of large calibre, but mostly dismounted, or mounted on carriages unfit for service; and his trained gunners do not now exceed a dozen men. The troops have all good cutting swords; some have efficient sporting fire-arms; and more matchlocks. The horsemen are efficiently enough mounted for irregular service and ride well, but cannot manœuvre."

Agriculture. The inundation in the commencement of the season was normal. The area brought under both kharíf and rabi (autumn and winter) cultivation was about 149,916. The crop consisted of millets, indigo, cotton and oil-seeds. Late in the season, however,

KHAIRPUR.

the river rose, and damaged the crops to a certain extent. The area given is only approximate, as revenue in the Khairpur territory is chiefly levied on the "Battai" system, *i.e.*, in kind, on a percentage of the gross produce.

Forests.

There is no regular forest system in the Khairpur State. But a great part of the waste land is set aside for game preserves, and much more is under jungle. The Riverain forests are exceedingly valuable, and easily command the market in poplar timber for house-building and the like, but the tamarisk fuel supplied to steamers is less valued than our own by engineers. The inland jungles are less valuable, both as inferior in quality and for want of communication with markets.

Quarries.

The only quarries that are to be found in the Khairpur territory are those of "Met" or fuller's earth. Large quantities of "Chaniha" or sulphate of soda are collected from the hollows formed by floods. Receipts from the first-mentioned article amounted during the year under report to Rs. 150 and from the latter to Rs. 31,869. Chaniha is used in dyeing, and is a good substitute for salt in the preparation of certain articles of food.

Manufacture and Trade.

His Highness reports that trade was better this year than last. Indigo is reported to have been largely exported. The exports were of the value of Rs. 9,13,483 against Rs. 9,06,428 in the previous year, and the imports of the value of Rs. 6,35,051 against Rs. 5,79,876.

Some of the cotton cloths are of very good quality; some of them imitations of European patterns; others original. The stamping of cotton cloth is very good and artistic, but the industry is very limited. The enamelling on gold and silver in green, blue and crimson is showy, but coarse and in bad taste, as is the gold and silver plate and jewellery. Some of the plain cutlery is good and the patterns indigenous, especially a peculiar form of sword-hilt.

Public Works

None except the jail already mentioned. No roads are made, and none repaired, except in the case of temporary clearances made for the visits of His Highness, his family, or visitors.

Irrigation.

No new works were executed during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 20,255 was spent on canal clearances and repairs to bunds.

Revenue.

The following are given as the receipts and expenditure of the Khairpur State:—Receipts, Rs. 6,44,484; expenditure, Rs. 6,44,484. The revenue realised shows a decrease of Rs. 1,22,917-2-3, which is attributed to the damage caused to crops by the rise of the river late in the season. These figures are absolutely unreliable.

His Highness has agreed to abolish the manufacture of salt in his territory and receive his supply from the British Government, and to abolish the import and export of opium, to manufacture enough for his own territory only, and to assimilate his duty and price to ours.

Dispensary

There are two native physicians who treat patients in Khairpur. His Highness has two attached to his camp. No fees are

KHAIRPUR. charged and no record is kept. The annual expenditure under this head, including salaries and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 6,658.

Vaccination. During the year under report there were two vaccinators employed in the Khairpur territory and one more was to be added. There were 2,504 successful and 32 unsuccessful vaccinations in primary cases. In re-vaccinations 354 cases were successful and 62 unsuccessful.

Schools. There are 6 schools with 2,129 scholars, but the attendance is very poor.

ADEN.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 34,860;
Revenue, Rs. 1,09,600.

The Arab Chiefs in the neighbourhood comprise ten tribes who are nearly all stipendiaries of Government, and the relations of the Residency with the Tributary Chiefs and States have been on the whole satisfactory.

The renewal of hostilities between Makala and Shehr terminated in the capture of Broom, which was acomplished with very little loss of life. The defeated Nakeeb of Makala has taken up his residence in Zanzibár.

The pressure of the civil population upon the military town and garrison led to arrangements being made to acquire a suitable site to locate the large number of natives. The population had greatly increased, especially among the classes who lead a hand to mouth life, and by the acquisition of Shaikh Othman in February 1882 the difficulty of want of room will be removed. The task of inducing the civil population to occupy the new site was one of some difficulty, but good progress was made, and upwards of 150 houses were in course of erection. As an inducement no rates or taxes will be levied in the new settlement until 1884. The cost of laying out the ground was Rs. 11,360, not including the purchase money, and it has been decided that the municipality shall bear the cost.

Since 1880 efforts had been made to settle the boundary between the Abdali and the Fadhli which had been a fruitful cause of dissension, and during the year the boundary has been defined. The Fadhli has also bound himself by agreement with the British Government to restrain the Subaihi from annoying travellers in consideration of the stipends paid to those tribes being made over to him.

The strength of the Aden police force is 141, the cost Rs. 35,500 and the proportion 1 to 247 of the population. The cost of the water police was Rs. 4,647. 542 persons were apprehended, of whom 462 were convicted, or 85 per cent. The total amount of property stolen was only Rs. 2,335, and 58 per cent. was recovered.

There are 1 Sessions Judge and 4 Magistrates at Aden who convicted 655 persons or 83 per cent., and released 129. 333

persons were fined. 138 were imprisoned for less than 6 months and 9 for more than 6 months, 62 were flogged and 109 expelled from the Settlement. There were only 2 appeals.

In all there were 462 offences, *viz.*, 547 in 1880, and the decrease is thus explained by the Political Agent:—"As it was known that the poorer portion of the population would be removed to Shaikh Othman, the criminal classes, fearing prompt expulsion, remained quiescent, and avoided being brought before the magistrates. It may be also that Somalis are beginning to recognise the necessity of abandoning their natural predatory and violent inclinations while they happen to reside in Aden. The absolute security to life and property under British protection is regarded as an inestimable benefit not to be lightly jeopardised. Each tribe as a body exercise a salutary restraint over its more troublesome members to avoid loss of reputation. Such are the causes assigned, by those who are best able to judge, for the satisfactory diminution in offences against the human body and property."

A riot took place amongst the Mahomedan population on account of a closed burial-ground which they wished re-opened.

The Vice-Admiralty Court held proceedings in the matter of H. M. S. *Zephyr versus* two Arab dhows named *Budun Harrif* and *Budun Akrib*. The dhows were destroyed at sea on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The Court found that the commander had, in the first place, no legal authority to detain and search the vessels; and, secondly, that the dhows were not fitted up for the slave trade, but were ordinary fishing boats which periodically visited the Red Sea for lawful purposes. The Court condemned the captors in the sum of 1,925 as compensation for the loss of the said dhows, which sum was duly paid to the parties by order of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Cantonment Magistrate tried 753 persons, almost all of whom were charged with committing nuisances. Rs. 1,842 was stolen in cantonment limits, of which 62 per cent. was recovered. Domestic servants are registered, and 173 are thus known to be in camp.

252 persons were admitted to jail and the daily average under confinement was 69; the cost of maintaining the jail was Rs. 10,813. Jail manufactures, such as printing, book-binding, &c., produced Rs. 2,357.

2,044 suits were disposed off by the Registrar and Assistants to the Resident. This is a small decrease, and it is said traders are now cautious as regards credit, as only the property in possession of debtors can be attached. 6 suits remained in arrears and there were no appeals. The courts have charge of 54 minors as wards. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 97 suits, but in no suit was a native sepoy or savár of the Aden Troop a defendant. 174 documents were registered, there were fewer sales, and the deficit of the department is Rs. 327. Civil Justice.

ADEN.

Municipality. The income of the municipality was Rs. 74,261 and the expenditure Rs. 72,832 with a closing balance of Rs. 30,821. There was no special improvement made, Rs. 2,951 was spent on roads, and Rs. 2,546 on education.

Military. Two batteries of artillery, a battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, a company of Sappers and Miners, and the 22nd Regiment N. I. were quartered at Aden, and a detachment of the 22nd Regiment N. I. was stationed at Perim.

The cost of working the condensers at Aden was Rs. 60,905 and the water was sold at three different places from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per 100 gallons. There is also a condenser at Perim. A vegetable garden is maintained at Láhej.

Marine. 1,383 vessels touched at the port, being an increase of 111 over the previous year, and 1,128 of these were merchant steamers and vessels. 61 foreign men-of-war called at the port, the Italians taking the lead with 23 vessels and the French following with 13. Of the merchant steamers 843 were British, 88 French, 51 Austrian, 42 Spanish, 35 Italian and 23 Dutch, and a few steamers of other nationalities. There were only 19 sailing vessels, of which 10 were British, 5 Turkish and 2 American.

The Perim Marshag and floating lights were in good order: the two former are visible 21 miles and the latter 10. Two strandings and 19 miscellaneous casualties were reported.

Native Ships. 35 European and 85 native seamen were engaged and 63 European and 44 natives discharged; 23 were sent to the United Kingdom and 7 to India. 28 native passenger ships touched at Aden. 162 persons were landed and 272 embarked.

Weather. The rainfall was 2 inches, and the mean temperature was 85°, maximum 88°.

Trade. The trade of the Settlement may be seen from the following table:—

Import by	sea	Rs.	1,74,02,422
Do.	land	„	18,99,406
Do.	treasure	„	17,74,401
	Total ...	Rs.	2,10,76,229
Export by	sea	„	1,27,09,636
Do.	land	„	8,46,860
Do.	treasure	„	24,67,803
		Rs.	1,60,24,299
Total Imports and Exports...			3,71,00,528
Do.	1880-81...		3,84,00,915
	Decrease...	Rs.	13,00,387

The growing importance of the port may be inferred from the growth of the steamer traffic, which in five years has risen from 894 to 1,214 steamers.

Public Works Rs. 2,58,394 was spent on public works. The most important was the theatre and recreation room for the European troops.

ADEN.

Revenue.

The actual revenue of Aden is Rs. 1,07,600, but adding remittances, deposits and the proceeds of bills, &c., the total amount was Rs. 10,81,600. The chief sources of revenue are excise, stamps, and salt. The excise is partly on import duty and partly a duty on liquor distilled at Aden and fees on licenses to sell spirits and gánja. The rates were Rs. 50,655, while the charges were Rs. 9,092. Salt is both imported and manufactured at the Government ports; but as the total receipts were Rs. 10,245 and the expenses Rs. 14,263, including the payment made to the Sultán of Láhej, the duty has had to be raised 57 per cent. The stamp duties yielded Rs. 19,528. About 269 lbs. of opium were sold, and it is said that the receipts amount to Rs. 6,099.

The Aden Local Funds are made up of pilotage dues and harbour dues with the cantonment receipts and the dispensary fund. The total receipts were Rs. 1,35,229 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,46,237. This includes Rs. 70,000 for the purchase of the Maala Pier. The water police and the port office and establishment are paid from these funds, and the charge for light-houses is also borne by them.

Vital.

Only 200 births were registered and 1,840 deaths. From July to October large numbers of starving Somalis arrived in Aden and perished from diarrhœa and dysentery. Cholera prevailed from August to September. The first cases occurred among the coolies working a cargo of rice on board the S. S. *Columbian* which had arrived from Bombay. The outbreak commenced on the 2nd August and did not spread to persons unconnected with the vessel until the 14th. In all 151 persons died, all patients being of the lowest classes, and the majority emaciated Somalis. The disease spread to the interior, where the mortality was considerable.

Cholera Quarantine.

In consequence of the existence of cholera in Aden, the Egyptian authorities on the 8th September imposed a quarantine of 14 days (including voyage) on arrivals from Aden, and on the 22nd subjected arrivals from India to the same. The Turkish Sanitary Board also imposed quarantine at Ottomon ports, and Malta also placed arrivals in quarantine. The restriction, as far as Turkish ports were concerned, was not removed till the 4th February, and the Egyptian not until the 22nd February 1882, when pratique was given to all ports in India except Bombay, and Aden was promised pratique if no communication was held with that port. To prevent obstruction to trade, vessels coaling without communication were permitted to have a note to that effect made on bills of health. On the 21st March, quarantine on arrivals at Suez from Bombay was suppressed, and Aden was at last free after a prolonged and troublesome period of quarantine, during the last five months of which no cholera was present in the Settlement.

Pilgrim-ships

During the year, 1,383 ships and 1,222 buggalows arrived at the port. 28 carried native passengers. In all, 15,283 pilgrims passed through the port. All these vessels were inspected, but no case of contagious disease was detected

ADEN.

Civil Hospital. 2,992 persons were treated during the year, exhibiting a decrease of 102 as compared with the previous year. 24 cases of cholera were admitted, of which 20 proved fatal; and the civil surgeon remarks that this speaks well for the sanitary condition of the town where the inhabitants are crowded and not very cleanly in their habits. The rate of mortality has increased from 128 to 230. The majority of deaths were due to cholera and starvation.

Dispensary 9,867 patients were treated at the dispensary. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 124. The daily average of in-patients was 1. 9,423 were discharged cured or relieved, 338 absented themselves, and 14 died. The expenditure was Rs. 5,288. 1,632 persons were vaccinated, 1,193 successfully, 12 were re-vaccinated. Lymph has been supplied to Zanzibár and several vessels.

Schools. An additional master was entertained in the town Arabic school on Rs. 15 a month payable by the municipality. The number of pupils attending the school on the 31st March was 64 as compared with 68 on the same date in the previous year. The average monthly attendance has been 66·9. No considerable falling off in attendance has taken place in consequence of the increased rate of fee charged during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,022. Government contributed Rs. 4,973 to the cost of this school, and the municipality Rs. 2,618.

The vernacular school has had an average monthly attendance of 285. The increase is satisfactory, but the attendance is irregular, there being 400 pupils on the register, of whom upwards of 100 daily absent themselves. The attendance at the Maala School has decreased from 123 to 108, but this is possibly owing to a large exodus of Somalis that has taken place in consequence of increased taxation. 56 Indians attend the English school as well as 9 Arabs; 6 Indians, 104 Arabs, 484 Somalis and 5 other Africans are receiving instruction in the vernacular schools.

CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

THE several parties of the Topographical Survey appear to have mapped about 6,534 square miles on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, 1,097 square miles at 5 inches to a mile, and 598 square miles at ½ inch. Their work also includes the survey and mapping of the important towns of Surat, Dhulia and Sholápur, and about 4,331 square miles have been prepared for next season's work.

Cutch Party.

In Cutch the party surveyed topographically 1,619 square miles on the scale of 2 inches to 1 mile and 598 square miles of desert "Ran" on the scale of ½ inch=1 mile, making a total of 2,217 square miles. 1,375 square miles of country were also triangulated in advance and in readiness for the topographical work of the ensuing season. The 2-inch maps were drawn for reduction by photography to the ordinary 1-inch scale. The cost of the survey was Rs. 23 per square mile.

The work includes the remarkable little island of Pacham. The island has a circumference of 65 and an average diameter of 16 miles, and contains 19 villages, of which the most considerable is Khawada, and is crossed from west to east by two ranges of mountains called the *Kala Dongar* and *Gora Dongar*. The Kala Dongar or black hills are much higher than the Gora Dongar, the peak of Ombia, or *Pachmai Pir*, rising to an altitude of 1,520 feet above sea-level. This range is the highest in Cutch.

The open grassy plains are known as *Bani*. The wide expanse is covered by a semi-saline grass called *Dhrab* and a low straggling plant called *Lana*, somewhat resembling heather in appearance, and used as food for camels and cattle. There are no villages on *Bani*, only clusters of huts occupied during the dry season by Sindi cowherds.

Gujarát Party.

In Gujarát work was chiefly done in Baroda, the Dángs and in Bulsár and Chikhli. It includes an area of 1,287 square miles on the scale of 2 inches to a mile and 152 square miles on the scale of 4 inches, and also a survey on the scale of 12 inches to a mile of the cantonment and environs of Surat, covering an area of 25 square miles including the city, which has been filled in by pantographic reduction from the sheets of the city survey made by the Gujarát Revenue Survey. The following important places fall within the area surveyed: Chikhli, Amalsád, the Baroda towns of Gandevi and Naldhara, Bilimora, Bánsda and Dharampor and the remarkable hot sulphur spring of Unai, on the boundary between the Baroda and Bánsda States, noted for its annual fair,

when thousands of people congregate and bathe in the sacred water, the temperature of which is said to be lowered for the occasion by the local goddess. When the Superintendent was there, the heat of the water was 138° Farenheit.

Several places of historical interest were mapped, notably *Pátan*, population 32,640, standing on part of the site of Anhilwara, the former capital of Gujarát before Ahmedabad was built, and Sidhpur, a place of pilgrimage on the Saraswati River where are the remains of the famous Rudra Mala temple of Shiva.

Little remains to be done by the Gujarát Survey; the Dángs ought to be finished in the next season, and Párdi has to be mapped. Work will then be transferred to the Panch Maháls, which has to be surveyed for forest purposes.

Khándesh Party.

The Khándesh party was chiefly employed in the Erandol, Páchora, Amalner and Chálisgaon tálukas and in one forest tract to the west chiefly inhabited by Bhils, who cultivate a different piece of land every year. The water is said by the natives to be poisonous from the roots of certain shrubs which grow on the river-banks, and as the water falls it gets out of the reach of the roots and becomes purer. It is dangerous to enter these tracts before April and May. The total outturn of work during the season consists of 1,554 square miles of survey on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, and includes the town and suburbs of Dhulia on a larger scale. 1,020 square miles were under cultivation.

It is expected that this survey party will have finished its work in the next season; what remains is some country in Pimpalner and Chálisgaon and some outlying British villages in the Nizám's territory. It commenced work in 1871 to survey Khándesh and the Native States to the north of that district and south of Bhopál and Málwa, and will have completed its work in twelve years.

Konkan Party.

The Konkan party worked under the superintendence of Major Lee Smith in an unhealthy country, from the effects of which 7½ per cent. of the native establishment were permanently incapacitated and the Superintendent himself died of fever. The area surveyed at 5 inches to the mile was 945 square miles at a cost of Rs. 53 per square mile, and includes the important towns of Bassein, Bhiwndi, Agashi, Sopara, Murbád and Sháhápur, and the Tungár and Maulia hills. The height above sea-level of about 200 hill tops and passes, &c., was determined, and 450 square miles of traverse work was prepared in advance for next year.

Southern Marátha Party.

The Southern Marátha party was employed on the survey of 2,074 square miles of country lying chiefly in Kolhápur and Jath and in Sátára and Sholápur. The country is described as uninteresting, the only marked feature being the range of hills which may be said to separate Sholápur from Sátára. The villages are few and far apart, with occasional mango topes affording grateful shade and convenient camping ground. Good water also is very scarce; altogether the country seems to be studded with wells containing brackish water, or so shallow that immediately the hot weather sets in they dry up.

A survey and map of the city of Sholápur has been prepared, and will soon be ready for publication.

II.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Tidal observations were taken at Aden, Karáchi, Bombay and Kárwár.

At Aden the tidal observations were carried on without a break, and a new anemometer has been put up to replace the one worn out. The observatory was inspected in December, and all the instruments cleaned and put in order.

The observations at Karáchi were made satisfactorily with few unimportant interruptions. The observatory was inspected in December.

In Bombay observations were taken at the Apollo Bandar, and the results have been entirely satisfactory. The new gauge has not been put up at the Prince's Dock, owing to the question being mixed up with that of lighting the entrances to the Dock.

The tidal observations have been successfully carried on at Kárwár, and four years were completed on the 1st March. The anemometer, which had become worn out, was taken down and its observation suspended, as there was no spare instrument available.

There appears to be some engineering difficulty in excavating a place for the cylinder of the tide gauge at Bhávnagar.

All the observations made at the different stations were reduced in the office at Poona, and sent to England.

There were no levelling operations in this Presidency during the year, and the levellers were employed in connecting tidal observations in Bengal.

REVENUE SURVEY.

During the first two months of the year under report the control of the several survey departments* was exercised by Major-General W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., on whose retirement from the service on the 1st June, 1881, Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., assumed charge of the duties. Simultaneously, in accordance with Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 2976, dated 26th May 1881, the control of the Sind Survey was transferred to the Commissioner in Sind.

*Sind Survey Department.
Gujarát do.
Poona and Násik do.
Ratnágiri do.
Southern Marátha Country Department.

The following revenue survey departments were at work during the year :—

1 Gujarát Survey.
1 Poona and Násik Survey.
1 Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.
1 Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of work of each of the above-mentioned survey departments :—

REVENUE SURVEY.

Department.	Name of Superintendent or Officer in charge.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
			Area surveyed.	Area classed.
			Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Survey...	Mr. Beyts and Mr. Bulkley ...	2	8,150	25,924
Poona and Násik	Colonel Laughton	8	751,968	599,420
Ratnágiri Survey	Mr. Harrison ...	8 and 1 from Nov. 1881.	269,234	267,633
Southern Marátha Country Survey	Major Wárd ...	13	1,131,673	660,142
Total ...	.....	31	2,161,025	1,553,119
Total of previous year ...	.....	31	1,845,878	1,886,045

Thus it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the area measured, but a decrease in the area classed as compared with the previous year.

Gujarát Survey. In the outturn of work of the Gujarát Survey there is a decrease both in measurement and classification operations. As explained in the report submitted last year, the work of this department is drawing gradually to a close. Its operations during the year were, for the most part, of a scattered and desultory nature. The measurement work has chiefly been confined to the breaking up of large survey "numbers" or fields into numbers of a more convenient size, and in demarcating bends in survey fields in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2608, Revenue Department, dated 21st May 1878. The classification operations were of a miscellaneous nature, being carried on in 4 tálukas of the Panch Mahál, in the Bulsár and Chorási tálukas of the Surat Collectorate and in the Sachín State. The total cost of this survey was Rs. 81,415 against Rs. 96,299 in the previous year.

Poona and Násik Survey. The outturn of work of the Poona and Násik Survey exhibits a considerable increase in measurement as well as in classification. This branch of the survey was employed on revision survey work in the Ahmednagar, Násik and Poona Collectorates. It is very gratifying to observe that there has been a still further decrease in the total cost per acre in the present year, it being Re. 0-4-2 against Re. 0-4-5 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,77,731 against Rs. 1,80,496 in the preceding year.

Ratnágiri Survey. The outturn of the Ratnágiri Survey exhibits a considerable increase in measurement operations and a slight decrease in those of classification. This department was chiefly employed in re-surveying the varkas lands in the Ratnágiri and Thána Collectorates. Two establishments, however, were employed in the survey of the Sávantvádi State and one in the Bhor State. The average cost per acre of the whole survey was Re. 0-10-9 against Re. 0-9-11 in the preceding year. The total expenditure

was Rs. 1,72,621 against Rs. 1,58,562 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 1,14,998 was charged to Government against Rs. 1,05,958 in the preceding year, the remainder being debited to the Sávantvádi and Bhor State Survey. REVENUE SURVEY.

The Southern Marátha Country Survey was employed on the revision survey of the districts originally settled by that survey, the original survey of Kánara and the original survey of the Kolhápur State and the Jághírs of the Southern Marátha Country. The outturn of measurement work exhibits an increase and that of classification a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year's report. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,10,692 against Rs. 2,14,703 in the preceding year, and the cost per acre Re. 0-3-5 against Re. 0-3-8½. This is the lowest rate per acre attained during the last six years. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs. 1,71,888 was charged to the British treasury against Rs. 1,66,234 in the preceding year, the balance of Rs. 38,804 being defrayed by the Kolhápur State. *Southern Marátha Country Survey*

The operations connected with the Ahmedabad City Survey were brought to a close during the year under report, and the completion report was submitted to Government in due course. CITY SURVEYS. Ahmedabad.

The original field work both in Dhárwár and Hubli having been completed, it was decided to make an effort to wind up the operations in both towns, and to hand over the records to the respective municipalities. With this view a process corresponding with "Pôt Pahani" was undertaken. Each individual number has been re-examined in the field, and corrections, which were very numerous, have been effected wherever they were required. Some little mapping work of the Dhárwár City Survey remains to be done, and this is being pushed on as fast as practicable. The mapping work of the Hubli City Survey has been taken in hand, and it is hoped that its completion will be effected at an early date. Dhárwár and Hubli.

Original and revision measurements were carried out in the following tálukas:— SIND REVENUE SURVEY.

Karáchi Collectorate.	Sehwan	Táluka	...	...	Revision.
	Mánjhand	„	...	...	Original (Resumed Jághír.)
	Tatta	„	...	...	Original.
	Jati	„	...	...	„
	Mirpur Bațoro	„	...	...	„
	Ghorabari	„	...	...	„
	Sujáwal	„	...	...	„
Hyderabad Collectorate.	Halla	„	...	...	Revision.
	Guni	„	...	...	Original.
Shikárpur Collectorate.	Kambar	„	...	...	Revision.
	Sijáwal	„	...	...	„
	Rato-dero	„	...	...	„
	Nasirabad	„	...	...	„
	Sukkur	„	...	...	„
Frontier District.	Jacobabad	„	...	...	Original.

The extent of measurement was survey numbers 67,292, containing 405,277 acres, giving an average of 6 acres per survey number.

Further, 21,150 acres of jághír land were measured in various parts of the province in resuming shares of jághírs lapsed to

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Government, and in making final re-grants to hereditary jághírdárs.

The settlement work for the year under report has been unusually heavy, probably more than three times as much as has been done in any single year since the survey of the province was commenced. The following are the tálukas that have been dealt with:—

Shikárpur	Collectorate	Larkhána	Táluka	...	Revision settlement sanctioned and introduced.
Karáchi	„ ...	Manjhand	„	...	
Shikárpur	„ ...	Mehar	„	...	Temporary settlement sanctioned and introduced.
		Tigar	„	...	
		Kakar	„	...	
		Labdarya	„	...	
Karáchi	„ ...	Manjhand	„	...	
Hyderabad	„ ...	Kandiaro	„	...	Being already under experimental revision settlement, enhanced rates were sanctioned and introduced.
		Naushahro	„	...	
		Mora	„	...	
		Shahdádpur	„	...	
Shikárpur	„ ...	Rohri	„	...	

In all twelve tálukas.

The estimate and expenditure for the year were as follows:—

Budget Estimate	Rs.	1,87,935
Expenditure	„	1,79,887
Unexpended Balance ...	Rs.	8,048

The saving was due principally to the establishments having been rather under strength during the year under report.

Settlements.

LAND REVENUE.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements effected during the year are summarised in the following statement:—

	Number of Villages	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Past Collections.	Percentage. Increase.	Percentage. Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Poona and Násik Survey.					
Nevása	118	1,44,345	1,12,840	27·9	...
Ratnágiri Survey.					
Málvan	25	49,760	40,720	22·2	...
Southern Marátha Country Survey.					
Honávar	10	24,686	20,684	19·3	...
Sirsi	63	43,832	30,722	42·7	...
Haliyál (Supa Peta)	32	10,273	9,034	13·7	...
Khánápur	1	1,769	938	88·6	...
Total ...	249	2,74,665	2,14,938	27·7	...
Add—					
Alienated Villages and Native States.					
Nevása	19	29,184	23,568	23·8	...
Karjat (Thána)	2	1,855	1,777	4·39	...
Sálsette	4	6,382	6,325	·89	...
Dohad	37	16,035	13,142	22·2	...
Sátára	16	9,011	7,712	16·8	...
Kaládgi	1	502	270	85·9	...
Total ...	79	62,969	42,794	47·1	...
Sávantvádi State	1	1,549	1,279	21·11	...
Kolhápur State	60	67,216	63,781	5·4	...
Sángli State	4	190	195	...	2·5
Total ...	65	68,955	65,255	5·7	...
Grand Total ...	393	4,06,589	3,22,987	25·9	...

Dohad.

In Gujarát the original settlement of 3 Náik estates of the Dohad Táluka was effected, the result being that the revenue was raised from Rs. 13,142 to Rs. 16,035, which is equal to an increase of 22·0

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per cent. The survey rates were also introduced into one village (Ambejetí) of the Godhra Táluka, Panch Mahálś, with the effect of raising the assessment from Rs. 45 according to the old system to Rs. 60, or 33·3 per cent.

Godhra.

Nevása.

Proposals for the revision settlement of 118 Government and 19 inám villages of the Nevása Táluka were duly submitted to Government and sanctioned, but the introduction of the revised rates has been postponed until the year 1883-84. These rates will have the effect of raising the revenue from Rs. 1,12,840 to Rs. 1,44,345, or an increase of 27·9 per cent. in the Government villages and from Rs. 9,196 to Rs. 12,246, or 33·2 per cent., in the 19 inám villages. From a comparison of the present condition of this táluka with that reported in 1854 at the time of the original settlement, it appears that in many respects there has been material progress, while in others the advance has not been so great as might have been expected. The soil in this táluka is generally good, except in the uplands, which have now been mostly taken up for forest. As much as 68·1 per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to the coarser food-grains, though much of the soil is suitable for wheat, gram, cotton, linseed and other exportable produce. The statistics compiled for these villages show an increase of 17·8 per cent. in the agricultural cattle during the period of settlement. There has also been a large increase in cows and buffaloes; ploughs have increased 33·2 per cent., and horses and ponies 29·6 per cent. Of carts there was a larger number at the original settlement than has been usually found to be the case in other tálukas; nevertheless in the thirty years they have increased from 1,641 to 2,558, or by 55·9 per cent. There is a slight decrease in the number of sheep and goats; but in a táluka where cultivation has enormously increased, and where the uplands upon which grazing was formerly practised have mostly been taken over by the Forest Department, this decrease is not likely to cause any surprise. It has been ascertained that, out of a total forest area of acres 22,146 in this táluka, acres 8,113 are now closed to grazing. The number of thatched houses has also decreased 39 per cent., while tiled houses have increased 22·5 per cent.; from this it may be inferred that there has been an improvement in the condition of the people. The record of prices of food-grains shows that there have been violent fluctuations during the currency of the original settlement, the average price of jowári, the staple food-grain, being 55 seers per rupee in the first decade, 30 in the second, and 24½ in the third. There is also much increase in the item of cultivated area which is more than double what it was at the original settlement. The maximum dry-crop rates vary from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-2-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-10-2 in the case of Government villages. In the case of inám villages the maximum dry-crop rates vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-2-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-12-2.

Málvan.

The original settlement of 25 villages of the Málvan Táluka was effected during the year under report, the result being that the revenue was raised from Rs. 40,720 to Rs. 49,760, which is equal to an increase of 22·2 per cent.

2 inám villages in the Karjat Táluka and 4 leasehold villages in the Sálsette Táluka were also brought under the survey settlement; the result being that in the former the revenue was raised from Rs. 1,777 to Rs. 1,855, or 4·39 per cent., and in the latter it was reduced from Rs. 6,382 to Rs. 6,325, or 0·89 per cent. LAND REVENUE. *Karjat.* *Sálsette.*

In Kánara the survey settlement has been introduced into 105 villages. Of these, 10 villages belonging to the Honávar Táluka have had their revenue raised from Rs. 20,684 to Rs. 24,686, or equal to 19·3 per cent. Rice is the staple crop, and the maximum rates vary from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0. For dry-crop lands the maximum rate fixed is 12 annas per acre, and for garden Rs. 12 per acre. *Honávar.*

The original settlement of 63 villages of the Sirsi Táluka was effected during the year, the result being that the revenue was raised from Rs. 30,722 to Rs. 43,832, or 42·7 per cent. Rice is the chief crop produced in these villages. Sugar-cane is grown to some extent in the lower rice lands in occasional rotation with rice. The dry-crop grain is confined to "ragi" *alias* "nachni", the common grain in wet and jungly districts. The garden cultivation is that common to all this part of Kánara. Supári or areca-nut is grown to perfection, often to the extent of a thousand trees to the acre. Around the supári trees the pepper vine and the pan-vel, the creeper of which produces the leaf eaten with the areca-nut, may one or the other commonly be seen, and cardamums also are not unfrequently grown below and in the spaces between the supári trees. Plantains are also to be constantly found in the supári gardens. The maximum rice rates fixed for these villages is Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-0-0, those for dry-crop lands are Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-12-0, and for garden Rs. 14-0-0 per acre. *Sirsi.*

Of the Supa Peta of the Haliyál Táluka 32 villages have been settled during the year. Their revenue has been raised from Rs. 9,034 to Rs. 10,273, or 13·7 per cent. In all these villages the climate is very suitable for rice, and sugar-cane is grown to some small extent in the low-lying rice lands in occasional rotation. The dry-crop grain is confined to rági and other coarse grains. Coffee is grown to a small extent in patches adjacent to habitations. The maximum rice rates sanctioned for these villages are Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-0-0, those for dry-crop Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-8-0, and for garden land Rs. 8-0-0 per acre. *Haliyal (Supa Peta).*

The original settlement was introduced into a lapsed village of Khánápur Táluka in the Sátára Collectorate with the effect of raising its revenue from Rs. 938 to Rs. 1,769, or 88·6 per cent. *Khánápur.*

The survey settlement was introduced into one village of Vádi Peta, the result being an increase of 21·11 per cent. over past collections. In addition to this the field inspection of 12 villages in the Vádi Peta was completed. Native States.

The survey settlement of 60 villages of the Kolhápur State was effected during the year. The revenue collected during the year previous to the settlement was Rs. 63,781; under the survey settlement it will be Rs. 67,216, which is equal to an increase of 5·4 per cent. Kolhápur State.

Financial.

The total expenditure on surveys in this year was Rs. 6,42,459, out of which Rs. 96,427 were paid by the Native States of Sávantvádi, Bhor and Kolhápur, the balance Rs. 5,46,032 being paid out of Imperial revenue.

The settlements effected during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of Imperial revenue of Rs. 59,727 in excess of past collections and of Rs. 13,875 in alienated villages and Native States.

It will be seen from the statement in the Appendix that the total cost of revision settlement operations up to the present time is Rs. 24,07,533. This expenditure has resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 14,54,963 in the land revenue, which cumulatively has amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,02,35,036 in all the years which have elapsed since the introduction of these revised settlements.

Alienation Settlement.

The inquiry into alienations was completed some years ago and the department abolished, but a special officer has been retained for the work in the Panch Mahálś, which it is estimated will not be finished within the next two years. The titles of 44 inám villages were settled by him with their sub-alienations, 1,533 claims to alienated lands were inquired into and the settlement of Patels' Bhayád lands in Hálol was completed. Proposals for the watan settlement of Hálol and Dohad were submitted and the settlement of the district hereditary officers' watans in the same tálukas, which had been approved by Government, was carried out.

Waste Lands.

The area of culturable land is not known for those districts such as in Sind and Kánara where a survey has not been made, and in other districts it is not a fixed quantity but varies from year to year. Deductions are frequently made when land becomes unculturable from such causes as the action of salt water, or when it is damaged by floods, or again when land is handed over to the Forest Department to be included in a forest reserve. The quantity of Government culturable land is also liable to increase or decrease by the effect of alienations and lapses. Taking the proportion of culturable waste land to the total area, it would appear that in the Upper Sind Frontier and the districts of Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur more than half the land which can be cultivated is lying waste and there is no early probability of these lands being brought under cultivation; but in the táluka of Sehwan in Karáchi, which has been surveyed, the waste is not quite 7 per cent. In Gujarát the land is fully occupied and the culturable waste is between 5 and 6 per cent. of the total arable land. Naturally this represents the worst and most inaccessible portion, and a bad season with low prices tends to cause such lands to be relinquished as unprofitable. This has occurred in Ahmedabad and Broach, where a considerable number of holdings has been relinquished. The lands in Kaira are in parts the most densely occupied of any in the Presidency, but towards the east there is a considerable quantity of waste which affects the percentages and makes it appear that nearly 19 per cent. of the land is waste. The Panch Maháls is an exceptional district, for the most part covered with dense forest. Here as much as 52 per cent. of waste land offers great advantages to enterprising settlers. A fair quantity was taken up during the year, and now that the railway has opened up the district there have been frequent applications for plots along the line of rail, which are however reserved for forest. In Thána a quantity of salt land has been disforested and there have been several applications to take up these plots for cultivation. No land is to be had in Ratnágiri, and in Sátára the waste is only 2 per cent., but this is obliged to be kept open pending a settlement of forest boundaries. In Khándesh and Násik, 15 to 16 per cent. of the land is still waste; in Násik it is said to be poor land, but in Khándesh good land is still available. In Poona nearly 8 per cent. is waste, but some of it is kept open for the same reason as in Sátára. Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Kaládgi are districts labouring under great disadvantages of rainfall and where much of the soil is poor, but it is evident that large tracts are being rapidly

put under cultivation owing to the exceptional seasons of the past two years. In Sholápur 46,100 acres, in Kaládgi over 36,000, and in Ahmednagar over 22,000 acres were taken up. In Belgaum and Dhárwár 8 to 9 per cent. is waste and in Kánara 14 per cent. of the surveyed tálukas; but in the above ghát talukas of the last-named collectorate the difficulty which impedes the extension of cultivation is the want of labour, which has to be imported from Dhárwár and Mysore, and as the railways under construction will draw off a large part of the labour-supply, it is probable that the spread of cultivation will for the present be checked.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' Estates and other Estates under Government management.

When the property of a minor consists wholly or in part of land, the civil court usually entrusts the charge of the estate to the Collector. Many of the estates are of very small value, and the Collector of Broach, who has as many as 36 estates under his care, has applied to the civil court to be relieved of the charge of a number of petty properties, and proposes to transfer three of the most important to the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In Ahmedabad all the estates are under the care of that officer, and three of them were restored to their owners during the year free from debt. Whenever possible the minors are required to attend school, but there is no effective superintendence and control exercised over them, and the attendance is most irregular. The only estate under management in Kaládgi is noticeable from the fact that the rent recovered from the tenants is more than double the assessment according to the survey. In other districts there are either no estates managed by the Collectors, or, if any, they are quite unimportant.

In Sind there were only three important estates out of 13 under management. The young Mir of Hyderabad, who has been placed in the Rájkumár College, returned to his home on the plea that the climate of Káthiáwár did not agree with him.

Encumbered Estates in charge of the Ta'lukda'ri Settlement Officer.

In addition to his regular duties under Act VI. of 1862 and Act XXI. of 1881 the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was in charge of 36 minors' estates under Act XX. of 1864 as the deputy of the Collector and of 172 estates under the Civil Procedure Code and other Acts.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs.

The number of estates under management at the beginning of the year was 81, and this number has been reduced to 57, owing to the separate estates of all those who are jointly liable being shown as one estate. Of these four estates have re-paid all their dues, and in the case of six others payments have already been ordered which will complete the liquidation of their debts. The total liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,90,827, *i.e.* Rs. 2,47,368 to private creditors and Rs. 43,458 to Government, of which Rs. 13,638,

and Rs. 11,117 have been paid in liquidation of private debts and Government loans respectively. Taking into account a sum of Rs. 13,412, which is apparently available for payment, the rate of liquidation is 13⅓ per cent. against 12½ per cent. last year. This would doubtless have been considerably larger had the season been more favourable, but the harvest was below the average in the south-west districts of the collectorate. In the case of ten estates no payment could be made, although in five of these payments had been ordered but not finally debited in the accounts. In five others no payments are shown as having been made, but the estates have been handed over to the creditors to be enjoyed for a certain term in liquidation of liabilities.

It is under consideration to amend the law relating to Táluk-dárs and to provide for a record of rights in their estates and a final settlement of existing share disputes. The partitions of joint shares will be promoted and alienations will be satisfactorily settled.

Kaira Estates. There were 41 estates under the Act against 37 in the previous year, and the total amount of debt was Rs. 3,45,088, of which Rs. 21,690, have been re-paid to private creditors and Government during the year, and Rs. 1,914 have been ordered to be paid. When these payments are made, the rate of liquidation will be 8 1/12 per cent. against 6 1/7 per cent. last year. In the case of six estates there was no surplus available for liquidation, and in several cases the proportion of payment to the original debt was little more than nominal.

It will be necessary to exercise the power of sale of a portion of these estates to free them from incumbrances and to oblige the Thákors to exercise economy and assist in the settlement of their debts. To prevent sale, however, they are found willing to make extraordinary sacrifices; they will submit to live on the smallest subsistence allowance and will cheerfully sacrifice their hereditary taste for extravagance in marriage and funeral ceremonies. Recourse, therefore, is only had to this expedient in the last extremity.

The Act of 1881 empowers the manager to borrow money from Government to discharge the debts of the Thákors, and advantage was immediately taken of it to borrow nearly Rs. 72,000 on account of nine estates which has been partly applied to the payment of creditors who had agreed to receive a moderate immediate payment in satisfaction of all claims.

A large number of petitions were received from petty Girásias and others to be admitted to the benefit of the Act, but their applications were refused, as they did not appear to belong to the class for whose benefit this special legislation was passed.

It has been decided to introduce the survey into some of these estates in order to prepare an accurate record of all existing rights in the soil and to fix the rent that should be payable, which is now fixed entirely at the owner's pleasure. In the Udhar estates it has been found that the cultivators are habitually rack-rented.

Broach Estates. There were ten estates under management and the liabilities amount to Rs. 46,527 to private creditors and Rs. 2,03,277 to

Government. Of this Rs. 2,618 and Rs. 30,342 respectively have been repaid during the year and Rs. 9,622 ordered to be paid but not finally adjusted. The average rate of liquidation is 13 per cent.

The surplus available for discharging debt depends upon the collections of revenue that have been made, and as the rents are generally much in excess of the survey standard it is difficult to collect the full rent in seasons of scarcity. In justice to the tenants the manager has reduced the rents in A'mod, and this may prolong the management for a few years.

Minors' Estates.

There were 33 minors' estates in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 3 in Broach under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, about half of which are in debt. The receipts in each rarely exceed Rs. 2,000, and in only one instance is the amount over Rs. 10,000. The debts paid amounted to over Rs. 26,000. The minors are dependent solely on the village schools for their education and it is found that an effective superintendence cannot be exercised over them. Their attendance is very irregular, and they come and go as they please. It has been suggested that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should be constituted a Court of Wards for landed estates in Gujarát belonging to the privileged classes and that the Government should exercise a discretion in withholding the management from a youth who has arrived at full age but is otherwise physically or mentally unfit to manage his estate.

Decrees.

In all 174 decrees against Tálukdárs were forwarded for disposal to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who endeavours to satisfy the claim in the manner least onerous to the debtor. If it can be satisfied within a reasonable time without sale the estate is taken under management, but if this cannot be done and the debtor is found to be hopelessly involved, sale is the only resource. In this way 60 properties were taken under management, 41 were sold, and in 46 cases the debts were compromised.

The expenses of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's department averaged 3¼ per cent. of the total revenues collected from the estates.

Encumbered Estates, Sind.

The Act relating to the indebted Jághírdárs and Zamíndárs of Sind has been repealed by Act XX. of 1881, which re-enacts most of its provisions with amendments providing that loans may be obtained from Government to pay off such creditors as have agreed to enter into a compromise in consideration of obtaining speedy payment of their debts and continuing the management until the loan is paid off, and also providing for a sale of part of the property if it is considered expedient to do so in order to pay off debt. 253 estates remained under management at the close of the preceding year to which 121 were added during the year, while 25 were released from management. In 16 of these cases the debts of the estates had been discharged and in the remaining 9 cases it was not considered expedient to keep the estates any longer under the protection of the Act. A

loan of Rs. 58,740 was obtained from Government, and this with Rs. 85,222 obtained from the estates was applied to the reductions of debt, which at the close of the year stood at 6½ lákhs, the amount due to Government being nearly 5½ lakhs in addition.

The whole debt claimed by creditors amounts to nearly 32½ lákhs. The majority of the claims have been inquired into by the manager, who has admitted nearly 17 lákhs as due. The indebtedness of each estate is rarely very large: in 191 cases in which all claims have been registered it is under Rs. 5,000 in each case, whilst in 62 cases it is above that sum. The manager has been able to compound admitted debts to the extent of Rs. 10½ lákhs for an immediate payment of 8 lákhs, and the balance of 6½ lákhs has yet to be settled and paid.

The sum of Rs. 4,53,938 was collected from the estates, but a large balance of Rs. 2,39,132 remained outstanding on account of Government revenue, the arrears being in some measure due to defective supervision, as one manager finds it difficult to exercise control over so large a number of separate estates. The receipts have been prejudicially affected by the lowness of prices, notably of jowári, for which it was not easy to find purchasers. The cost of management was Rs. 57,111.

In the Thár and Parkar District 2 estates were brought under management and 1 estate was returned to its owner—14 remained under management at the close of the year. Debts to the extent of Rs. 2,454 were compounded for Rs. 1,227, the sum being borrowed from Government, to whom Rs. 15,582 are owing.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay and the Bills introduced before that body and pending at the close of the official year 1881-82 are set out in the Appendix, pages 33—36, with their objects and reasons.

Acts I. and III. of 1881 relate to the Bombay Port Trust. By the first Act a change has been made in the forms of securities and debentures issued under the Port Trust Act with the object of making them more negotiable and acceptable in the money market, and by Act III. it was sought to take advantage of the cheapness of money by authorising the Port Trust to borrow money to pay off the loan of 76 lákhs of rupees advanced by Government for the construction of the Prince's Dock. It was believed by the Trustees that they could borrow the money in the market at 4 per cent., which would effect a large saving per annum. By the same Act a general power was given to Trustees to borrow money with the previous consent of Government for the purpose of paying off any existing or future loans when they may deem it expedient so to do. By Act II. of 1881 Presidency magistrates are empowered to try municipal cases, although as rate-payers they might be considered to be pecuniarily interested in the convictions in such cases. Under Act IV. of 1881 a system of village police and revenue officers will be legally organised in Sind, and by Act V. of 1881 Government have been empowered to lease the levy of tolls for not more than seven years. By Act I. of 1882 all special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds has been repealed. It was proposed in Bill No. 3 of 1880 to revive the law and practice as it was before the Cotton Frauds Act VII. of 1878 was passed, but as His Excellency the Viceroy had declared his intention of withholding his assent from the Bill, the present Act simply repealed all special legislation on the subject. The Civil Jail Fund as a separate fund has been abolished by Act II. of 1882 in compliance with the policy to simplify the accounts and to do away with unnecessary separate funds, and by Act III. of 1882 a vaccinator may appoint an earlier or later day than the eighth day for the inspection of the child he has vaccinated.

Bill No. 2 of 1881 to amend the Bombay Hereditary Officers' Act was discussed in committee and found to be unworkable. It was

therefore withdrawn and a new Bill, No. 5 of 1881, was introduced for the same purpose. Under the present Act an inquiry is made regarding the custom of a watan, and the order of service is fixed, as far as possible, in accordance with the custom. But it is found that this custom depends upon the accident of past service which may not have been rightful, and the present Bill seeks to give every person who holds not less than a $\frac{1}{16}$ share of the emoluments a right to serve in the office and vote for the appointment of a patel or other officer, and in case the privileged shareholders fail to appoint a proper person, the Collector is then authorised to make the appointment himself. Bill No. 7 of 1881 seeks to give certain powers to the police to enter the premises of wholesale dealers and seize false weights and measures in the city of Bombay. These powers are now legally exercised with respect to retail shops, and they are now extended to wholesale premises. Provision is also made in the Bill for the custody, by Presidency magistrates, of standard weights and measures.

Police.

District Police.

Cognisable Cases.

The number of offences which the police could notice without the orders of a magistrate decreased from 61,778 in 1880 to 59,313 in 1881. The decrease is common to all the divisions of the Presidency, but is most noticeable in the Central Division. The number of persons arrested also decreased from 69,546 to 59,100, and this decrease is also common to the whole Presidency except Sind. A fraction more than half the number of persons arrested was convicted, the exact figure being 51 per cent., which is a falling off from the point of success obtained in 1880, when the percentage was 53. The highest measure of success was obtained in Sind, where the figure is as high as 67 per cent., and is an improvement of 10 per cent. on the figure obtained in 1880. In the Southern Division the success declined to 50 per cent., and it has also declined to 45 per cent. in the Central Division and to 54 per cent. in the Northern Division. These figures in themselves are not a sufficient test of the efficiency of the police, for the results, as has been remarked, very often depend quite as much on the efficiency and moral courage of the subordinate magistracy as on the discretion of the police. Local peculiarities, the character of the population and of the criminal classes in a district must all be considered. In Sind, where one clansman is always ready to bear witness for another clansman, the complainants frequently accuse not only the real culprit but all his clansmen who may be expected to bear witness for him, by way of stopping their mouths, and the result is a chaos of lies in the face of which the perplexed magistrate is obliged to give the accused the benefit of the doubt.

The initiation of proceedings in cognisable cases is also not unfrequently taken by the magistrates themselves, and it is useful in considering the action of the police to exclude such cases. The following table will show the figures and results in cases in which the police were solely responsible :—

Division.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage Police Action.
Northern Division...	12,113	7,295	60
Central do.	12,123	6,964	57
Southern do.	6,854	4,346	63
Sind	13,998	7,262	51

It appears that while in Sind and the Northern Division the magistrates rarely take up cases themselves, the reverse is the case

in the Southern and Central Divisions, where about as many cases are tried by the magistrates without the intervention of the police as are investigated by that body. The magistrates may refer the petitioners to the police, but they do not appear to avail themselves of their powers, and prefer to help the police by relieving them of the trouble of investigation. In such cases, if the petition discloses a *primâ-facie* case, the magistrate is bound to proceed, and it is not until the case is tried that he has an opportunity to sift the facts in the presence of both parties. It is, therefore, only in a few cases comparatively that convictions are obtained in cases taken up by magistrates, although in the Northern Division it is remarkable that the success obtained by the police and by the magistrates (60 and 57 per cent. respectively) should be so nearly on a par. In Sind also, where few cases are taken up by magistrates, their convictions are 40 per cent., while those obtained by the police are 51. But in the Southern and Central Divisions, where the work is equally divided between the police and the magistrates, the latter have only convicted 29 per cent. of the accused in the former and 33 per cent. in the latter division; while the police in the Central Division, whose measure of success was only 45 per cent. when the figures were taken in a lump, now show a creditable result of 57 per cent., and the police in the Southern Division a still better result of 63 per cent. The Commissioner, C. D., however, observes that it is to be feared that in most of the districts of the division there is a tendency to effect arrests in a somewhat indiscriminate manner.

Assuming that as a practical test of efficiency the success obtained by the police in convicting persons whom they have arrested on their own responsibility should be the measure of their relative success, the highest point for the year has been reached by the Belgaum and Ratnágiri Police, who obtained convictions against 76 and 74 per cent. of the persons they arrested. In Surat also the percentage was as high as 72 and in Násik at 70.

Including the number remaining from 1880 there were 61,447 cognisable cases to be disposed of. Out of these no less than 15,700 cases were struck off the register by order of the magistrates, who considered that no crime had been committed. The magistrates discharged 7,310 cases without putting the accused on their defence in a formal trial, and after a formal trial they convicted 21,987 cases and acquitted 3,334. In 530 cases the parties were allowed to withdraw their complaints, and, at the close of the year, 11,866 cases were either pending or had been undetected.

Cases struck off.

There appears to be some improvement in the random striking off of cases which used to prevail in the Northern Division, but it is said improvement is still required. In the Central and Southern Divisions more cases were struck off in the year than in 1880. The same was observable in Sind; but as no crime can be struck off the register without the order of a magistrate on the application of the Superintendent of Police, who is required to go carefully into each case before making such application, the increase must be looked upon as indicating, in the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind, a growing habit of making false

complaints; while in Ratnágiri it is frequently found that complaints of so-called criminal trespass, mischief and theft are made simply with a view to get by a decision in a criminal case some better standing ground or evidence for the civil suits to follow.

Undetected Cases.

The number (11,866) of undetected and pending cases is very large, and the Commissioner, N. D., remarks it is very unsatisfactory that in Kaira in every 5 cases 2 remained undetected, in the Panch Maháls and Kolába 1 in every 3, and in Ahmedabad 2 in every 7. The results in Broach, Thána and particularly in Surat were satisfactory, but in Belgaum and Kánara the results were indifferent.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division there was an increase of murders and culpable homicides, but a satisfactory decrease under other serious crimes. There were 56 murders, 16 of which are attributed to intrigues with women, 4 to revenge and 13 to quarrels. In Ahmedabad there was an increase of 7 murders and in Thána 4, where there was also a large increase in culpable homicides but a decrease in dacoities. Robberies had increased in Surat, but had decreased in Thána and the Panch Maháls. Theft had decreased, except in Kaira.

Central Division.

The Central Division shows an increase in cases of murder, culpable homicide and kidnapping, but a decrease in cases of dacoity, robbery, theft and receiving stolen property. There were 7 cases of murder in Násik against 2 in 1880, and 14 in Khándesh, an increase of 2. Of the 56 murders, 5 were committed by robbers, 2 by poisoning, and the remaining 49 were due to other causes. Culpable homicide had also increased in Násik. Dacoities had decreased from 34 to 16. Decreases occur in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik and Sátára, the largest being in Poona, for which 4 cases are returned against 14 in 1880. Ahmednagar shows only 1 case against 8, and Násik and Sátára show 4 and 1 case against 6 and 3 respectively. Robberies have also decreased in Sholápur, Násik and Sátára, but there was an increase in Poona and Ahmednagar. In thefts the offences decreased from 5,027 to 3,368, and was common to the whole division, but chiefly noticeable in Sátára.

Southern Division.

Except in cases of culpable homicide, which show a decrease of 12 cases, there was an increase in serious offences in the Southern Division. Out of 50 murders, 11 are attributed to illegitimate offspring, 4 to jealousy, 3 to intrigues with women, 7 to gain and 7 to quarrels. There were only 20 culpable homicides; but in grievous hurt there was an increase of 19 cases, which raises the number to 84. In simple hurt there was a decrease of 452 cases, which is explained by the police being more discreet in taking up these cases, many of which are trivial quarrels which the people would settle amicably if let alone. Under the new Code of Civil Procedure this offence will be removed from the cognisance of the police. Serious offences against person and property show a decrease of 167 cases, chiefly under lurking house-trespass and house-breaking and in the number of dacoities, and under minor offences against property there has been a marked decrease

to 41,552, which has occurred almost entirely under ordinary thefts, and is explained by the cheapness of food and the improvement in the condition of the people. The gang of Bedar dacoits which had given considerable trouble in Kánara and Belgaum was broken up, and all of its members sentenced to imprisonment. 101 cases of liquor-smuggling were detected, chiefly in Belgaum, and about 91½ gallons of liquor seized. 123 persons were arrested in connection with these cases, of whom 106 were convicted.

Sind. Serious offences declined very considerably in Sind, except under murder and dacoities. There were 47 murders, or 3 more than in 1880, and 6 dacoities against 2. 3 of these decoities were committed by one gang of 13 men in the Hyderabad District. A pursuit was organised, but when pressed the gang separated. The police, however, tracked the principal party across the Indus and overtook 3 men, who refused to surrender, and fired on the police, who returned the fire and succeeded in shooting the leader, and the 2 others then gave themselves up. By degrees most of the remaining members of the gang were captured and sentenced to transportation. The number of cattle-thefts (2,601) was large, although less than in 1880. There has been a marked decrease in Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Thar and Párkar, the number being only 1,636 against 2,000, or a decrease of 364, but there has been an increase in Shikárpur and Jacobabad. This class of crime has always been very prevalent in Sind, and the difficulties in dealing with it are very great, as the persons who lose their cattle usually prefer to recover them by an amicable arrangement, and it is only when they fail that they apply to the police.

Non-cognisable offences. The police were employed by the magistrates to investigate 1,661 cases of non-cognisable offences. In these they arrested or summoned 2,490 persons, and obtained convictions against 1,189, or 48 per cent. The results are very much better in the Southern Division and Sind over the figures of 1880, but in the Northern and Central Divisions the success of the police has not been very great. The Commissioner, N.D., remarks that a very large number of the complaints is in a great measure false and only made to annoy the accused.

Except in Sind the magistrates did not often refer non-cognisable cases to the police, and the Commissioner in Sind observes that magistrates should, as a rule, dispose of such cases without referring them for investigation, and that he has taken measures to check such needless references.

Stolen Property. The total value of property stolen was reported as Rs. 9,53,771, of which Rs. 4,62,304 was recovered, which gives a success of 48 per cent. as against 45 per cent. in 1880. The highest measure of success, 53 per cent., was obtained in Sind, but the police has not improved upon the success which they achieved in 1880. In the other divisions the police have improved, notably in the Northern Division. There is, however, an element of chance in the percentage of recoveries. One single case, in which thieves may have got off successfully with a large boty,

destroys the average as against numbers of cases in which the police have been successful. And it has been remarked that, the zeal and energy of the police in this respect, cannot be measured by statistics, for it is admitted on all hands that the amount of loss is usually exaggerated, and that the recovery of stolen property often depends upon a lucky find.

Professional Crime.

The only offences committed by persons who have taken to crime as a profession were the cattle-liftings which are habitually practised in Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier. The exploits of the gang of dacoits and their capture have been referred to above.

Punitive Posts.

The punitive police posts at Lagdana in Ahmedabad and Samarkha in Kaira have been withdrawn, and the force of 6 officers and 29 men quartered in the villages of Gungali, Sinaj and Vithalpur in Ahmedabad was reduced to 2 officers and 5 men. In July 1881 a punitive post of 2 officers and 11 men was imposed on 25 villages of the Sháhápur Táluka in Thána on account of the villagers being in the habit of harbouring dacoits.

A punitive post was established at Devláli in Ahmednagar in consequence of the suspicious conduct of the inhabitants of the village in connection with serious crimes which had occurred in the district. A brutal murder of 5 persons by some of the people of Jadhowwádi in Sátára made it necessary for a post to be stationed there. 2 posts in Násik, 1 in Poona and 4 in Sátára were withdrawn.

Police Strength.

The total strength of the police was 18,134 men. In proportion a far greater number of men were stationed in the Northern Division, where there is 1 policeman to every 3 square miles; in the Central Division it is 1 to every 6¾ square miles, and in the Southern Division it is only 1 to every 7 square miles. In Sind, where there is so much desert, the proportion is 1 to every 11 square miles, but as the population is sparse the proportion to the population is 1 policeman to 577 inhabitants. In the Northern Division it is 1 to 818, in the Central Division 1 to 945, and in the Southern Division 1 to 1,117 inhabitants.

Police Guards.

Besides the regular police duties of the force which occupy 11,934 men in the districts, the police furnish guards over jails 752 men, over treasuries and lock-ups 2,451 men, and 2,513 men are engaged on town and cantonment police duties.

Village Police.

The Commissioner, N. D., observes with reference to the village police, a hereditary body quite distinct from the regular police, that "the question of the village police is most urgently calling for attention. The actual importance of the village police cannot for one moment be overlooked. Without the aid of the village police not a single offence could be traced out. The village police are the real backbone of the detective police. They know all that is going on, and know every one in the villages. The village police are, however, now so wretchedly paid and so entirely without organisation that it is lamentable to think how the country is losing the services of this most valuable body of men." In Sind, village police do not exist, and the work of detection and repression of crime falls upon the regular police, who, not

being on the spot when a crime is committed, and not having the local knowledge that village police must have, are far less favourably situated for the detection of crime. An Act has lately been passed to remedy this defect and to provide for the appointment of village officers in Sind.

Arms. 8,928 men of this force were armed chiefly with sapper carbines and 9,120 were provided with batons and swords. 26 officers and 430 men were dismissed the service, the largest number (14 officers and 214 men) being dismissed in Sind. 464 officers and 2,308 Conduct. men were punished departmentally by magistrates. In Belgaum one-third of the force was punished; they had become very lax in discipline, and it was necessary to treat them somewhat severely. On the other hand a large number of men were rewarded by promotion or by money rewards; but it is believed that the former include in many cases promotions in the ordinary course without any special service. It is often found impracticable to reward men by promotion if vacancies are not available, and the Commissioner, N. D., suggests a system of good-conduct stripes carrying a small addition to the pay of the rank.

Education. Education made very little progress in the force. In Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach the percentage is high and also in Ratnágiri, but in other districts it continues low, especially in Sind, where only 14 per cent. are able to read and write. In the other divisions the proportion is about one-third of the force who are educated to two-thirds who are illiterate.

Caste. The bulk of the force consists of Mahomedans, who greatly preponderate in Sind and the Northern Division, but in the Central and Southern Divisions they are employed in about an equal number as the Maráthás. In all there were 7,717 Mahomedans employed in the police including 1,207 officers. The Maráthás numbered 4,471, including 708 officers. There were 1,023 Bhils employed almost exclusively in the Northern and Central Divisions and 537 Kolis employed exclusively in the Northern Division. Besides these there was a number of Bráhmans and Rájputs and Hindus of other castes, but who were numerically not very strong. The Commissioner, C. D., recommends the enlistment of a larger number of Rámosis, Bhils and Mángs to give employment to men who for want of it are apt to give trouble by occasionally disturbing the public peace.

Accidental Deaths. There were 705 cases of suicide; the mode most in favour appears to be by drowning, but in Sind death by hanging is apparently preferred. There were 1,958 accidental deaths by drowning, and the Commissioner, C. D., proposes to float a gourd in each well attached by ropes to the sides. If a person fell in he probably would be able to clutch the rope and support himself by the gourd until assistance could be given. Death by snake-bites occurred in 1,196 cases and by wild beasts in 84 cases. Accidental deaths from other causes were reported as 1,375 in number.

Superintendents. In a large number of cases the superintendents visited the scene of any serious crime immediately on receiving the report, but in many cases this duty has been omitted, especially when

information was received of the capture of the offenders. The Commissioner in Sind, however, observes that in some cases the superintendent's presence may not be necessary as when a murderer is arrested red-handed or a thief caught with the property in his possession just after the commission of the offence; but the mere fact that some accused person has been arrested, should not deter the superintendent from visiting the scene of a crime, as many cases fail through the ignorance or carelessness of the police in preparing them and getting together the necessary evidence.

In closing this notice it would be right to mention that the year was one of general prosperity to which in a great measure was due the more peaceable tendencies of the population.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

The City and Water Police in Bombay brought up 21,317 persons to the Presidency magistrates for trial, and of these 20,085 were convicted or 94 per cent., 1,181 persons were released and 25 were committed to the High Court. Including the persons brought up by the municipality or under summons and warrants the total number charged before the magistrates was 31,399, including 18 persons under trial at the close of 1880, which is an increase of 3,693 persons as compared with 1880. The chief increase is in the offences of abusing and torturing animals, offences under the Conveyance Act, breaches of the Contagious Diseases Act, nuisances and municipal offences. The municipal officers prosecuted 4,250 persons chiefly for refusing to take out licenses for offensive trades, for places to store wood, hay, &c., and 222 persons were charged with furious or negligent driving, of whom 191 were convicted. For torturing animals 2,803 persons were prosecuted, and in all the cases, except 16, the parties were punished,—half the fines, Rs. 2,466, being paid to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

347 seamen were charged before the courts for refusal of duty on boardship and 263 were punished; in most of the other cases the men consented to return to their work. For drunkenness 4,578 persons were placed before the courts; they were mostly natives, only 224 being Europeans, and for disorderly behaviour in the public streets 2,252 persons were convicted.

There were 4 cases of murder, 3 of which were convicted, and 2 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Cases of grievous hurt, and especially of simple hurt, show a considerable increase; but this is not the case with regard to thefts, which numbered 2,139 cases, of which 701 remained undetected. 78 persons were punished for house-breaking.

The number of juvenile offenders increased from 781 to 1,026 in the year. 949 were convicted, of whom 99 were sent to the Reformatory, 86 were imprisoned, 145 were flogged, 490 were fined, and 129 were admonished and discharged.

The value of property stolen is stated to be Rs. 1,42,060, of which Rs. 72,691 was recovered by the police, or 51 per cent. The largest case of theft was one of Rs. 10,000, and the accused having died in jail the police were unable to recover any portion of the stolen property.

56 fires occurred in the city, in which no lives were lost, but Rs. 77,800 worth of property was destroyed.

There were 77 cases of suicide, and most of the deceased destroyed themselves by drowning or poisoning. Besides these the Coroner held 309 inquests. Deaths were caused chiefly by drowning or falls from buildings and injuries from carts and carriages. 10 deaths were caused by accidents from the railway, 8 from machinery, and 11 by accidents on boardship.

Attention has been drawn to the frequent adjournment of cases for a week or more generally for the convenience of counsel in large practice, and orders have been issued for the prevention of the delay caused by these adjournments.

The strength of the force was 324 Government and 1,130 municipal police; 50 men were dismissed and 26 resigned.

Vagrants.

71 persons were convicted as vagrants in the city of Bombay and 16 persons were taken up under the Vagrancy Act in the districts. Of these 83 persons were sent to the work-house and 4 were sent to places where they would be likely to find employment. Including 14 persons in the work-house at the beginning of the year the total to be accounted for was 97, of whom 12 remain on the roll at the end of the year. Employment was found for 47, chiefly on boardship or in the railways, 9 were sent to other ports, and 5 returned to their friends. Desertions were more frequent, and only 9 out of 26 were apprehended by the police, 4 returned of their own accord, and 13 remained at large. The cost was Rs. 7,727, or an average of Rs. 55 for each vagrant.

Railway Police.

The G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies and the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway have each a distinct body of police to guard the traffic and to take notice of offences committed within railway limits. The Dhond and Manmád chord line was added to the charge of the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police in April 1881.

The railway police were employed in 711 cognisable cases and 338 non-cognisable cases, in which they arrested 1,171 persons, of whom they succeeded in convicting 903, which gives the high percentage of 77. On the G. I. P. line the number of offences was about the same as in 1880, although there was a considerable decrease in thefts, but on the B. B. & C. I. Railway the number of thefts increased as well as crime generally. On the Rájputána line crime decreased. The value of stolen property was stated to be Rs. 37,047, of which Rs. 15,789 was recovered, or 42 per cent., the success obtained by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police being exceptionally bad, owing to 3 or 4 large thefts in which a large amount of property was stolen, which have not been detected. Theft of grain by throwing bags from open wagons in transit still continues, but is small compared to the very heavy traffic, as on the G. I. P. line only one bag in every 40,000 was stolen. This company paid Rs. 2,404 as compensation for loss of grain, but

the amount realised by the sale of grain sweepings and refused goods was Rs. 17,144. The pickpockets who reside in Poona, Nagar and Sátára still frequent the railway, and on one occasion the carpet bag of a passenger containing Rs. 855 was stolen when he was travelling only a short distance from Nagar. In another case a bar of silver worth Rs. 3,000 was stolen by some Panjábi pickpockets from a passenger who had ten other bars of the same value with him. On the Rájputána Railway 7 persons out of a gang of pickpockets from Panjáb were arrested by the detectives, and the remainder of the gang then left the line. Several robberies at night were also reported on this line, and the police now travel in charge of trains.

56 offences against railway laws were reported, and 6 of them were cases of placing obstruction on the line. Half of these were placed by children and were not done with any criminal intent. Three were serious cases, but no injury resulted to the train. In one case an obstruction was placed on the line with a notice that if the writer's claim against a permanent-way mukádam was not settled, further damage would be committed. The man was arrested and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The combined strength of the railway police is 143 officers and 913 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,33,751. The cost of the police on the Rájputána-Málwa line is defrayed by Government, but the private companies pay a share of the cost of the police for the protection of their own property. The force is not provided with fire-arms, except a few men on the B. B. & C. I. Raiway and on the Rájputána line to guard treasure. 68 men were dismissed and about 250 fined, the punishments being far more frequent on the B. B. & C. I. line. 84 men resigned and 13 men are said to have deserted. Somewhat less than half the force is able to read and write, and classing them by their religion 53 officers and 306 men were Mahomedans, the rest being chiefly Hindus of the lower castes.

Chemical Analysis.

The total number of analyses and examinations carried out during the year under review was 1,257 against 1,994 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the large number of samples of commissariat stores examined in 1880-81.

There has been a steady diminution since 1877-78 in the number of medico-legal cases sent to the Chemical Analyser for opinion and report. The number was 477 in 1877-78, 392 in 1878-79, 325 in 1879-80, 281 in 1880-81, and 245 in 1881-82. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that a smaller number of cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings and of cattle is annually referred for report. As was the case in 1880-81, the largest number of medico-legal cases, *viz.*, 28, was referred from the Poona District, 21 were referred from Násik, 20 from Dhárwár, 19 from Kaládgi, 18 from Thána, 17 from Sátára, 15 each from Khándesh and Sholápur, 14 from Bombay, 13 from Ahmednagar, 11 from the Central Provinces and Berárs, 8 from

Sind, and 7 from Baroda and other Native States. The smallest number—1 each—was from Kánara and Panch Maháls.

The number of cases of articles supposed to be stained with blood or other animal fluids sent for examination during the year under report was the same as last year, *viz.*, 31. Blood or other fluid was detected in 22 of these cases.

The number of cases of suspected cattle poisoning referred to the Chemical Analyser fell to 62 and and that of cases of suspected poisoning of human beings fell to 152. In no year since 1873-74 has the number of cases of cattle and human poisoning referred to the Chemical Analyser for report been so small as during the year under review. Poison was detected in 39 out of the 62 cases of alleged cattle poisoning, and in 71, or less than one-half, of the cases relating to the poisoning of human beings. The number of persons who appear from the reports sent to the Chemical Analyser to have been poisoned was 67, of whom 36 died. These numbers are less than those in any one of the last seven years. Cases of cattle poisoning were most common in the districts of Násik, Sholápur and Poona, while cases of poisoning of human beings occurred to the largest extent in the last mentioned district and in the districts of Kaládgi, Sátára and Thána.

42 samples of potable water forwarded from Aden, Ahmedabad and several other stations, were analysed, of which 19 were found to be bad, 17 good and 6 doubtful.

Besides examining 70 samples of petroleum, careful experiments were made with the view of ascertaining whether the flashing point of petroleum is affected by the temperature of the atmosphere and other conditions.

Criminal Justice.

The criminal courts in the Presidency were the following :—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

The courts of 19 Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges.

The courts of 17 district magistrates.

The courts of 78 first class magistrates.

The courts of 163 second class magistrates.

The courts of 206 third class magistrates.

The police patels numbering about 20,727, who exercise a small criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII. of 1877.

In Sind.

The Sadar Court.

The courts of 3 Sessions Judges.

The courts of 5 district magistrates, of whom 2 have been invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The courts of 20 first class magistrates.

The courts of 58 second class magistrates.

The courts of 51 third class magistrates.

In the Panch Mahâls.

The court of the Sessions Judge, who is also district magistrate.

The courts of 2 first class magistrates, of whom one has the jurisdiction of an Assistant Sessions Judge.

The courts of 5 second class magistrates.

The courts of 3 third class magistrates.

The police patels—their number is not stated.

The cost of the various courts is shown to have been Rs. 10,57,319, and the receipts from fines, court fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,05,843.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 90,562; but of these only 67,984 were returned as true, and it appears that crime was less prevalent than during the year preceding. The offences affecting life decreased by 88, and the offences of theft, extortion, robbery and dacoity, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and receiving stolen property, by which perhaps the criminality of the country can best be gauged, decreased respectively by 965, 9, 71, 116, 122 and 334. As in the year 1880 the proportion of offences to population was largest in the Karáchi District. This year the proportion was smallest in Ratnágiri, the second place being taken by Kaládgi.

Of the 67,984 offences reported as true, 62,705 were actually brought to trial. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is large in cases of hurt, criminal force, cheating, mischief, criminal trespass, marriage offences, defamation and criminal intimida-

tion, and this is probably due to the fact that a large number of charges under these heads arise from quarrels which are compromised before the case comes on for trial. In offences affecting public health and offences falling under other laws, of which the greater number are nuisances under the Municipal and Police Acts, the percentage of convictions to acquittals is high.

The number of miscellaneous cases which came before the courts in their criminal jurisdiction was 1,473; the most numerous were maintenance cases, cases regarding security for good behaviour, and cases relating to forfeiture of bail.

The actual number of persons under trial during the year was 108,323. Of these 76 died or escaped, 55,681 were acquitted or discharged, 50,950 were convicted, and 1,616 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of the two years is as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
Died, escaped or transferred	·9	·07
Discharged or acquitted	47·5	51·40
Convicted	50·3	47·03
Remaining under trial	1·3	1·50

The High Court in its original jurisdiction disposed of 30 cases during the year, involving 44 persons, of whom 19 were acquitted or discharged and 25 were convicted. As a Court of Reference 54 cases involving 85 persons came before it, and the proceedings ended in the acquittal of 3 persons and the conviction of 74. Of these 54 cases, 49 were referred under section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the confirmation of sentence of death and 5 came before it under section 263, being cases in which the Sessions Judges differed from the finding of the jury.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of Reference, disposed of 20 cases in which 23 persons were accused. Of these 2 were acquitted and 21 were convicted. All these cases were referred for confirmation of the sentence of death.

In the Courts of Session 1,841 persons were under trial against 2,298 in 1880. Of the former number 8 died or escaped, 718 were acquitted, 935 were convicted, 93 were referred to the High Court, and 87 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The magistrates of the various classes dealt with persons under trial as shown in the following comparative table:—

	1880.	1881.
Persons under trial	115,038	106,560
Died, escaped or transferred	624	67
Acquitted or discharged	53,822	53,990
Convicted	55,221	47,676
Committed or referred	4,004	3,315
Remaining under trial	1,367	1,512

The village courts or police patels had before them 3,178 persons accused of petty thefts and other offences. Of these 949 were acquitted or discharged, 2,219 were convicted, and 9 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 227,435 against 248,780 in 1880. The average duration of cases in all the courts in the Presidency was 6·09 days. In the courts of the stipendiary magistrates, by whom the bulk of the criminal work is performed, the average duration of cases was 6·3 days.

The High Court on its Original Side passed one sentence of death, and as a Court of Reference confirmed 32 sentences. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed death sentences in 14 cases. The total number of sentences of death passed or confirmed by the High and Sadar Courts was, therefore, 47 compared with 70 in the preceding year.

174 persons were sentenced to transportation, 14,348 persons to imprisonment, and 1 sentence of forfeiture of property was passed. 38,378 persons were sentenced to pay fines, and Rs. 2,69,759 were recovered. In 1880, 42,653 were sentenced to fine and Rs. 2,75,838 were realised. Rs. 16,557 were paid away as compensation to complainants. 1,062 persons were sentenced to whipping, and 637 persons were ordered to give security to keep the peace or for good behaviour.

Appeals

321 appeals from convicts were before the High Court from the decisions of the Sessions Courts and the Presidency magistrates. In one case the appellant died, and the appeal abated. In 88 cases the appeals were rejected without calling for the papers. In 74 cases the sentences were confirmed after calling for the papers; in 4 the sentences were enhanced; in 87 the sentences were modified, and in 29 they were reversed. 38 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

12 appeals by Government against judgments of acquittals by subordinate courts were before the High Court during the year. 4 of these were rejected without calling for papers; in 2 cases the acquittals were confirmed after calling for papers; in 4 cases the acquittals were reversed and the accused were convicted, and in one case a new trial was ordered.

727 cases came before the High Court as a Court of Revision. In 394 cases the decision of the lower court was left unaltered; in 157 cases the sentences were enhanced or modified; in 106 cases the sentence was reversed; in 14 cases the proceedings were quashed; in 33 a new trial was ordered, and 23 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Before the Sadar Court in Sind there were 148 appeals and 795 cases for revision, and in only 119 cases were the sentences reversed, while in 18 cases a new trial was ordered.

The Courts of Sessions had before them 1,141 appeals from the decisions of first class magistrates or Assistant Sessions Judges. They disposed of all except 18, which were pending at the end of the year, in the following manner:—

Died, escaped or transferred	12
Rejected or confirmed	810
Sentence enhanced or modified	111
Sentence reversed, proceedings quashed or new trial ordered	190

The Sessions Courts also reviewed the proceedings of magistrates in 269 cases. In 13 cases the papers were referred to the High Court; in 8 cases, in which a complaint had been dismissed on insufficient grounds or an accused person had been discharged improperly, a further enquiry was ordered, or the accused was directed to be committed; in one case a magistrate's order refusing bail was set aside, and in one an order of a magistrate relating to the disposal of property was annulled.

There were appeals from 1,842 persons before the district magistrates and other magistrates with appellate powers. Of these 7 died or escaped : the appeals of 95 were rejected, in 910 cases the sentence was confirmed; in 61 cases the sentence was enhanced; in 203 it was modified; in 512 it was reversed; in 18 the proceedings were quashed, and in 5 a new trial was ordered. 31 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

The result of appeals, whether to the Sessions Court or to the magistrates with appellate powers, does not show any very remarkable variation in the two years. Sentence was enhanced in 86 cases on appeal or in about 2·6 per cent. of the total number of appeals disposed of.

Juries.

On the Original Side of the High Court all cases coming before the court in its Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction are tried by special or common juries constituted of 9 jurors. Altogether 27 cases were tried by jury, in 26 of which the Judge approved and in one of which he disapproved of the verdict.

In the Mofussil the Courts of Session try all criminal cases (not falling under the special procedure provided for the trial of Europeans and Americans) with the aid of assessors, except at Poona, where juries consisting of 5 jurors are employed for the trial of the more serious offences. 682 cases were tried with assessors, in 467 of which the Judge agreed with them and in 198 of which he differed from the finding of one or both of them. At Poona 48 cases were tried by jury. In 42 cases the Judge approved of the verdict and in 6 he disapproved of it.

A general review of the proceedings of the year shows that whether the crime of the country is tested by the number of offences reported or by the number of persons brought to trial or by the number of persons convicted and sentenced, there is some improvement manifest compared with the previous year. It is satisfactory to observe that not only has the total number of offences declined, but that there has also been a decrease in the number of murders, dacoities, robberies and other violent crimes which particularly indicate a spirit of lawlessness among the people. This improvement can only be attributed to general prosperity throughout the country.

Prisons.

The only central jail is at Yerowda near Poona. A district jail is established almost at every chief town of a district and at Aden, and there are extra-mural gangs employed upon the works at Ashti, Gokák and Nára in Sind. Besides these there were 78 subordinate jails placed at different points all over the Presidency for the confinement of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

In all there were 18,025 persons admitted to jail in 1881, and as this number is less than the number of admissions in any of the three years preceding the famine, it may be assumed that crime has returned to its normal state. In 1880 the number of admissions was 22,914 and the decrease in 1881 is common to all the jails. Including the number in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total number was 28,451 and the average daily number in confinement was 9,734 against 11,236 in 1880. The number executed was 52. 135 prisoners were transported, 410 died and 35 escaped. The total cost was Rs. 6,11,577, which is an average of Rs. 62-1-10 per head; but deducting Rs. 2,03,721, the actual cash profits earned by convict labour, the net cost was reduced to Rs. 4,07,856, or an average of Rs. 42 per head.

Year.	Number imprisoned.
1874	19,758
1875	19,027
1876	20,499
1877	40,728
1878	34,860
1879	33,284
1880	22,914
1881	18,025

Good-conduct Registers.

Registers to record the good conduct of the prisoners are now kept in every jail, and as they clearly understand that good conduct whilst in prison will meet with a certain reward, there seems little doubt that this inducement to good behaviour will have a most beneficial effect. Already 212 prisoners have earned their release in 1881 under the remission rules against 104 in 1880, and this increase has occurred although there has been so large a decrease in the number of prisoners confined in jail.

5 prisoners were released on account of sickness and 25 on other grounds: of the latter 17 were released on ticket of leave, 3 on account of extreme old age and infirmity, 3 were juveniles from the Poona Jail released for good conduct and for their ability to earn their own livelihood by means of the trade taught them in jail, 1 was granted a conditional pardon to assist the police in the apprehension of dacoits, and 1 female prisoner, convicted of the murder of her child 18 months old, was released from the Kárwár Jail on the medical report that she might have committed the murder whilst under the delirium of fever.

Europeans. 226 Europeans were admitted to jail, of whom 189 were confined in the Bombay jails. The number is 67 more than in 1880, but is very much lower than the figures in previous years. The offences, however, were not very serious, 86 per cent. being confined for offences under the Shipping Act or military and naval offences.

Juveniles. The number of juvenile offenders admitted to jail has also decreased. For the last four years the figure has been—

1881	309	1879	740
1880	382	1878	813

The ratio of offences committed by the different classes to each thousand of the free population is—

Christians	3·60
Mahomedans	1·54
Hindus	0·69
Jains	0·17

Of the offences committed by Christians 45·3 per cent. were by Europeans, 2·2 per cent. by Eurasians, and 52·5 per cent. by Native Christians.

The terms of imprisonment may be classed as under :—

Under 6 months	71·5	per cent.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year ...	12·1	„
One year and not exceeding two	9·4	„
Two years and not exceeding five ...	3·6	„
Above five years	·8	„
Sentenced to transportation	2·0	„
Sentenced to death	·6	„

Re-convictions. The proportion of re-convicted prisoners to the total admissions into jail has been increasing from 11·2 per cent. in 1879 to 12·5 per cent. in 1880 and to 13·9 per cent. in 1881. This under normal conditions might imply that jail discipline was gradually losing its deterrent effects, but the numbers in jail of late years have been greatly swollen by abnormal causes, and now that crime is apparently returning to a normal state the proportion is nominally higher. As crime generally decreases so does the proportion of offences committed by old offenders increase, and it is also probable that old offenders are more carefully recognised of late than in former years. The largest ratio of re-convictions to admissions occurs in Bombay.

Escapes. There were 31 escapes against 50 in the previous year, of which 5 were from inside jail walls and 26 from prisoners working outside ; 12 were recaptured and 19 were at large at the close of the year. The prisoner who escaped from Yerowda contrived to conceal a nail with which he picked the lock of his cell and scaled the wall by means of two capstan bars (which were used for drawing water) lashed together, leaving a dummy made from his bedding in the cell. The 3 who escaped from Shikárpur were all juvenile offenders. They managed to dig a hole under the threshold of the door of the barrack with a piece of stick, and having got into the outer jail got on the wall by means of a plank and let themselves down by a piece of rope which they procured from the carpet factory. They were, however, recaptured on the next day. There was only one escape from the Nára Gang

and 2 from Gokák, and none at all from Ashti. From Hyderabad there were 9 escapes from a gang employed on canal clearances in thick jungle, where there were peculiar facilities for concealment.

Punishments.

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was only 2,434 against 4,583 in 1880, and implies a great decrease in the number of jail offences. Corporal punishment was administered in 806 cases. It is not considered advisable to resort to it except in extreme cases when other means of punishment have failed.

Instruction.

The daily average under instruction was rather higher than in 1880, being 305 against 294. Out of the number released, 160, who had been under instruction, 112 had entered the jail entirely ignorant, but only 15 left the jail in the same state of ignorance in which they entered it. Large results cannot be looked for in jails where not only do the prisoners have but little time for study, but the majority are adults to whom learning to read and write is uninteresting and irksome. But the instruction given to juveniles with the aid of the trade taught them tends to enable them to earn an honest livelihood.

Subordinate Jails.

About the close of the year several important changes were made in the number and classification of subordinate jails in Sind, and 22 were abolished or converted into lock-ups for the detention of under-trial prisoners. The total number of such jails has, therefore, been reduced from 78 to 56. In all 4,194 prisoners were admitted to subordinate jails, and the daily average under confinement was 324. With the exception of a few jails the daily average confined was below 10 in each. These figures are, however, included in the second paragraph above. The daily average of prisoners detained pending trial was 112.

Civil Prisoners.

2,466 civil prisoners were confined during the year against 2,348 in 1880. 2,418 were released and 4 died. The cost was Rs. 8,423, and the average cost per head was Rs. 53-10-6.

Cost.

The gross cost of maintaining the criminal jails decreased with the decrease in the number of prisoners to Rs. 6,11,577 from Rs. 7,59,371, but the cheapness of food also materially influenced the reduction; the cost per head for rations alone being reduced to Rs. 23-12-4 from Rs. 30-12-8.

Rations.

The average cost in extra-mural gangs is necessarily higher than in jails, chiefly on account of the more liberal scale of diet supplied to them and partly to the isolated position of the work which obliges the greater part of the rations to be brought from long distances. The greatest average cost per head was at Nára Rs. 45-8-5 and the lowest Rs. 11-6-6 at Kaládgi. The rates at Yerowda and Karáchi are somewhat high compared with the neighbouring jails, but in each of these jails a few European prisoners are confined. There is no garden attached to the Karáchi Jail, and vegetables have, therefore, to be purchased in the market, which also adds to the cost. This is also the case at Bombay and Aden. An extra allowance of 4 ozs. grain was given to prisoners on extra-mural labour in the Hyderabad Jail and 2 ozs. to those in the Thána Jail. The diet of long-term prisoners in Poona and Ahmedabad was also increased.

Guards. There has been an increase of 2 siledárs and 29 sepoys to the guard at Nára, as the strength of the gang has been increased from 400 to 600. This and other reasons have caused an increase in the cost of guards, and hospital charges decreased owing to cheaper food and smaller number of sick. The cost of clothing was reduced to Rs. 2-10-2 per prisoner; but this is exceptional, as no clothing was required at Gokák and Belgaum.

Average Cost. On the whole the average cost of Rs. 62-1-10 per prisoner is the lowest at which a prisoner has ever been maintained in this Presidency. The average for subordinate jails is higher than for large jails, as most of these jails are too small to derive any advantage from a contract system for prisoners; but they are cheaper as regards the cost of guards, because the district police furnish the guard, and no charge is made on this account.

Employment. Deducting the sick there was a daily average of 8,656 persons available for hard labour as compared with 9,809 in the previous year. 3,081 were employed in manufactures, 2,154 on public works, 910 on grinding grain and preparing articles for jail use, and 744 on gardening. There were, besides, 1,102 persons employed as prison officers or jail servants, 470 on alteration and repairs to jail buildings, and 195 on unremunerative labour such as shot drill and the treadmill in the Bombay jails.

Profits. After deducting the expenditure on account of tools and seeds the profit on the sale of garden produce to the public amounts to Rs. 4,852, while the value of vegetables supplied to the prisoners was Rs. 13,265. The value of convict labour employed on repairs to jails is estimated at Rs. 22,734 and the profits on manufactures made for the use of jails at Rs. 23,019. The profit made by sales of manufactures to the public was Rs. 55,637, which, if added to the estimated profits referred to above, would give a credit of Rs. 78,656 in favour of manufactures.

The amount earned by the extra-mural gangs was Rs. 1,28,488. There was a decrease at Ashti accounted for by the decrease in jail strength and also by the Ashti Tank and canal works being further away from the Ashti Jail, which reduced the number of working hours and earnings, and in addition a large number of men were hired by the Irrigation Department at the low figure of 2 annas per day per convict. The total amount earned by the Nára Gang was Rs. 63,500, and after deducting Rs. 62,227, the cost of their maintenance and guards, the net profit was Rs. 1,273. This is the first time such a result has been obtained in any jail or gang in this Presidency, and reflects great credit on the superintendent of the gang. The gang is now 800 strong, and is employed on the protective embankment.

Net Cost. Deducting the actual profits realised by convict labour represented by money paid into the treasury, the net cost to Government has fallen from Rs. 5,53,912 in 1880 to Rs. 4,07,856 in 1881, giving a total saving of Rs. 1,46,056, while the net cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 49 to Rs. 42, being a decrease of Rs. 7 per head. If this is thought too high it should be remembered that there is always a large number of sick, old and infirm prisoners in jails besides women, juveniles and short-

term prisoners sentenced for a few days only, who cannot possibly be made to earn anything like the cost of their maintenance; there is also a heavy expenditure for guards and establishment required to maintain security and discipline in the jails. It would also appear that although the cost of maintenance may be high in Bombay compared with other provinces in India, the proportion of profits earned in 1880 was also the best with the exception of Bengal.

Vital.

There was overcrowding at the beginning of the year in some of the jails, but not to any great extent, nor for any considerable time. This was relieved by the transfer of prisoners to gangs or other jails where there was accommodation, or by using tents or temporary sheds. In all 7,371 prisoners were admitted into hospital, and the daily average sick was 309 against 436 in 1880, due to less numbers in confinement. The number of deaths also fell to 406 in large jails, which is 1·4 per cent. of the total number of prisoners. The outbreak of cholera in some jails caused 31 deaths, and in Karáchi several prisoners died of measles. In Shikárpur the extreme variations in the temperature of the day and night, more especially towards the early morning, caused much sickness and death, and straw pillows and jungle grass sleeping mats instead of date mats have been issued for greater warmth. The health of the prisoners at the Nára Gang was very good from January to September, but since the arrival of the flood water, fevers and lung affections prevailed. Counting all jails, 103 prisoners died of dysentery and diarrhœa, 74 from respiratory diseases, 52 from fevers, 31 from cholera, 27 from general debility, and 125 from other causes. As was the case in 1880, nearly half the total number of deaths occurred amongst prisoners in the first six months of their imprisonment.

Out of 16,544 prisoners discharged during the year, 8,710 or 53 per cent. gained weight, 6,451 or 39 per cent. lost weight, and 1,383 or 8 per cent. remained stationary.

Juvenile Prisons.

There are two juvenile prisons, one at Poona and one at Shikárpur. A complete separation of the juveniles from the adult prisoners confined in the Poona Jail has been effected by setting apart six barracks together with corresponding workshops for their use, and the juvenile male prison is now quite distinct from the rest of the jail, and is capable of accommodating 94 boys. In the Shikárpur Jail all the boys who are above 18 years of age are entirely separated both day and night from the others. 38 boys were admitted during the year, 7 were discharged, and the daily average in confinement, including those in jail, at the beginning of the year was 117. 3 boys escaped from Shikárpur as mentioned above, but were recaptured, and 5 died at Poona. The boys are usually sentenced to imprisonment for two years, but sometimes for longer terms. There were 8 re-convictions compared with 18 in the previous year, and out of these 8 there were 3 re-admitted into the Poona Juvenile Prison, 2 of whom had only been 3 months out of jail and the third for 2½ years. This boy when discharged had been taught up to the second standard, but on re-admission he was placed in the first standard,

as he had forgotten all that had been taught him. The conduct of the boys was excellent and the number of boys punished was only 4 in Poona.

The school-master teaches the boys for three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon, and 69 boys passed examination in all subjects at the inspection by the Education Department. At Poona 28 boys were employed as smiths, 34 as carpenters, 25 as weavers, 10 as caneworkers and book-binders, and 11 on coir-matting and French-polishing. Several of them can carry out orders very fairly without assistance. At Shikárpur the boys were taught weaving, carpet-making, pottery, reed-work and carpentry. When questioned whether they would carry on these trades when released, they replied they would not, because weaving and carpet-making require capital, and pottery and reed-work are the occupations of the lower castes. They are now taught carpentry and blacksmith's work, a knowledge of which would be useful even if not followed as a means of livelihood. It is suggested that they should also be taught agriculture, as most of the boys belong to the cultivating class.

Inquiries have been made whether the juveniles when released follow the handicrafts taught to them in jail, and it appears that out of 63 boys not one of those who could be traced follows the art which he was taught. Nothing could be learnt about 41 boys, but of the others 9 had been returned to jail, 3 were servants, 5 were labourers, 2 were cultivators, 1 was a beggar and 1 was a thief.

The total cost of the Shikárpur Jail is stated to be Rs. 1,729, but information is wanting as to the cost of the Poona Juveniles' Jail. The amount earned by the labour of the juveniles was Rs. 1,024 in Poona and Rs. 42 in Shikárpur.

The health of the boys was fairly good, but, as already stated, 5 boys died at Poona.

Civil Justice.

There has been no material variation in the number or constitution of the civil courts by which justice has been administered in the Bombay Presidency.

In the Regulation Provinces all the courts are subordinate to the High Court, which also exercises Original Civil Jurisdiction within the town and island of Bombay in all matters not falling within the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes.

Subordinate to the High Court are the several courts mentioned in this para., *viz.*, the Presidency Small Cause Courts and the courts of 11 District Judges and 3 Senior Assistant Judges who exercise in civil matters the full powers of a District Judge. In each district the District Judge exercises a general superintendence over the subordinate courts, and hears appeals from their decrees in suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. The 5 District Courts of Small Causes, 17 Subordinate Judges of the First Class who have original jurisdiction in all suits of whatever amount, 91 Second Class Subordinate Judges who have jurisdiction to try all suits in which the value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 5,000, and 5 jághírdárs or inámdárs with the jurisdiction of Second Class Subordinate Judges. There were in the collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednager 136 village munsifs appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to dispose of petty suits up to Rs. 10 in value. The number of conciliators under the same Act amounted to 313. Their functions may be said to consist in endeavouring to bring disputants to agree either to an amicable settlement or to a reference of their quarrel to arbitration. No suit to which an agriculturist is a party, who resides within any local area for which a conciliator has been appointed, may be entertained without a certificate that conciliation has been tried. The cantonment magistrates have a jurisdiction within their cantonments in suits up to Rs. 200, and the mámlatdárs have jurisdiction to entertain suits in cases where the possession of immoveable property is in dispute.

The Sadar Court in Sind is presided over by a Judge who is also Judicial Commissioner, and performs the functions of a High Court on its Appellate Side: there were 3 District Judges and 12 Subordinate Judges with jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000. In Thar and Párkar the Deputy Commissioner is the District Judge and the mukhtyárkars performed the functions of Subordinate Judges. In the Panch Maháls civil suits are disposed of by 2 munsifs whose jurisdiction is not limited as to value. From their decisions an appeal lies to the court of the Agent to the Governor.

The total receipts of the civil courts in the Bombay Presidency are shown as Rs. 18,70,586, and the cost is said to be Rs. 22,32,393.

The total number of suits instituted during the year 1881 was 150,810 compared with 148,928 instituted in 1880. Of these 1,037 were filed in the High Court in which for the last two years the amount of litigation appears to have somewhat declined. It will be interesting to note hereafter what is the effect of the new Presidency Small Cause Court Act by which the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court has been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000; but, as it only came into force on the 1st July of this year, it does not affect the present figures.

In the District Courts 206 suits were instituted compared with 259 in 1880, 282 in 1879, and 239 in 1878. In the subordinate courts, including the courts of inámdárs and jághírdárs, 121,111 suits were instituted. In the Regulation Provinces there has been a small increase, compared with the figures of 1880, in the number of suits instituted in the subordinate courts in all the collectorates except Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Kaládgi, Dhárwár and Kánara. As regards the increase in the number of suits instituted in Ahmedabad and Kaira, the District Judge attributes it to the provision introduced into the law in 1877, which prohibits the granting of applications for execution after the expiration of twelve years from the date of the decrees, owing to which the decree-holders, with the object of securing themselves against any loss, induce their judgment-debtors to pass new bonds for the sums due on the decrees, and then resort to the Courts to obtain fresh ones.

In the four collectorates of the Deccan—Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára—which are subject to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the number of suits instituted has increased considerably. The decrease compared with the average of the ten years previous to 1880 is supposed to be due to the fact that a large number of quarrels are intercepted by the conciliators before they reach the courts, and that the period of limitation has been greatly enlarged. If the quarrels disposed of by the conciliators and the suits disposed of by the subordinate courts be added together, it will probably be found that there has been no very serious decrease in litigation compared with that of any previous year subsequent to the famine.

In the Southern Marátha Country litigation seems to have slightly decreased. It is attributed to the improved condition of the rayats which enables them to meet just dues without obliging creditors to seek the help of the civil courts, but a somewhat contrary reason is assigned by the Judge of Kánara to account for the decrease of suits instituted in that district. In reference to Sind, where there has been some decrease in litigation, the explanation given is that it is due to the cessation of that exceptional stimulus which in 1879-80 had been given to trade and speculation by the construction of the railway and the contracts connected with the Afghan War. In the Panch Máhals there seems to have been a considerable increase in the institution of suits during the last four years.

Comparing one district with another there has been no very striking increase or decrease in the litigation of the Presidency. There has been a slight increase in Gujarát and Khándesh and a

more considerable one in the Deccan; and there has been a decrease in Sind, the Southern Marátha Country and Kánara; while in the Konkan the decrease in Ratnágiri is more than counterbalanced by the increase in Thána and Kolába. Except as regards the increase in the Deccan, which is in all probability of a permanent nature, the fluctuations elsewhere appear to be only of an ordinary kind, which may be attributed to local and accidental reasons rather than to general causes.

In the Mofussil Small Cause Courts 15,893 suits were instituted as against 16,999 in 1880. In Ahmedabad and Nadiád the decrease is more than accounted for by the fact that in the beginning of 1881 the Judge was invested with insolvency powers, and that 283 creditors made claims during the progress of insolvency proceedings, which claims would, in previous years, in all probability have resulted in regular suits. In the cantonment magistrates' courts at Belgaum and Poona 889 suits were filed, and in the mámlatdárs' courts 7,426 suits under Bombay Act III. of 1876. In the courts of village munsifs in the Deccan 2,757 suits were instituted compared with 3,257 in 1880. The decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that the appointment of the village munsif at Sátára, who received many suits, was cancelled during the year. The munsifs of Ahmednagar and Bhingár between them received no less than 1,083 suits during the year.

57,477 new applications were made for the intercession of conciliators, and it appears that in 36,869 cases they failed to effect a compromise, or the parties refused to attend to their summons, but in 14,146 cases their intercession appears to have had some effect in settling disputes by compromise or by reference to arbitrators. On the whole they appear to have done more work in this year than in the last.

There were 122,333 suits for money, almost three-fourths of which were brought on contracts in writing, while suits on account stated, for goods sold, and for rent of houses make up the chief part of the remainder. 23,182 suits related to matters of title, &c., of which 7,968 related to immoveable property and 7,426 were summary suits for the recovery of property of which the plaintiff had been recently deprived. The variations between the two years do not seem to require any special remarks.

The total valuation of the suits instituted in the Mofussil in 1881 was Rs. 1,30,77,749 compared with Rs. 1,49,10,975 in 1880. The valuation of the suits instituted on the Original Side of the High Court was Rs. 29,94,029.

The number of suits disposed of by the various courts of original jurisdiction is shown in the following table:—

High Court	1,060
District and Assistant Judges	275
Subordinate Judges	118,620
Cantonment Magistrates...	866
Jághírdárs and Inámdárs...	630
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	16,409
Village Munsifs	2,934
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III. of 1876 ...	7,271
Revenue Courts	225

Of these 15,292 were disposed of without trial and 26,133 were compromised. Of the remainder 95,191 resulted wholly or partially in favour of the plaintiff and in 8,740 cases the claim was dismissed or the decision was in favour of the defendant: while in regard to 2,934 suits decided by the village munsifs the result is not given. The balance of suits pending at the end of the year was 30,458.

The number of cases decreed *ex parte* in the subordinate courts was 45,944 and in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts 6,245, and they correspond very closely with the figures in 1880.

The average duration of suits is shown in the following table :—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts of Inámdárs and Jághírdárs	400·7	118·1
Subordinate Judges' Courts	161·5	75·4
Mámlatdárs' Courts...		
Small Cause Courts...	72·7	42·6
District Courts	265·7	200·5
Revenue Courts	2·6	3·1
High Court	261·9	265·3

It is not likely that the disposal of uncontested cases can be much accelerated, except perhaps in the inámdárs' courts, where there might probably be more expedition; and as regards the contested cases efforts are being made to prevent their being unnecessarily delayed. In many cases, however, adjournments cannot be avoided, and some delay is essential in the interests of justice.

In addition to the regular suits mentioned above, the courts during the course of the year disposed of 16,539 miscellaneous applications.

3,908 appeals were instituted during the year, 4,004 were disposed of, and 3,676 were left in arrears, of which 579 were pending in the High Court. In 10 courts the number of appeals in arrears were less than 100 and in 10 other courts more than 100. In Thána no less than 791 appeals were pending, and Government has lately appointed an extra First Class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers to assist in clearing off these arrears.

The persistency with which second appeals are presented to the High Court against decisions involving no debateable point of law, but based simply on findings on fact, is remarkable. The amount of money that must be thrown away quite hopelessly on second appeals against decisions involving questions of fact shows partly that the law on the subject is very imperfectly understood on the part of the pleaders in the Mofussil who advise or sanction these appeals, and partly that there is often on the part of the defeated litigant a reckless spirit of gambling which makes him rush into an appeal, although he must know that the result is very unlikely to be favourable. The percentage of decrees reversed or modified by the District Courts, compared with the total

number of appeals disposed of, varies considerably in the different districts. It is highest in the Panch Mahâls and lowest at Broach.

There were pending before the courts 257,373 applications for execution. In 26,590 cases the applications were fully satisfied; in 44,514 they were partially satisfied; in 130,281 they were wholly infructuous, and in 54,523 they were pending at the end of the year. No doubt in many cases where the application for execution is shown as infructuous, the decree was settled out of court. 1,738 persons were imprisoned in execution and 4,410 were arrested without being imprisoned. Moveable property was sold in 3,020 cases. Immoveable property was sold in 6,555 instances, and was retained under management by the Collector under the provisions of Section 322 of the Civil Procedure Code in 796. Possession of moveable property was given in 49 cases and of immoveable in 2,592. Specific performance was enforced in 33 instances and partition was effected in 115. The sum of Rs. 21,93,884 was realised in execution with the issue of process and Rs. 3,04,887 was realised without issue of process.

In the Insolvency Branch of the High Court 545 proceedings were disposed of. Of the 465 applications before the Mofussil courts 61 were withdrawn, 103 were granted, 170 were rejected, and 131 were pending at the end of the year. It is evident that the insolvency provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and Dekkhan Ryots' Act are not popular, and this fact is attributed by many Subordinate Judges partly to scruples of honesty and partly to the fear entertained by the debtors of losing all credit in the future if they once become insolvents.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

There are 36 subordinate courts in the four districts to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies and there has been a very decided increase in the number, 16,542, of suits of all kinds filed during the year under report as compared with 1880. The increase is general in all the courts of the four districts, and in some courts the number has more than doubled. It is true that the number still falls very far short of the average of the previous ten years, but this may be ascribed mainly to the conciliation system, which intercepts a vast amount of threatening litigation, and to the enlargement of the limitation period. Of the total number of new suits, no less than 11,607, or 70 per cent., falls under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, and of these 6,087 suits exclusively concerned non-agriculturists and 5,520 were purely agriculturist cases. The definition of the term "agriculturist" has recently been amended, and it will probably have the effect of largely augumenting the number of agriculturist cases and of diminishing the number of non-agriculturist cases.

At the beginning of the year there were 214 suits for account pending in the subordinate courts, and nearly all of these had been instituted during the last two months of 1880 soon after the issue of the notification remitting the institution fee in such suits. During the first few months of the year such suits greatly increased, but in May the High Court decided that in mortgage

cases the remedy by way of a simple account suit under section 16 was inapplicable, and that permission to pay by instalments could not be allowed to the debtor. Before this decision was made known, no less than 827 new suits for an account had been filed by agriculturists, and in all these cases, with the exception of 15, the transactions of which accounts were sought were mortgage transactions. After the ruling became known only 30 suits for an account were filed during all the rest of the year. Redemption suits would have the same effect; but, as the fees were costly, the Government of India remitted them in the interests of the indebted class, which immediately caused a large increase in the number of these suits. It appears that the greater number of debts is secured by mortgages, and that most of the valuable land in the country is held in mortgage. The number of suits by mortgagees against their agriculturist debtors for possession or sale of mortgaged property is extremely small, and it is possible that the creditors do not sue as long as their security is good and the profits of the mortgaged land cover the interest.

10,060 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,658; 2,629 suits were admitted, 3,085 contested, and 1,842 were withdrawn or compounded. In 796 suits the history of the transactions was investigated and in 2,557 suits instalments were allowed. In most cases the Judges compel attendance of the defendants and examine them in order to arrive at a fair decision. The usual result of an enquiry into the history of a case is to reduce the creditor's claim, sometimes slightly, sometimes considerably, and upon an average about 26 per cent. There has been no violent or radical change. Debtors are not unfrequently disappointed with the small results in their favour, and creditors on the whole are fairly satisfied. The average duration of a suit was 3 months and 9 days. The conciliation system has intercepted on its way to the courts the bulk of the easy simple cases, and the suits that come before the courts now are the ones that demand time and trouble in disposal. The costs incurred amount to 10 per cent. of the total value of the suits. 3,218 applications were presented for the execution of decrees, and in 172 cases only was moveable property belonging to the debtors attached and sold. In 727 cases satisfaction was entered after private adjustment.

In no case has any use been made of the provisions which authorise the courts to make over the management of a debtor's immoveable property to the Collector for seven years for the benefit of the judgment-creditor. It was hoped that this provision would protect the interests of creditors, but it has remained inoperative, as well as the section which authorises the discharge of the judgment-debtor when his debts are less than Rs. 50. It has been made use of in only ten instances, and it is said there are very few judgment-debtors whose debts are less than Rs. 50.

One Subordinate Judge states that the ordinary cultivator would be too proud to beg to be discharged from such a petty debt. The clause which empowers the court to direct insolvency proceedings to be taken with respect to a judgment-debtor whose debt exceeds Rs. 50 has likewise remained a dead letter.

The provisions of the insolvency chapter have likewise proved inoperative. Only 10 applications were presented to the courts during the year, 2 of which were rejected on the merits, 1 dismissed for default, 2 withdrawn, and 5 are pending. Religious scruples and the fear of losing credit are assigned as the two chief causes, but it seems to the Special Judge that if the process were once familiarised by a few successful examples there would be no hesitation on mere religious grounds in freely resorting to it.

At the end of the year there were 136 village munsifs who disposed of 2,934 suits and left 241 in arrears. The heaviest work appears to be in the town of Ahmednagar and Bhingár, but three-fourths of the munsifs have had no work to speak of. Those who have had work to do have on the whole done it in a very satisfactory manner. The suits disposed of were of a very simple character and were mostly uncontested. In the few contested cases the decisions seemed to be proper. In a few instances moveable property was attached in execution of decrees which were, however, always satisfied before it became necessary to order a sale. The munsifs appear to be chiefly useful in those places where the resident population is to a large extent non-agricultural. The office is popular, and the inhabitants of several places have applied for the services of such officers in their own neighbourhood, but the probable effect would be to increase the number of petty money suits for sums below Rs. 10.

The conciliation system is in full force in 26 tálukas, in partial operation in 5 tálukas, and has been suspended in 6 tálukas, owing to the want of success attending the experiment. In all there were 313 conciliators who disposed of 69,531 applications, but failed to effect a settlement in 36,869 cases, in the majority of which the parties refused to attend to their summons. The chief complaint made by conciliators is that the people will not come to them when called, because they know they cannot compel their attendance; and many of them pray that the law may be amended so as to arm them with the necessary powers. The dismissals for default amount to 18,616, and in numerous instances, no doubt, the creditors privately settle their disputes with their opponents. The withdrawals, 5,569, may be attributed almost wholly to amicable settlements effected with the intervention of the conciliators. In many cases the settlement was carried into effect in their presence, so that no necessity remained for reducing the agreement to writing and sending it to the court at further expense. 8,577 agreements were effected before conciliators and by them reduced to writing and transmitted to the courts, or nearly 13 per cent. of the total disposals, but 44 per cent. in the number of cases in which a fair effort was made to cause the parties to agree. 34,067 certificates were issued by conciliators, but it does not appear that the plaintiffs take any immediate steps to proceed against their debtors in the courts. The certificates cost four annas each, and the fees realised from this and other sources amount to Rs. 8,516.

The work has been very unevenly distributed among the different conciliators: some have had too much to do, and others

have had no work at all. The small circle system has not been successful, as it is impossible to get sufficiently good men in small local areas. The total value of the claims in the applications presented to the conciliators during the first eleven months of the year amounts to the large figure of 44½ lákhs. The value of the claims in cases in which agreements have been effected amounts to 5½ lákhs. Most of the agreements relate to claims on simple money bonds or decrees, but a good many relate to mortgage transactions. Very few disputes concerning immoveable property are amicably settled, and, speaking generally, most of the agreements are in outward appearance fairly reasonable and equitable, and claims are reduced about 28 per cent. on an average. Where conciliators are themselves good, the conciliation system may fairly claim to have done much good, but it is still on its trial. Its advantages are not few. It tends to save the parties a vast amount of time, trouble and expense, and to allay the irritation between parties which resort to the courts might occasion, and intercepts in the initial stage an immense body of litigation, and thus allows to the courts more leisure to investigate the contested and more difficult cases that come before them.

The practice of giving receipts, though it is made compulsory by law, is not more followed than it used to be, and there have been no instances of statements of account or pass-books being demanded from the creditors. There were nine prosecutions for neglect to tender receipts, and in one case a conviction was obtained.

The Special Judge disposed of 206 cases on revision, in which he confirmed 137 decrees and amended or reversed the remainder.

Bombay Court of Small Causes.

There has again been a marked decrease in the number, 28,349, of suits instituted, which was less in 1881 than in any year since 1869-70, except 1874. The decrease (3,106) is almost entirely in the suits on promissory notes, for money lent and for goods sold, and is ascribed to the general prosperity of the community during the year. But the increase in suits on accounts stated, on judgments and for trover is probably due to the low prices of food staples and the consequent improvement in the condition of the petty trading and labouring classes. Experience shows that low prices have a direct effect in reducing the business of Small Cause Courts in a large urban population, and this is borne out by the fact that the decrease was mainly in suits for small amounts not exceeding Rs. 200, the majority of which are brought against the poorest members of the community for the recovery of small loans or petty debts incurred in respect of the supply of the necessaries of life.

Of the 28,602 suits disposed of during the year, 18,274 were decided on the return date of the summons. The average duration of *adjourned* cases was less than 5 days before three of the Judges and 21 days before the First Judge. 2,828 cases were left in arrear.

The receipts from stamps and fees less refunds amounted to Rs. 1,76,457, and the expenditure, salaries and contingencies to Rs. 1,65,660, leaving Rs. 10,798 as the net profit to Government.

The cost paid on the institution of suits in which the amount litigated was Rs. 19,96,440 amounted to Rs. 1,68,494, whilst the amount recovered and paid to suitors during the year was Rs. 3,80,040. In 29 cases compensation was ordered to be paid to the defendants by plaintiffs under Section 42 of the Act.

Registration.

The Indian Registration Act III. of 1877 extends to the whole Presidency, while a special registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII. of 1879 is practised in the 4 districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Deeds registered.

Under the former there were 78,446 registrations of all descriptions during the year 1881-82 against 78,837 in 1880-81, thus exhibiting a decrease of 391. Compulsory registrations decreased from 60,227 to 59,647 and optional registrations increased from 18,610 to 18,799; the first named class, therefore, shows a decrease of 580 transactions and the last named an increase of 189. The details may be seen from the following table:—

		1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total compulsory		60,227	59,647	...	580
Optional ...	Immoveable ...	14,348	14,567	219	...
	Moveable ...	3,664	3,521	...	143
	Wills	598	711	113	...
	Total ...	78,837	78,446	332	723
				Deduct Increase ...	332
				Net Decrease ...	391

The number of registrations for the last ten years shown below tends to prove that registration is stationary if it does not show a tendency to decline:—

1871-72	84,388
1872-73	90,361
1873-74	85,144
1874-75	71,856
1875-76	75,550
1876-77	76,381
1877-78	90,297
1878-79	97,559
1879-80	95,723
1880-81	78,837
1881-82	78,446

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

711 wills were registered in 1881-82 against 598 in 1880-81, showing an increase of 113. 17 wills were deposited, 4 withdrawn from deposit, 1 opened, and none withdrawn for record in court, against 19 deposited, 9 withdrawn, 2 opened and none removed for record in court in the previous year. 3 authorities to adopt were registered, being the same number as in the previous year.

Copies of certificates of sale, &c., under Section 89 of the Registration Act.

6,184 copies of certificates of sale were filed in accordance with amended section 89 of the Registration Act during the past year against 6,905 filed in the previous year, and 24 certificates under the Land Improvement Act against 49 in the previous year; the decrease may be said to be due to the comparatively improved condition of the cultivating class, land being sold or mortgaged only in the last resort.

Values and Fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 4,76,57,451-3-9 against Rs. 4,88,64,755-14-5, the decrease being Rs. 12,07,304-10-8. The value of registered property shows an increase in the 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Kaládgi, Karáchi, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar; in the remaining 17 districts a decline took place. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt and also 803 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average per transaction during the past year was Rs. 619-7-11 against Rs. 629-7-5 in 1880-81. In that year the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 621-10-3; in the past year it has fallen to Rs. 613-10-8. In the moveable property class the average value, which stood at Rs. 684-6-10 in 1880-81, has also fallen during the year under report to Rs. 601-2-4. The average registration fees in 1880-81 were as follows in the various classes:—Compulsory Rs. 2-2-9, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-4, optional miscellaneous Rs. 1-12-8. For the past year the average fees stood as follows:—Compulsory Rs. 2-3-7, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-11 and optional miscellaneous Rs. 1-14-6. Taking all classes together the average registration fee was Rs. 1-14-2 in 1881-82 against Rs. 1-13-5 in the preceding year, or very nearly the same.

Cause of Increase or Decrease.

The great falling off in registrations in the 4 districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur owing to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII. of 1879 being in force, amounts to 2,355 as compared with the previous year, that is to say, including compulsory and optional registration under one head there were 10,392 instruments registered in 1880-81 against 8,037 in the year under report. The chief cause for this decrease may be attributed to the definition of the term "Agriculturist" given in amended Act XXIII. of 1881, whereby any person holding land of his own is an agriculturist, and thus a still greater number of instruments were compulsorily registrable under that Act than in the previous year. Excluding these 4 districts the registrations in the remaining 21 districts were 70,409 against 68,445 in the previous year.

Of these 21 again there was an actual increase in 8 and a decrease in the remaining 13. The increase was in the districts of Khándesh, Ahmedabad, Surat, Násik, Dhárwár, Bombay, Kolába and Karáchi, and shows a total of 3,579 registrations, and in the remaining 13, *viz.*, Kaira, Thána, Kánara, Broach, Belgaum, Ratnágiri, Kaládgi, Panch Maháls, Aden, Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar, a falling off amounting to 1,615 registrations was reported. This leaves a balance in favour of surplus of registrations to the number of 1,964. The

increase in Náisik, Bombay, Kolába and Karáchi calls for no special remarks, as it is small and may be attributed to the fluctuations of trade. In Khándesh and Surat the increase is in documents of both compulsory and optional classes and is attributed to the provisions of Section 50 of the Registration Act becoming more widely known by the public. The increase in the district of Ahmedabad under both heads is due partly to the purchase of houses by the municipality for widening a road and to the purchase of new houses in their stead by owners of the former houses, and partly to the bad season which rendered the recovery of debts difficult, and compelled money-lenders to consent to a renewal of their old documents, and is also partially owing to the registration of the certificates of sale of land of value of Rs. 100 and upwards being made compulsory. The increase in optional registration in the Dhárwár District is said to be due to the pains which have been taken to make the benefit of registration under that head more generally known to the public. The causes assigned for the decrease in the 13 districts are varied. In Kánara the decrease of 416 under both the heads is said to be due to the prices of grain having gone down, trade having declined and the poorer classes being able to maintain themselves without borrowing money. Transactions in land also are said to have declined, owing to the survey settlement being still in progress, so that the actual value of land cannot be determined. The same may be said more or less for Broach, Belgaum and Ratnágiri. In Kaládgi the decrease is said to be due to passing several deeds for sums below Rs. 100 relating to the same property and thus rendering the registration of such optional. It is also said that railway works being in progress in several tálukas of the district, people have devoted themselves to earning their livelihood by wages and by entering into contracts which keeps them out of money difficulties. In the districts of Kaira and Panch Maháls slackness of trade and cheapness of food-grains are said to have caused a falling off in sales and mortgages. In Aden the cause of decrease is owing to fewer properties having changed hands during the year, and in Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar the decrease is ascribed to the fall in the price of grain in consequence of which the agriculturists have during the last year less necessity for borrowing money than in the preceding year; it is also said that the falling off to a certain extent is due to the action of the new law with regard to the management of the encumbered estates in Sind. The decrease in the Upper Sind frontier is said to be due to the State Railway having ceased to take up lands and to the advantage of the Encumbered Estates Act. In the districts of Kaira and Panch Maháls increase in compulsory and decrease in optional registration is observable, while the reverse is the case in the districts of Thána, Násik, Broach, Belgaum, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Bombay, Kaládgi, Kolába, Hyderabad, Karáchi, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar. Kánara, Aden and Shikárpur exhibit a decrease under both the heads. The increase or decrease is more or less attributable to the good harvest and the better appreciation of the advantages of registration by the public in general.

It is to be remarked that, before immoveable property is mortgaged or sold, money is first raised by any other available means, such as pledging gold and silver ornaments, and, as long as credit lasts, obtaining advances on "khátás"; the accounts of which are regularly made up at intervals stamped with a receipt stamp and signed by the borrowing party, and such documents are received in evidence in every court. With returning prosperity there must be a return of facilities for obtaining money by the above means, and this is a hindrance to the execution of instruments relating to immoveable property which would be compulsorily or optionally registrable. Again it is also the practice in some parts of the Presidency to transfer land by "Rájinámás" before the revenue officers, instruments which are exempted from stamp duty and have not hitherto been registered; this may cause a decrease in registration.

Refusals to register.

In 1880-81 there were 339 cases of refusals to register, and during the year under review the number has decreased to 325. The general cause of such refusal by sub-registrars is the denial of execution by one or more of the parties. The number of appeals or applications which arose out of 325 refusals was 59. In 47 of these registration was ordered by the appellate authority and in 12 the order of refusal was confirmed. There were in the past year 7 cases of applications to registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of enquiry held in connection with applications for the reversal of the sub-registrar's order of refusal on the ground of denial of execution, which were complied with.

Impounded Deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the past year on the ground of insufficiency of stamp was 354 against 456 in 1880-81. In 123 cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped. In 191 cases the action of the impounding officers was upheld by the Collectors, who ruled that the stamp was insufficient, and 40 cases awaited disposal at the end of the year.

Offices.

There was no change in the number of registration offices during the year under report. At the close of the year there were 25 registry and 225 sub-registry offices in operation. Of these 162 are special and 63 *ex-officio*. Sanction has, however, been given by Government to the proposal for appointing special in lieu of all *ex-officio* officers in the Presidency proper except Aden, arrangements for which were being made at the close of the year, and it is expected that this change will have a beneficial effect upon registration in the offices concerned.

Prosecutions.

10 persons were prosecuted during the year under report for offences against the registration law. Of these 7 were convicted and punished and 3 were discharged.

Receipts.

The receipts of the department for the past year amounted to Rs. 2,46,869, an increase of Rs. 2,148 on the year preceding.

The net result is an increase of Rs. 2,148. Most of this increase is due to the enhanced realisation under the head of compulsory registration and to the larger number of transactions under the

optional class; while the increase under the head of searches and inspections is attributable to the larger number of searches made by the people, which leads to the belief that the registration of instruments is yearly being found more useful.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 2,12,014, or Rs. 10,991 less than in 1880-81, due to the relief obtained by charging a certain portion of the salary of the sub-registrars in the 4 Deccan districts to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The 8 districts of Panch Mahâls, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar have failed to be self-supporting. These, with the exception of Aden, are the same as shown last year in this class. Act XVII. of 1879 being in force in the Deccan districts accounts for the deficit in these districts, which have not been self-supporting since its introduction; and although Government have sanctioned a portion of the pay of the sub-registrars under the Indian Registration Act being debited to this Act for the year under report, even with this relief only Poona has shown a surplus, which is partly due to the large number of registrations in the Poona City. The net cost of the above offices and districts for the year under report amounts to Rs. 61,985, but the receipts amounting to Rs. 19,463 the actual deficit was Rs. 42,521. The total receipts of the remaining 17 districts amount to Rs. 2,27,406 and the expenses to Rs. 1,50,028, leaving a surplus of Rs. 77,377. Of this surplus the Bombay District alone contributed Rs. 15,969, or nearly one-fifth.

Shortly the account stands for registration —

	Rs.
Receipts	2,46,869
Payments	2,12,014
Surplus (*a*) ...	34,855
Receipts under Joint Stock Companies Act.	8,522
Payments	1,032
Surplus (*b*) ...	7,490
Total of Surplus (*a* + *b*) ...	42,345

Registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act all documents executed by an agriculturist which relate to money, or mortgages, or sales, or leases, are required to be written and executed before village registrars appointed for the purpose. The kulkarnis or accountants of the villages were generally employed; but, as the work was not satisfactorily done by them, special registrars have been appointed, and the change will gradually be extended. The returns show that 112,655 documents were registered, which is less by 42,626 than the number registered in 1880-81, and the decrease appears to be common to all the four districts to which the Act applies. The conclusion may be drawn that money-lenders are not so eager to advance money to clients who are

specially protected by the law. The law provides that when a new deed supplants an old one, the latter must also be produced before the village registrar, and 11,463 such cases occurred during the year. The number is less by 9,560 than the number in 1880-81, and it is said that the law is evaded by the creditor persuading the agriculturist to receive a small new loan, and to acknowledge before the registrar that he has already received the balance.

The Act also provided for the registration of all documents relating to money or lands executed by agriculturists before the passing of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and required that they should be registered within one year from that date. 6,392 such documents were registered, but as over 100,000 similar documents had accumulated, and great inconvenience would have been caused by insisting upon their registration, the law upon this point has been repealed. It has also been provided that the parties to a document who are not obliged to sign it need not attend in person before the registrar, but may depute some duly authorised person to attend for them.

The Inspector General of Registration believes that the Act has proved to be of great benefit to the rayat, and that as he becomes more acquainted with its provisions he will be able to protect himself more effectually, and that already there have been many instances of agriculturists suing for a recovery of their lands from the hands of mortgagees, but that it has affected the business of the petty money-lenders.

The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 31,893, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,219.

Joint Stock Companies.

The number (21) of new companies registered was 5 more than the number in the preceding year, and is the highest number reached for several years. 13 were mills and presses, 2 were trading companies, 1 was a gold mining association, 1 a planting company for the cultivation of lands in Travancore, and 4 were miscellaneous, including 2 small steam-ship companies. 4 companies went into liquidation, but in 3 of these cases the liquidation was nominal and merely preparatory to re-opening with more capital, and, at the end of the year, 113 companies were on the register engaged in business and 82 were in liquidation. There were also 10 literary and scientific societies on the register, but no new society was formed during the year.

The companies at work may be classed as follows :—

		Nominal Capital
71	mills and presses	639 lákhs.
5	insurance companies	50 "
12	trading companies	38¾ "
3	mining companies	22½ "
2	planting companies	1½ "
1	banking company	1 "
19	miscellaneous companies	151 "
		"

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Income and Expenditure.

The revenue of the year was Rs. 38,73,693 and the expenditure Rs. 37,98,872. The revenue has increased under several heads, but the special element of increase is the profit of nearly 2 lákhs of rupees which accrued on the timely sale of the Government 4 and 4½ per cent. paper in which the 27 lákhs drainage loan had been invested. The chief items of increase in expenditure were under conservancy, registration and vaccination, and the special expenditure on the census. More money was also spent on repairs to roads and improvements to streets. Larger payments on account of interest were made, and the first instalment of repayment of debt had to be met. Further, the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was appropriated to a separate deposit account to form the nucleus of a municipal building fund in order that the Corporation may have office buildings of their own instead of those at present rented from private parties.

Revenue.

	Rs.
Consolidated Rate at 8 per cent.	10,58,810
Government contribution towards Police expenses	50,000
Wheel-tax, Public Conveyance "Badges" ...	2,33,367
Liquor Licenses, Tobacco Duty and Licenses ...	3,05,375
Town Duties	6,37,482
Halálkhor Cess	2,81,805
Water Rate	5,24,819
Returns from Property, and Miscellaneous	7,82,034
Total ...	38,73,693

Expenditure.

	Rs.
General Superintendence	1,28,950
Assessment and Collection Departments ...	1,48,687
Police and Fire Engines	3,86,993
Public Health Department	3,91,441
Public Works (Engineer's Department) ...	7,83,154
Public Gardens	19,463
Municipal Debt	7,47,208
Pensions and Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	8,658
Primary Education	17,500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital	20,434
Miscellaneous	6,02,835
New Works	1,33,545
Total ...	37,98,872

The following table exhibits the demand of the year on account of property rates as contrasted with that of 1880:—

Rate.	Year.	Gross Demand.	Net Demand after deducting Remissions and Refunds.
		Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	1880	8,48,342	8,36,467
	1881	8,48,488	8,38,692
Halálkhor Cess	1880	2,50,954	2,49,842
	1881	2,52,933	2,52,057
Water Rate	1880	4,43,975	4,41,762
	1881	5,00,881	4,99,415
Total ...	1880	15,43,271	15,28,071
	1881	16,02,302	15,90,164

From this it will be seen that the gross and net demands of 1881 exceeded the gross and net demands of 1880 by Rs. 59,031 and Rs. 62,093 respectively, and that almost the whole of this increase is due to water rate, or, more strictly speaking, on account of water supplied to mills and private buildings.

Rs. 2,31,937 were received on account of wheel-tax. The illegal seizure of carts was put a stop to, and a toll was established at the Máhím and Sion causeways. Carts from Sálsette had previously been seized from time to time and made to pay wheel-tax, but now if they voluntarily agree to pay wheel-tax they escape liability to toll.

The liabilities at the close of the year, exclusive of the Vehár debt, aggregated Rs. 1,04,49,800, against which the municipality possessed assets valued at Rs. 88,91,500 exclusive of landed property, buildings and stock. The value of these is believed to be much more than Rs. 53,00,000, and there was a further asset of Rs. 3,30,000 on account of arrears of revenue outstanding.

Public Works.

The principal new works in progress constructed out of Loan Funds were the new main sewer from Carnac Bridge to Love Grove, new outfall sewers from Love Grove to the sea, new pumping station at Love Grove, pipe sewers in connection with the new main sewer, raising of Tulsi dams and construction of the Bhandarwáda Reservoir.

The new main sewer, in length 4¼ miles, was completed during the year, and the outfall sewer was also finished, but the masonry covering has been injured by a heavy sea. The dams of the Tulsi Lake were raised 6 feet before the monsoon, and at the close of the monsoon the level of the lake was 2 feet higher than it could have been if the dam had not been raised. The additional storage thus obtained is calculated at 234 million gallons, and might have been double that quantity if the rainfall had been equal to the average.

Several other works were constructed out of current revenue. The new footpath on the Queen's Road was washed away by the sea almost as soon as it had been made. The Mathew Road and

the Frere Road extension were completed; the Arthur Road was practically completed, but could not be opened for traffic on account of a difficulty which arose with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company on the subject of a level crossing. The Frere Road and Arthur Road afford great convenience to traffic, but the former has the disadvantage of being interrupted with five level crossings within a distance of 700 yards. The provision of adequate trade routes in connection with the rapidly increasing dock business is now one of the most important wants of the city, especially in the Mándvi quarter, where the old narrow streets are choked with traffic struggling to and from the warehouses and the quays.

The paving of footpaths is making steady progress. Little was done towards improving and extending the system of street lighting, and the bad way in which the roads were watered has led the Commissioner to undertake the work departmentally. It is also proposed to construct an intercepting sewer along the Queen's Road to join the new main sewer in Khetwádi with a view to prevent the discharge of sewage into Back Bay.

The Elphinstone Garden has been laid out anew and greatly improved; but the Town Council think that it would not be expedient to incur any large outlay in improving the Victoria Gardens. They would rather see a new garden established in a more convenient situation elsewhere.

The tramway was extended from Páydhuni to the Grant Road Bridge and from the Money School across the Carnac Bridge to the Frere Road. The Corporation also authorised the Oriental Telephone Company to carry their lines of wire from a central exchange along the public streets.

Vital. The census of 1881 gave a population of 773,196, more by 128,791 than that enumerated in 1872. The largest increase is in the division of Kámáthípura, and the low-caste Hindus have increased in greater proportion than other classes.

The number of births registered during the year was 17,840 and the number of deaths was 21,856. The increase in the number of deaths over the previous year is attributed to diseases of the respiratory system and to cholera. There was a marked diminution in the number of deaths caused by small-pox, measles, fever and phthisis; and the highest death-rate, having regard to population, was in Upper Colába and in the Khára Talávsub-division.

There were 546 deaths from cholera out of 703 seizures reported, and it is worthy of note that 358 persons out of the number attacked were born in Ratnágiri. They were chiefly poor labourers who crowd into Bombay and live in very insanitary surroundings. The Health Officer was not able to trace any cases to contaminated water-supply, but observed that the usual conditions attending cholera cases were dampness and imperfect ventilation aggravated by overcrowding. The insanitary state of the Lascars' Lines at Colába and the Native Infantry Lines at Carnac Bridge, in which several cases occurred, was brought to the notice of the authorities.

Vaccination.

The number of primary vaccinations was 18,591 as compared with 12,893 in the preceding year. The number of vaccinations exceeded the number of births, and this is perhaps due to a large number of children born in the previous year having been vaccinated in 1881, as the Act has been more strictly enforced.

The expenditure in the several branches of the Health Department was Rs. 7,28,627, while the receipts were Rs. 3,73,979.

The Flats.

The reclamation of the Flats has steadily progressed, and 67 acres have been reclaimed. Since the practice of covering the sweepings with a light coating of good earth has been adopted, no nuisance has been caused by the deposit.

Hospitals.

More hospital accommodation is much wanted, a fever hospital and rest-houses for cholera patients being most needed, especially since strong measures for disinfection have been taken under section 245 of the Municipal Act. A piece of ground has been acquired for this purpose and further provision will gradually be made. A milch cattle stable has been built, but it is suggested that proprietors of stables should be compelled to build them in accordance with sanitary regulations. Several owners of cattle have been prosecuted, and this has led to about 700 buffaloes and bullocks being removed from the crowded city to vacant ground on the foreshore.

There were 22 Maráthi and 19 Gujaráthi schools to which the municipality contributed Rs. 14,583.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

One town municipality was established at the site of the Yamnur Fair in Dhárwár, and the total number at the close of the year was 164, of which only 10 were city municipalities managed by 901 official and 1,625 private individuals, of whom 382 were Europeans and 2,144 Natives. The attendance at committee meetings was generally bad, and the municipal population according to the last census was 188,576.

In Viramgám the duty on salt and the octroi on imports of iron were abolished, and in Modása octroi duties were superseded by a house-tax. A house-tax was introduced at Gokák and Nipáni; in the latter town the collection of the tax caused considerable opposition, because the assessments had not been carefully made, but this was being corrected. The Commissioner, S. D., has taken every opportunity to point out to the municipal committees the desirability of abolishing octroi duties, and he entertains hopes that his suggestions will be acted upon. In Ratnágiri the octroi schedules and rules for the refund of duty have been revised, and a revision of these duties is to be undertaken in all towns. The duty on oil-seeds has been abolished in Karáchi, and the general tendency in Sind and, in fact, in all districts is to relieve trade from any onerous burdens or vexatious imposts whenever they are found to exist, and also to relieve the poor from bearing an undue share of the municipal burdens.

The income of all municipalities taken together was Rs. 29,64,512, of which Rs. 7,87,635 was derived from direct

taxes, Rs. 15,14,371 from indirect taxes, and Rs. 6,62,506 from miscellaneous sources. The incidence per head was Rs. 1-3-3. In the Northern Division the municipal income increased in the Konkan and in several of the municipalities in Gujarát. In Dholka the opposition to the house-tax caused a decrease, but in Balsár the people acquiesced in the tax and paid the arrears. In Surat large remissions of the halálkhor cess had to be made to the poorer classes. In Ahmedabad a native gentleman contributed Rs. 20,000 to the municipality, and in Sátára one lákh was borrowed for the water-works. The receipts from the sale of nightsoil manure in Poona improved considerably, and in several large towns in the Deccan the octroi duties brought in increased sums. In the Southern Division the new house-tax, referred to above, has caused an increase in the receipts under that head, and in Sind the improvement of the octroi and the facilities given to the through trade caused a large decrease at Sukkur, which was compensated by increased receipts in other towns.

The octroi in Sind fell off by Rs. 53,490, but the refunds in all the towns amounted to nearly 5 lákhs owing to the more liberal rules introduced. These rules have also been revised and improved in the Northern Division, and attention is being paid to the subject in other districts. For the purpose of having some check that the levy of octroi does not degenerate into a mere transit duty, the Government of India made inquiries relating to the average cousumption of articles per head of population. Their conclusions were based upon the circumstances of the North-West, and, therefore, do not strictly apply to Bombay; but yet the average, although very approximate, is useful as a rough standard for comparison. It is found that with few exceptions the consumption is higher in Bombay than the standard, even after allowing for the refunds which the municipalities do not demur to make.

The total expenditure of all municipalities amounted to Rs. 32,19,503. In the Northern Division there was an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 2¾ lákhs, which is due to the roads and other improvements made in Ahmedabad and Surat and the construction of markets in Thána. The cost of establishment is generally under 10 per cent. of the income of each municipality, but in some instances this rate is exceeded, and attention is being directed to the circumstance. In Kolába and Thána the municipalities spend a large percentage of their income on conservancy, and in Gujarát about 19 per cent. In the Central Division it is 21 per cent., and in the Southern Division nearly 20 per cent. of the expenditure was on conservancy; and the state of most municipal towns, from a sanitary point of view, showed a considerable improvement. Nearly every municipality that can afford it has engaged the services of nuisance inspectors trained in the Bombay Municipality, and a larger revenue from nightsoil for manure is being collected in the larger towns such as Belgaum and Kárwár. In Sind more attention has been paid to conservancy matters generally, and the expenditure is largely in excess of what it was three years ago; but, owing to the difficulty of disposing of the town sweepings, the roads are repaired with them in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad.

There are bye-laws in most of the larger municipalities for the registration of births and deaths, and the system is being extended to all towns. In some towns special establishments are employed for the purpose, and apparently they do their work with care and accuracy. The municipalities, except in Sind, do not contribute towards the cost of police, but pay the charges for lighting police stations. In Surat a punitive post is maintained, and the cost is charged to the municipality. Most municipalities contribute towards the maintenance of the dispensaries in their limits and spend suitable amounts upon lighting. In Karáchi experiments were made with the electric light, and in Hyderabad a supply of oil sufficient to last seven or eight years was laid in. On watering the roads comparatively large amounts are spent in Gujarát, where the heat and the dust make it necessary, and in two towns the expenditure was as high as 14 per cent. of their income; in the Southern Division this service costs a very small sum.

The special works of improvement in Ahmedabad continued to be pushed on vigorously, and in Godhra the opening of the railway obliged a road to be made from the station to the town. In Surat the chief expenditure was on roads, in Roha on water-supply, and in Thána on markets. The water-supply of this town has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 84,000. In Poona Rs. 22,000 was spent on new roads and repairs, in Ahmednagar Rs. 4,400, in Dhulia Rs. 7,600, and large sums were also spent in Bársi and Pandharpur, and in other towns according to their importance; the total spent being Rs. 72,500. In the Southern Division Rs. 27,600 was spent on roads, besides a large sum of Rs. 56,600 on water-supply in Ratnágiri, Nipáni, Rájápur, and Chiplún. The last town has applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000 for this purpose, and in Nipáni the works when finished will cost Rs. 30,000, the water being supplied from a little lake made for the purpose. In Sind Rs. 20,100 was spent on municipal roads, and the very large sum of nearly 3½ lákhs on water-works, chiefly in connection with the Karáchi water-supply. The Karáchi bonded warehouses were enlarged, and in Lárkhána warehouses were put up with the assistance of the railway staff and the returns have already been considerable.

Grants in aid of education are made in many towns, the total being Rs. 50,426. The financial position of all municipalities is satisfactory; they spend less than they receive, and in the few cases where loans have been raised for works of great public benefit, the instalments are punctually repaid. With the exception of Sind, where the balances are said to be higher than they need be, the balances at their credit at the close of the year were not unduly large, except in those cases where they are being accumulated for special purposes, such as to provide for expensive water-works and other objects.

Military.

Strength of the Army,

At the close of the year the strength of the Army was 668 English officers, 607 Native officers, 1,196 English, 3,006 Native non-commissioned officers and 8,952 English and 22,562 Native fighting men, with 94 guns. 529 Europeans had died or invalided during the year and 1,918 Natives, while 5,345 Europeans and 2,074 Natives had left the Army from all other causes, including 3,512 Europeans transferred to other Presidencies, 735 transferred to England, 644 sent to the Army Reserve and Depôt, and 304 limited service men. In the Native Army 1,316 men were transferred from one regiment to another in the Presidency, 561 discharged, and 197 deserted.

Expenditure.

The cost was

	Rs.
For the English Army	56,10,947
The Native Army	75,24,766
	1,31,35,714
Add the cost of the Staff, Commissariat, Medical and all other necessary establishments	2,16,32,855
And the payments for pensions, rewards, &c...	13,68,144
The total cost of the Army was	3,61,36,714

This shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 1,81,92,853, which is explained by the cessation of active operations in Afghanistán, on which account Rs. 3,00,74,562 were spent in 1880-81, whereas during the year under review only Rs. 1,19,40,389 were charged to the late war. These figures are not quite accurate, as a large proportion of extraordinary charges have been classed as ordinary, and the accounts had not been closed when the statement was prepared. For details see Appendix G.

Artillery.

The strength of this arm in this Presidency has been reduced by one battery of Horse Artillery and two garrison batteries, while one Native Mountain Battery has been placed on the peace establishment and the number of its guns reduced from six to four.

Arrangements have been made for remounting the British Cavalry and Artillery under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India, instead of by purchase through committees as heretofore.

Sanitary.

For the better prevention of sickness the attention of General Officers has, at the suggestion of Government, been drawn to the necessity for providing a light meal for European troops of all

arms in the barrack rooms before proceeding on early morning parade—a measure which is now in force, and the cost of which is partly defrayed from canteen funds.

Prisons.

The accommodation in the Central Military Prison, Poona, has been increased from 50 to 100 cells and the establishment revised to meet the altered circumstances.

Drill and Instruction

A regular system has been introduced for training intelligent soldiers as clerks, privates for the duties of lance corporal, and non-commissioned officers for promotion to higher grades.

Musketry.

A system of fire tactics and discipline has also been introduced and practised throughout the Presidency in view to develop the intelligence of non-commissioned officers and make them really responsible for the fire discipline of their sections, which has produced the most beneficial results.

Musketry. British Troops.

All the British troops were exercised in musketry, and the figure of merit attained was 9·35 points better than in the previous year. 2,000 rounds of ammunition per British regiment have been allotted for long-range firing, and the targets and order for volley firing having been modified, 10 extra rounds are now used by British regiments in this practice, *viz.*, 5 rounds at 600 and 800 yards, respectively, all words of command being given to sections by their own proper leaders.

Musketry. Native Troops.

Only four out of the seven regiments of Native Cavalry have been exercised; detached duty prevented the other three being put through the annual course. The figure of merit made was 43·39, being 4·90 points above the average made the last year they were exercised. Out of the 30 regiments of Native Infantry in this Presidency 24 were exercised. The figure of merit attained was 78·43 points, being 3·36 in excess of the previous year. But this the Adjutant General says can scarcely be considered a fair test, seeing that it includes nine regiments recently returned from field service, and which had been unexercised for periods varying from two to four years. Of the six regiments unexercised three are in the Quetta District, two returned late in the season, and had a large number of recruits on their rolls, while the sixth returned after the conclusion of the annual course. Important changes have taken place in the musketry regulations. The allowance of ammunition has been increased, and 2,000 rounds are now allowed to each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry to be expended at any time and in any quantity and manner.

"Moving object" practice has been substituted for "independent firing", 5 rounds being expended at a moving or disappearing target of any pattern and under any conditions selected by Commandants. Ten rounds of ammunition per man have also been sanctioned for the training of non-commissioned officers and men in collective firing, and distinct prizes are now given for target and judging distance practice.

With the view of encouraging match firing, British and Native regiments are permitted to purchase 3,000 additional rounds of ammunition at half the ordinary rate. Pistol practice is followed

by staff serjeants of Britsh regiments and Native officers of the Indian Army.

Commissions. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers that if young Native gentlemen of the proper stamp could be induced to enter the commissioned ranks of the Native Army, it would be desirable to encourage them to do so. This very desirable measure does not, however, appear practicable unless Native gentlemen of good family can be admitted after proper training to the privileges of a European officer in the same manner as into the Civil Service. The propriety of giving direct commissions to Eurasians has not been considered advisable.

Discipline. Orders have been issued for the prosecution before a magistrate of any person found to have purchased or received any portion of a Native soldier's clothing, necessaries, equipment or other property named in Section 149 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act.

Honours and Rewards. 3 Native officers were admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India for services in Afghanistán.

Clothing. A new summer dress of yarn-dyed khaki, approved for the Native Army, has been brought into use partially, and will be fully in 1882-83.

Gymnastics.

Bombay, Belgaum, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar, Karáchi, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Nasirabad, Aden.

These exercises were conducted at the stations named in the margin. The results, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Dismissed in gymnastics ...	8	1,366	16	1,799
„ fencing	1	167	1	185
Attended voluntarily	824	32,667	1,271	44,704
Taught to swim	...	256	.....	72

These results, except as regards the last item, are very satisfactory. It is noted that 17 non-commissioned officers and 26 men from British regiments were put through a special course of instruction and obtained certificates of qualification as instructors.

Garrison Instruction. There were two classes, the first consisting of three officers of artillery who passed, the second consisted of seven regular attendants, and five who attended in the subject of tactics only. The result of the examination of this class has not been reported. 107 non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in gabion and fascine making for six months from 1st August 1881.

Schools, British Troops. On the 31st December, 1881, the following numbers were on the school books as compared with the same date in 1880:—

	31st December 1880.	31st December 1881.
Adults	1,479	2,064
Elder children ...	399	292
Infants	509	370
Industrial classes ...	603	438

There has been a large increase in the first item; the decrease in the others is attributed by the Adjutant General to the introduction of the short service system. *1,056 certificates were awarded; 51 men passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustáni, none in the higher. In the report for 1880-81 it was stated that men were under training as "Battery School-masters". Several have since qualified as such.

* 1st Class	6
2nd „	238
3rd „	303
4th „	509
	1,056

Schools, Native Troops.

The average attendance in 1880-81 and 1881-82 is noted below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Non-commissioned Officers...	22	47
Privates	623	779
Recruits	1,946	2,355
Boys...	1,988	2,220
	4,579	5,401

showing a total increase of 822, which is satisfactory. †252 certificates were awarded, being one less than in the previous year. The following shows the educational status of all ranks who do not attend school, compared with 1880-81:—

† 1st Class	41
2nd „	87
3rd „	124
	252

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Able to read and write	3,470	5,989
Able to read only	2,185	3,699
Unable to read and write	3,990	7,474

Girls' Schools.

There were 18 girls' schools with an attendance of 439 pupils. It has been suggested to Commanding Officers that the present practice of devoting so much time to fancy work of different kinds should be superseded by plain sewing, such as mirzaies, shirts, &c.

Normal School.

3 men qualified as masters, 2 failed to pass and rejoined their corps, one was discharged the service, and 23 were under training on 31st December 1881.

Workshops.

The annual exhibition for the encouragement of soldiers' workshops was held in September last.

Military Works.

During the year under report several works of minor importance were carried out, such as the construction of a recreation room and theatre for British troops at Steamer Point at Aden and re-construction of lower male ward and female ward, European Infantry Hospital, Crater Position, and improvement to the Sanitarium Hospital; construction of 50 additional cells in the military prison; additions to canteen and construction of new quarter guard and cells at Wanowri, Poona.

At Ahmedabad a new hospital for British troops is in course of construction.

The erection of new lines at Jacobabad for the Native Infantry is in progress, and orders have been issued to renew the mud

floors of Native hospitals once a year or oftener, if considered necessary by the medical officer.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned to carry out the repairs to the existing defences at Asirghar and Rs. 24,100 for the construction of buildings in connection with the torpedo defences of Karáchi.

A scheme for the defence of Neemuch Railway Station has also been matured and submitted for consideration.

Review of Troops at Baroda.

On the occasion of the investiture of His Highness the Gáekwár, the following troops were concentrated at Baroda, and subsequently they were brigaded by the General Officer Commanding Northern Division, and the camp was broken up on the 15th January :—

I/1st R. A. from Ahmedabad.
3rd Light Cavalry from Deesa and Rájkot.
Head Quarters and 2 Companies, 2nd Lancaster Regiment, from Colába.
26th Regiment, N. I., from Ahmedabad.
11th „ „ Poona (proceeding in course of relief of 20th N. I.).
20th Regiment, N. I., from Baroda (under orders for Belgaum).

Field firing.

To carry out one uniform system of field firing and musketry instruction all available troops from each station in this Presidency, except Jacobabad, were moved out into camp for a period of ten days during the cold season with very satisfactory results.

Drill and Instruction.

Several stations have been selected where dummy railway wagons and trucks are to be erected for instruction in railway embarkation and disembarkation of horses of mounted branches.

Mules.

262 mules pronounced unfit, 296 over 16 years of age and 436 required to complete the sanctioned establishment (1,137), or in all 994 were recommended to the Government of India to be replaced by surplus mules remaining after the termination of the Afghan campaign. Of the 262 mules pronounced unfit, 13 were ordered to be shot and 249 sold to the best advantage, the 296 above the age of 16 years being retained, pending the decision of the Government of India.

Elephants, Camels.

The climate of Belgaum being unsuited for elephants and camels, the establishment of 8 elephants and 52 camels allowed for these stations were withdrawn and utilised at Poona and replaced by 76 pack and 38 draught bullocks with 25 country carts.

The number of elephants for transport purposes allotted to Bombay has been reduced from 78 to 60 and distributed as follows :—

Mhow	22
Poona	20
Deesa	8
Neemnch	6
Ahmedabad	4
	60

Officers drawing tentage allowance have been ordered to provide themselves with tents of the approved pattern, *viz.*, the Kabul tent, weight lbs. 150 for Staff, Commanding and Engineer Officers, and lbs. 80 for all other officers. Native officers, too, are now ordered to keep up their own camp equipage.

Maintenance of Camp Equipage by British Officers.

A scheme for a transport service for all India, received from the Government of India, is under consideration. The proposals for this Presidency are—

Maintenance of a permanent Transport Service.

to concentrate transport at Poona, Kirkee and Mhow in lieu of the present moveable column carriage, leaving smaller stations dependent upon hired carriage;

to secure the advantage of despatching troops suddenly into the field fully equipped with carriage;

to assemble troops from out-stations at the centres for instructions for short periods;

to maintain transport in Sind with a view to increasing on an emergency the Quetta Force to the strength of a Bombay Division;

to introduce mule carriage as the best description of transport.

The question as to the scale of sick carriage for British troops in cantonments and when marching in ordinary relief is also under consideration in connection with the transport scheme. Doolies and dandies will be supplied and repaired by the Commissariat Department and ambulances repaired by the Public Works Department at stations where there are no ordnance workshops.

Soldiers' Gardens and planting and watering trees.

During the year the cultivation of the gardens has been carried on with the same interest as in previous years. Vegetables have been supplied to European and Native troops serving in the Quetta District. Arboriculture within cantonment limits has been attended to as funds admit, and the care of road-side trees in cantonments has been transferred to the Public Works Department.

Cantonment Taxation.

The levy of taxes in the cantonments named in the margin under Section 21 of the Cantonments Act III of 1880 has been sanctioned. The principal taxes levied are property and conservancy taxes and octroi duties, the income derived from which is to be expended for conservancy, for the protection of houses in cantonments and bázárs from fire, maintenance of police and for lighting and other general purposes. Schedules of proposed taxes for the cantonments of Aden, Baroda and Deesa are under consideration, and when taxation has been applied to all stations, each cantonment fund, with probably the exception of Aden, will be entirely self-supporting, not only releasing the Imperial revenues from a heavy financial burden, but cantonment committees will have the means of effecting many sanitary and other improvements.

Poona " ...	From 1st April 1881.
Ahmedabad...	From 1st November 1881.
Kirkee ...	
Karáchi ...	
Belgaum ...	From 1st January 1882.
Devláli ...	From 1st April 1882.
Ahmednagar.	From 1st October 1882.

Cantonments. The preparation of compendia of information regarding cantonments has been ordered. They will embrace information on almost every subject to which the Military authorities are likely to have to refer. The topics particularly dealt with are the following :—

I.—Topographical features of the station and surrounding country, with notes regarding cultivation, produce, forage, supplies, forest lands, encamping grounds, &c.

II.—General Military considerations, such as positions, obstacles, forts, railway stations, defences, bandars, ground for parades, manœuvres.

III.—Classes of people, castes, temperament, numbers, elements of disturbance, &c.

IV.—Lines of communication, quality of roads, encamping grounds and wells attached, rivers how crossed, mode of travelling, charges for dáks, length of railway platforms at various stations on the lines, &c.

V.—Water-supply, number of wells, quality of water, &c.

VI.—Normal strength of garrison, barrack accommodation, soldiers' gardens, artillery and infantry ranges, sanitaria, bungalow accommodation, staff hospitals, prisoners and cells, commissariat lines, godowns, &c., public offices, arsenals or depôts, hut accommodation for Native troops, &c.

Railways. Reports on the railways running through this Presidency are also being compiled. The following have already been printed:—

The B. B. & C. I. Line from Surat to Wadhwán.

His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda's from Miágám to Bhadurpur.

Western Rájputána State Railway from Ahmedabad to Pálanpur, by Captain D. Dean-Pitt, R.A.

The Holkar and Sindiah-Neemuch State Railway, Part I, Khundwa to Neemuch, by Major J. T. Watling.

Surveys. A map showing the whole of the road communications in the Presidency has been compiled, and will be published.

Encamping Grounds. To prevent inconvenience or danger to the troops using encamping grounds on the different lines of communication by road, steps are being taken to have them properly defined and marked, their cleanliness attended to, and the water-supply from wells and rivers carefully protected.

Army Signalling. In this important branch of military instruction 8 officers and 32 non-commissioned officers and men, British troops, and 2 officers and 27 non-commissioned officers and men, Native troops, have qualified during the year under report. The numbers qualifying are yearly increasing, and instruction in the Native Army is gradually being extended. The proposal to equip Native regiments with signalling apparatus is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Military Telegraphy. In July, 1881, a class for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and men, British troops, in electric telegraphy was established at Poona, and 22 men have obtained certificates of qualification.

Lock Hospitals.

The rules for the prevention of venereal disease have been steadily enforced, and supervision on the part of the police in detecting illicit prostitution has been vigilantly exercised. The average ratio of admissions into hospital from venereal disease, per 1,000 of European troops, for the year ended 31st December 1881 was 235·50, showing a decrease of 29·03 as compared with the previous year; the station of Aden is credited with the lowest ratio (57·42), while Devláli (451·86) and Sátára (753·25) furnished by far the highest.

First class lock hospitals are maintained at Belgaum, Karáchi, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona, and second class hospitals at Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Devláli, Kirkee and Neemuch. The cost of their maintenance during the year 1881 was Rs. 31,426, of which Rs. 15,169 were contributed by Government and Rs. 16,257 by cantonment funds. This expenditure is about Rs. 5,270 less than the average expenditure for the previous four years.

Veterinary.

The number of horses cast in 1881-82 was 164, being 130 less than in the previous year. Of these 103 were cast for age and lameness, 36 for unfitness for service, 25 accidental cases of disease, total 164, being 8·28 of the average strength. The average age of the horses cast is 14 years 4·84 months, and their length of service 9 years 7·90 months.

The total number of deaths in 1881-82 was 45, being 2·26 of the average strength, and includes horses that were destroyed. The number of deaths is much less than last year when the number was 180, but on this point the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon observes:—"Last year the average strength was somewhat greater, and the casualties of field service must be considered." The number of deaths from preventable causes shows a decrease on last year's return, and is noticed with satisfaction by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon remarks in respect of this class of casualties: "Not that those preventable are always strictly so, but after the event we can sometimes see how they could have been avoided," and it is hoped that the experience so obtained will be turned to good account.

The Adjutant General observes that the introduction of the fore-foot picketing system has been much delayed, and the hope expressed in his letter of 30th June last, that accidents arising from preventable causes would be considerably lessened, has not yet been realised.

From non-preventable causes there were 23 deaths, which do not call for remark.

The number of horses admitted for treatment during the year of report was 1,126. Of these 43 were for castration, leaving 1,083 as 'ordinary sick', a decrease on the number returned last year which is accounted for in the same way as the diminution in the number of deaths. An increase of 68 cases of lameness as compared with the previous year is attributed to the fact that they were all admitted for treatment in cantonments, which was not the case last year when horses were on service, and when in slight cases they were necessarily kept at their duty.

Marine.

European Seamen.

The number of European seamen shipped and discharged during the year amounts to 4,539 as compared with the figures of the previous year (4,682), or a decrease of 143 only, which is owing to the decrease in the number of sailing vessels arriving at this port. Steam vessels do not stay sufficiently long in port to enable their crews to get discontented, as is the case in sailing vessels, which latter rarely leave port without discharging one or more members of the crew.

Distressed European Seamen.

The number of seamen sent to the United Kingdom under this head is 12 as compared with 19 of the previous year,—5 at their own expense and 7 as being incapable of doing duty through sickness.

Subsistence of Distressed Seamen.

The number subsisted under this head is 13 as compared with the 63 of the previous year, or a decrease of 50 men; and the charges incurred on their behalf amounts to Rs. 222 as against Rs. 902.

Seamen Deserters.

There have been 70 cases of desertion against 42 cases of the previous year,—a state of things that must be accepted as the inevitable result of the large increased use of the Prince's Dock, where it is merely a question of walking ashore at any time. No deserter has had any consideration shown to him in any way; in all cases they were refused admission to the Sailors' Home as distressed seamen. Many found temporary employment as stevedores' assistants, or worked for their keep on board vessels in the Prince's Dock, and finally shipped, very often at less wages than they deliberately ran away from.

Deposits by Seamen on discharge.

The sum of Rs. 13,051 was deposited for safe custody during the year, being a decrease of Rs. 2,473 as compared with the previous year's figures of Rs. 15,524; increase of remittances made by seamen amount to Rs. 2,071 above the year previous, which is due to the fact of the Government Torpedo boats' crew which were discharged here remitting the most of their wages to the friends the moment they obtained employment in other vessels.

The abolition of advance notes has proved a failure; there have been a few cases of seamen shipping without receiving any monies in any shape or form, but they form a very small percentage of the seamen coming to this port, and in many cases there appears to have been a dead lock, as in many articles of agreement the advance of wages appears pure and simple, the Act of prohibition notwithstanding; whilst in other agreements stipulations appear that for the first month the rate of

wages shall be 1*s.* per month from date of joining, at the expiration of which the regular wages commence.

There is no doubt that the bitterest opponent to the measure calculated to improve the condition of the seaman has been the seaman himself, backed by the boarding houses and crimps, and a return to the advance note is suggested as preferable to the existing state of affairs, which does not benefit seamen as a body, but betters the condition of those men against whom the Act was levelled in the interests of the seafaring class who support them. In this port it is only a change so far that an advance note is called by another name and given in various shapes which do not benefit those it was intended to serve.

Native Seamen.

The number of Native seamen shipped and discharged amounted to 34,189, or the large increase of 5,028 men over and above the figures of the previous year, when the total reached 29,161 men. There has been a great demand for Native seamen. Some 40 or 50,000 tons of new vessels, principally P. & O. steamers, have been supplied with Native crews from this port, and in very many cases the crews have been taken to England as passengers to join vessels just launched.

Owing to an organised strike amongst the Italian seamen at Genoa, the office at the instance of the Italian Consul and the masters of the Rubbatino steamers supplied Native crews for the engineer's department of those vessels: the experiment proved satisfactory in every way to all concerned, and there have been no complaints made by any of the Native seamen of any interference with them on the part of the men whose services the Rubbatino Company dispensed with until such time as they felt inclined to agree to the terms offered by their employers.

The origin of the strike lay in the fact of the Italian Government insisting on the carrying of certain apprentices in the engine-room of each subsidised steamer, and to which arrangement the Italian firemen and coal-trimmers objected, on the grounds that the skilled workmen would increase in numbers much more rapidly than the demand for their services, and, as a natural result, many of them would be out of employment at various periods owing to the supply being in excess of the demand.

As was pointed out by several of the masters of the Italian steamers, the men themselves felt too secure in their monopoly of employment in the vessels of the Rubbatino Line, and began to dictate terms to the various commanders which could not be listened to, and with the permission of the Italian Government an appeal was made to this department for assistance in the shape of Native firemen and coal-trimmers, whose appearance in Genoa appears to have had the effect of causing the complete submission of the discontents and of their agreeing to accept much less favourable terms than were offered to them in the first instance.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie have forwarded an extract of a letter which it is interesting to notice :—

"Captain Fife of the *Compta* gives us an excellent report of the men you sent him, which is very satisfactory. They were physically well able to stand the voyage, and they did their work faithfully. We hope you will be equally successful in getting good men for the *Comarta*."

And the Shipping Master gives the following opinion :—

"The many visits I have paid to the Prince's Dock and the scenes I have witnessed there amongst European crews have convinced me that the time is rapidly approaching when European crews, in the regular trading steamers to this port, will be the exception, the many conversations I have had with European sailors and firemen having elicited the reluctant confession that the rapidly approaching changes of crews is their own fault, and that they have nobody to blame but themselves."

Fines inflicted for offences afloat.

The total sum of fines inflicted for offences afloat and collected on behalf of Government, under the clauses mutually agreed to and printed on the back of each agreement, amounted to Rs. 689 against the previous year's total of Rs. 553, or an increase of Rs. 136.

The Shipping Master remarks "that constant overlooking the minor offences provided for under the clauses referred to, is anything but just to the well-conducted Native seaman who does not give any trouble, and who ought not to be treated on equal terms with those who commit many offences afloat, which ought to call forth the fines provided for in such cases, and thus offer a premium on good conduct."

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue for the official year under report amounts to Rs. 34,606, or an increase of Rs. 2,025.

The net revenue reaches a total of Rs. 22,196.

The expenditure of this department shows Rs. 12,410 as compared with Rs. 14,086 for the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 1,675.

Bombay Port Trust.

The results of 1881-82 were very different from those which had been anticipated, being far more favourable, owing chiefly to the great increase in the export of grain and seeds.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure were as below :—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Bandar Properties	22,35,926	3,26,311
Prince's Dock	10,80,334	4,86,658
Harbour Properties	2,54,192	1,27,932
Pilotage	1,68,704	1,68,704
	4,22,896	2,96,636
Rents	6,535	1,34,997
	37,45,691	
General Charges	...	97,589
Interest	...	15,30,420
		28,72,611

Surplus, Rs. 8,73,080.

There was an excess of revenue in 1881-82 over that of 1880-81 amounting to over 9¾ lákhs, of which more than 6 lákhs was on account of the Prince's Dock.

And also an excess of expenditure in 1881-82 over that of 1880-81, but amounting to less than 1¾ lákhs, the final result being better in 1881-82 by nearly 8½ lákhs.

Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates.

The area of *leased* land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates rose from 73,869 square yards in 1880-81 to 115,399 square yards in 1881-82, and the rent from Rs. 69,267 to Rs. 96,441.

A proposal was made in March 1882 to provide, at the cost of the Trust, an additional footbridge over the G. I. P. Railway about half way between the Masjid and Elphinstone Bridges, where it is very much wanted, and the necessary arrangements have since been made. This bridge will probably make the Trustees' land thereabouts still more sought after.

A large income, Rs. 73,450, was again obtained from the rent charged for storage of coal, the quantity imported in 1881-82 having been even greater than in 1880-81. To this is greatly due the increase in the receipts for temporary ground rents on the Elphinstone Estate from Rs. 1,09,757 in 1880-81 to Rs. 1,44,400 in 1881-82.

There has again been a large increase in the revenue from the ground and buildings on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, as shown by the figures given below :—

	Ground Rent.	Warehouse Rent.	Shed Rent.	Total.
Elphinstone Estate.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue in 1881-82 ...	2,47,764	52,776	1,62,498	4,63,038
Being in excess of revenue in 1880-81 by	70,387	234	20,291	90,912
Mody Bay Estate.				
Revenue in 1881-82 ...	75,683	.....	.....	75,683
Being in excess of revenue in 1880-81 by...	28,378	.....	.....	28,378

Ryan Grain Market.

The charge for space in the Ryan Grain Market had previously been per bag stowed; but, this proving an unsatisfactory arrangement, it was changed to a charge for the area occupied.

Custom House Bandar.

The revenue at the Custom House Bandar was in 1881-82 Rs. 1,01,946 against Rs. 1,50,802, being less by Rs. 48,856. This was chiefly owing to the very great diversion of traffic, including that of the P. & O. Company, to the Prince's Dock.

Sugar.

The imports of sugar amounted to 33,618 tons against 45,026 tons in 1880-81, being less by 11,408 tons; but the quantity imported in 1880-81 was quite unusual.

Opium.

The exports of opium were 22,166 chests only, against 34,208 in 1880-81, being less by 12,042 chests. The landing and shipping rates were reduced from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-4 per chest.

Apollo Reclamation.

The receipts at the Apollo Reclamation, including the Trust's $\frac{6}{16}$ths of the Cotton Green fees, amounted to Rs. 52,665 against

Rs. 28,219 in 1880-81, being apparently an increase of Rs. 24,446, but this was greatly owing to a large amount of fees for 1880-81 not having been paid till 1881-82.

Cotton. The cotton exported during the year was as below :—

	1881-82. Bales.	1880-81. Bales.	Increase. Bales.	Decrease. Bales.
From—				
Prince's Dock	380,374	142,739	237,635	.....
Port Trust Bandars ...	920,559	838,962	81,597	.....
Arthur Bandar by Colába Press Company (free of wharfage)	35,919	27,408	8,511	.....
Victoria Bandar by Indian Press Company (half wharfage)...	10,466	12,036	.....	1,570
Totals ...	1,347,318	1,021,145	327,743	1,570
Being in excess of 1880-81 by bales	.....	.....	.....	326,173
				327,743

The Sassoon Dock continued to be used merely as a boat basin, and the railway siding for troops and for cotton brought by the G. I. P. Railway.

Capital Account. The table given below shows the financial results obtained from the principal of the properties acquired in 1879-80, the percentages being given for 1880-81 also :—

	Price.	Receipts.	Establishment and Repairs.	Balance.	Percentage on Price.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Sassoon Dock ...	20,00,000	96,343	9,015	87,328	4·3	4·2
Colába Co.'s Bandars	18,00,000	52,683	4,725	47,958	2·6	2·3
Mázgaon Reclamation	18,00,000	90,221	8,186	82,035	4·5	2·5
Frere Land Company's Reclamation	8,00,000	30,115	4,256	25,859	3·2	2·6

It will be seen from this that in every case the percentage was better than in the previous year, and in the case of the Mázgaon Reclamation considerably so, there being a rise from 2·5 to 4·5. This was owing to the removal of almost the entire trade in bricks, tiles, sand and lime from the Elphinstone Estate to Mázgaon.

Dangerous Goods. The Trustees passed a resolution forbidding the storage of hazardous goods in warehouses set apart for ordinary duty-paid and warrant goods, either at the Fort or at Prince's Dock.

Fire Brigade. The arrangements referred to in last year's report as to the organisation of a fire brigade at the dock have been carried out, the establishment entertained, and quarters for the men provided close to the dock, so that they may always be at hand in case of fire. The necessary appliances have also been supplied.

Shipping. The arrivals during the year, exclusive of country craft and of coasting and ferry steamers under 200 tons, were—

	Tons.
Steamers 868 aggregating	1,091,370
Ships ... 153 „	136,947
1,021 aggregating	1,228,317

while in 1880-81 the numbers were—

		Tons.
Steamers 737 aggregating	... ...	894,275
Ships ... 243 „	... ...	243,081
980 aggregating	... ...	1,137,356

It seems, therefore, that there was during 1881-82 a considerable falling off in sailing ships, both in number (90) and in tonnage (106,134), but that the larger number (131) and tonnage (197,095) of the steamers far more than compensated for this.

It having been brought to notice that the pilotage of native craft at Bombay was undesirable and impossible, the Indian Ports Act was amended so as to exclude native craft from the operation of the section rendering pilotage compulsory.

Improvements, Prince's Dock.

The provision of three new transit sheds on the east wharf and of 8 additional 30-cwt. hydraulic cranes on the wharves, making 43 in all, greatly facilitated operations.

A small auxiliary hydraulic engine was provided at the dock. It is capable of working the dock gates or about 5 of the 30-cwt. cranes, and is thus often sufficient at night, on Sundays, &c., and allows the large engines to be dispensed with on such occasions.

The widening of the jetty shed to the extent of 50 feet, the erection of a shed (H) west of the hydraulic engine-house, and the addition of an upper storey to (E) shed on the west wharf, were all taken in hand during the year, but not finished. They are all likely to prove of great value.

The transit sheds formerly opened direct on the public roads outside of the dock and customs limits, an arrangement which greatly facilitated the theft of goods from the sheds. The dock fences have now been thrown out sufficiently to leave a good road on the inner side of the fence, and this is found to be a great improvement.

Prince's Dock. Exports.

The exports from the dock of grain, seeds and cotton increased very greatly during the year, being as below:—

		1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.
Grain	Tons	88,592	453,863	365,271
Seeds	„	70,557	125,683	55,126
Cotton	Bales	142,739	380,374	237,635

From this it will be seen that the grain exported from the dock amounted to more than five times as much as in 1880-81, the seeds to more than 75 per cent. extra, and the cotton to nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ times as much.

Imports.

The chief imports were, as last year, piece-goods 268,998 packages and iron 37,726 tons, showing increases over 1880-81 of 69,185 packages and 6,988 tons respectively.

Town Duties.

The town duties collected at the dock were in 1880-81 and 1881-82 Rs. 32,028 and Rs. 67,362 respectively. The total collections by the Port Trust for the Municipality at the bandars

and the Prince's Dock on account of town duties amounted to Rs. 6,53,319 against Rs. 6,90,117 in the previous year.

There was a considerable increase in wines and spirits, but a total falling off of Rs. 36,798, mainly owing to the much smaller importations of sugar, jagree and ghee.

Dock Dues. The dock dues on vessels amounted to Rs. 92,462, against Rs. 27,607 in 1880-81.

Engineering Works. The most important engineering works carried out, wholly or in part, during the year were :—

The warehouse to be leased to Messrs. Ralli Brothers was finished and occupied. It is near the north-west entrance to the dock. No timber has been used in the construction, and provision has been made for adding an upper storey if desired. It cost Rs. 41,303.

Slipway at Sassoon Dock. The Sassoon Dock was during the year used by Government for trooping purposes, the use of the Carnac Bandar for that purpose having, to the great benefit both of the troops and of the trade, been finally abandoned for embarking and disembarking troops. Two slipways have been made on the south side of the dock, in order to facilitate landing and shipping, and considerable improvements have been effected to certain buildings which have been made available for the use of the troops, these works being carried out at the cost of Government, but the Trust paying for such deepening of the dock and of the channel leading to it as was necessary. Cost Rs. 32,570, paid for by Government.

Sunk Rock Lighthouse. In last year's report it was stated that the foundations of the Sunk Rock Lighthouse were in progress. The whole of the masonry was finished during 1881-82, and the work is now only waiting for the apparatus from England to be completed, when the Inner Light Vessel will no longer be required. Estimate Rs. 1,44,303 ; expended up to the end of 1881-82 Rs. 45,607.

The Sunk Rock light will be exhibited simultaneously with the transfer of the flashing light now at the Prongs to Kennery, and of the fixed light now at Kennery to the Prongs. The date for these changes cannot be fixed until the arrival of the apparatus for the Sunk Rock light.

Bonded Warehouse, Prince's Dock. The new upper-storeyed bonded warehouse at the Prince's Dock was completed in 1881-82. It is built according to the latest principles of fire-proof construction. It has not yet been necessary to use it for bonded goods, but it has been of great use as a warehouse for storing ordinary warrant goods, and has cost Rs. 1,22,550.

Finance. In the last report it was mentioned that, at the beginning of 1881-82, 7 lákhs had been taken up at 100¼ on 4 per cent. debentures, running for seven years. This led to Government being asked to further amend the Port Trust Act so as to enable the Trustees to borrow with a view to paying off existing or future loans; and this was done, but not in time to allow advan-

tage to be taken of the favourable state of the money market which existed when the 7 lákhs loan was taken up, and for some time afterwards, and a sufficiently favourable opportunity has not since presented itself.

The object was to pay off the Government dock loan, about 76 lákhs, which now stands at 4½ per cent., and also some, at any rate, of the original debt to Government, amounting to about 211 lákhs, which is now at 4 per cent., but for which from June 1883 4½ per cent. will be payable.

It was proposed to take steps to get the Port Trust Bonds quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and thus facilitate the taking up of a large amount at a low rate of interest, but before doing this it was decided to apply to Government to formally guarantee the loans, both capital and interest; and, the Governments of Bombay and India fully agreeing to this, the Government of India strongly recommended the Secretary of State to sanction the arrangement, but this he declined to do.

Tramways.

The work of extending the tramway line from the Crawford Market over the Carnac Bridge to the Frere Road, and along it to the Prince's Dock was taken in hand. It is hoped that ere long a line will be laid connecting this with that near the Mint, which would, it is thought, be a still greater convenience to persons having business at the dock.

Such a line might also, it is thought, possibly be used with advantage for carrying cotton from the presses at Colába to the Prince's Dock, perhaps only at night, should such use by day interfere too much with the passenger traffic.

Reduction of Rates.

The Trustees decided to apply about 2 lákhs in 1882-83 towards the reduction of rates as below. The former rate for shipping grain and seeds in the dock was 9 annas a ton. Such cargo is easily handled, and there is little trouble in connection with its shipment. It also appeared to be desirable by every legitimate means to foster a trade which promises to do so much for the port, and the Trustees, therefore, reduced the shipping rate from 9 annas to 6 annas per ton, which it was calculated would mean a remission of revenue in 1882-83 to the extent of Rs. 88,741.

When the private foreshore properties were acquired, the wharfage rates on certain imports which could best bear enhancement were increased; but the state of the Trust funds having so far improved as apparently to admit of reductions, it seemed to be only fair to reduce as many of these items as possible to the former rates, and this was accordingly done, the estimated remission of revenue on this account in 1882-83 being Rs. 87,286.

This amount, which is chiefly a concession to the coasting trade, is, it will be seen, very much the same as that of the shipping charges on grain and seeds, Rs. 88,741, which is a concession to the trade with Europe.

It was further decided to make certain changes in the dock fees on goods chargeable by measurement, so as to make the

system correspond with that to be followed under the reductions mentioned above with regard to wharfage fees on such goods.

This change it was estimated would involve a further remission of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

In 1874 the question of remitting wharfage fees on passengers' baggage was before the Board, but the money could not be spared. The collection of these fees cannot easily be checked, they are vexatious to passengers, and the revenue derived from them is only Rs. 12,000 per annum, and they were accordingly abolished from the 1st April 1882.

The remissions referred to were thus calculated to amount to Rs. 1,94,027 as below :—

Dock charges on grain and seed	Rs.	88,741
Wharfage fees	„	87,286
Dock fees on goods chargeable by measurement.	„	6,000
Wharfage fees on passengers' baggage ...	„	12,000
	Rs.	1,94,027

Pensions. After a very long and careful consideration of the subject the Trustees finally approved of a set of rules for the payment of pensions to certain of their servants, and for the establishment and working of a provident fund.

Wet Docks. A special committee was appointed to consider and report upon the question of increased wet-dock accommodation, whether necessary, if so, to what extent, and the manner in which it should be provided. These very important matters are still under consideration, alternative plans and estimates being prepared, &c.

Mr. Ormiston. Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E., the Consulting Engineer to the Trust, died at Weston, Isle of Wight. The services which Mr. Ormiston rendered to the Trust were of the greatest possible value, and all the works which the Trustees have carried out bear the impress of his mind.

While fully endorsing this, His Excellency the Governor in Council felt that he could not do better than repeat the high and well-merited eulogium which was passed by this Government in Government Resolution No. 80, dated 4th February 1880, on the report of the completion of the Prince's Dock :—

"In thus reviewing the main features of this great work which His Excellency in Council confidently believes will be found in time to be of the greatest benefit to the mercantile and shipping interests of Bombay, His Excellency in Council desires to place on record his high sense of the value of the services rendered by Mr. Thomas Ormiston, who designed this most important work, and under whose superintendence it has been carried out. Before Mr. Ormiston came to India he had attained distinction on the works of the Clyde Navigation, those of Glasgow Harbour and in Plymouth Sound. In India he commenced the Elphinstone Reclamation and constructed the fine Lighthouse (the Prongs) at Bombay. His present achievement in constructing the Prince's Dock is an earnest of future successful engineering work. His public services will cause

his name to be enrolled amongst the eminent men of the time, and will advance the material prosperity of the country whose sovereign has already evinced her appreciation of the services thus rendered by conferring on Mr. Ormiston the high distinction of admission into the Order of the Indian Empire."

KARÁCHI HARBOUR BOARD.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The Government building yard and the plot in the occupation of Pestonji Dubash has been transferred to the control of the Board, and will render the circuit of the foreshore property more complete.

The total receipts of the Board from all sources amount to Rs. 4,48,105, including the opening balance, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,76,672, leaving a credit balance at the end of the year of Rs. 71,433. The receipts include Rs. 51,400 on loan and Rs. 14,400, a credit adjustment. The cessation of the war has largely affected the port dues, but this loss was counteracted by the rapid increase of the trade in wheat. The abnormal expenses during the war do not recur in this year and the amount spent in public works has been curtailed.

Operations of the year.

The following table gives the number of square-rigged vessels that entered and left the port as compared with the previous year :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
In	337	288
Out	360	285

showing a total decrease of 124 vessels.

Of this number, 32 vessels were taken up for troops; 24 vessels were taken up for the export of wheat, the remainder being mail steamers and others engaged in the conveyance of general cargoes.

19,600 troops and followers, 3,600 horses and ponies, 118 bullocks, 82 sheep, 15 guns and 16 carriages, 78½ lákhs of treasure, about 5,000 maunds of baggage, 1,800 tons of stores, 200 tons of ammunition and 1,300 hogsheads of porter and rum were landed and shipped during the year by the Port Department, the whole being carried out as successfully, expeditiously, and without accident or casualty as in the previous year, notwithstanding the same want of suitable plant for the work.

None of Her Majesty's troop-ships arrived during the year, but the objection raised by their commanders in the preceding year to enter the harbour owing to the want of suitable moorings, is to some extent removed by the Board having obtained a set of moorings similar to those used by such vessels in Bombay and suitable in weight and strength to ensure perfect security in all weathers.

Owing to outbreak of cholera at the ports of Surat and Bombay and the continuance of plague in Mesopotamia, quarantine rules were enforced at intervals of nearly ten months of the year.

Wharfage. In the Wharfage Department the revenue realised at the various landing places is given below :—

	1881-82.
	Rs.
Native Jetty	1,25,542
Keamári Beach...	9,491
Customs Pier, Keamári	2,960
Manora Beach	730
Pilot Pier, Manora	778
Wood Bandar	2,062
Lyari Hard	668
Commissariat Pier, Keamári	1,954
Total ...	1,44,188

The revenue of the Native Jetty, where the bulk of the trade of the port passes, shows an increase of Rs. 27,937, and, as already explained, is chiefly attributable to the large business done in the export of wheat to Home ports, which became unusually active in September 1881, and in itself yielded a revenue of Rs. 32,472. The grain trade, including wheat, during the year, compared with 1880-81, shows a total increase, in both imports and exports, of 99,285 tons, the income derived therefrom amounting to Rs. 37,669.

Under "Imports" there is a decrease of traffic at the Native Jetty in almost all articles, with the exception of grain, piece-goods, wool, firewood and timber, in which there is a slight increase.

The "Exports", on the other hand, show an increase in almost all articles, with the exception of ghee, hides, oil and oil-seeds.

The general result of the year shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 1,248.

The Native Jetty was used by 2,922 vessels with a registered tonnage of 93,094 tons.

The want of room was just as much felt as during the preceding year, but the question of providing more accommodation is held in abeyance until it has been fully ascertained to what extent the present trade at the Jetty will be diverted to the "Merewether" Pier. This matter will probably soon be set at rest, as the pier is expected to be opened for traffic in July 1882.

The crane accommodation has been increased during the year by the addition of a 10-ton crane. There are now, in all, 7 cranes, and they have been found, so far, ample for the wants of the trade passing over the Jetty.

Public Works. Dredging and other works were carried out by the Port Engineer from Imperial and Provincial Funds at a total cost of Rs. 1,30,174.

The chief works executed during the year for the Board were :—

(*a*). *The Merewether Ship Pier.*—As mentioned in the report for 1880-81, the work was put in hand in the early part of this year, and was expected to be completed in July 1882.

(*b*). The improvement to the Native Boat Channel by dredging a cut and extending the training groyne near its mouth above Keamári was undertaken during the year, at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

(*c*). *Peons' Quarters and Gate-keepers' Room.*—Cost Rs. 2,406.

(*d*). *Crane.*—A 10-ton hand cane was purchased and erected on the south wall of the Native Jetty at a total cost of Rs. 1,702.

(*e*). *Powder Magazine.*—A building capable of holding 3,000 lbs. of powder in casks was constructed on the west shore of the lower harbour near the Quarantine building at a cost of Rs. 730.

(*f*). *Open Goods Shed.*—The sides of the open goods shed on the Native Jetty were closed in temporarily by "chupper"; cost Rs. 174.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE details regarding culturable land and the crops with which the land is covered are to be found in Appendix IV, A. Jowári and bájri are the staple products and occupy about half the area cultivated. Rice and wheat also occupy very considerable areas.

Cotton. A special table regarding the cultivation of cotton is also printed in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that there were 4,811,146 acres occupied with this plant, and that the yield was estimated at 2,578,555 cwts., which gives an average of ·54 cwt. to each acre. These figures show that the area planted with cotton was more by nearly 618,000 acres than in 1880-81 and that the yield per acre was also better by ·07 cwt., although much reliance cannot be placed on the estimate of outturn. The area planted in 1880-81 was also higher than the previous year by over 435,000 acres, and it would seem that in two years the area under cotton has increased by more than a million of acres. A large area was thrown out of cotton cultivation in Ahmedabad and Broach, where it is said that the sowing season was not very favourable, and the rayats hesitated to plant, but those who did sow benefited extremely by the later rains; for, although the area in Ahmedabad was contracted by nearly 48,000 acres, the yield of the remainder was more than equal to the outturn in 1880-81. The same fact was also observed in Dhárwár, but there the smaller area under indigenous cotton appears to be more than accounted for by the larger area under exotic cotton. In Belgaum also there was a large decrease of the area under indigenous cotton, but a very small increase under exotic. In Kaládgi, on the other hand, a small area under exotic cotton was displaced by indigenous varieties. But the greatest increase of the area under indigenous cotton has occurred in Káthiáwár and Cutch, where 420,000 more acres were planted than in 1880-81. There has also been a conspicuous increase in the Central Division, notably in Khándesh and Ahmednagar, and in Kaládgi in the Southern Division. The area in Sind has also increased considerably. The outturn of indigenous cotton was ·54 cwt. per acre, while that of exotic cotton has been estimated at ·46 cwt. It is said that with exotic cotton the plants are more delicate and the crop very precarious.

Advances to Cultivators. A very small sum of Rs. 48,267 has been advanced to cultivators to assist them in the purchase of seed and cattle and in making permanent improvements, such as wells, and of this the major

part, Rs. 34,711, has been advanced in Sind to Zamíndárs and persons in fairly good position to assist them in taking up the land along the new canals and in making improvements in Lárkhána. Various reasons are assigned for the general neglect of the rayats in the Presidency proper to apply for advances which the Collectors had been instructed to make, and the chief reason appears to be that a succession of good harvests has placed them beyond the necessity of applying to Government for loans and that their credit is now again good enough for them to obtain money from the village sávkár. It is also said that there is a general belief that money borrowed from Government must be repaid the very next year, and also that, apart from the formality and delay attendant upon petitions to the Collector, there is a dislike to the inquisitive nature of the inquiries made regarding the application of the loan; and it is further suggested that being in the hands of money-lenders they dare not apply for a loan from Government for fear it may excite the creditors to take extreme steps for the immediate recovery of outstandings and that the punctuality with which the Government loans are recovered rather deters people from taking them. In consequence of the failure of crops in the north of Ahmednagar, Government placed a special sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Collector, but less than Rs. 4,000 was borrowed; and in Gujarát, Kolába, Kánara and Belgaum, and Dhárwár not even a rupee was applied for.

Agricultural Stock.

Notwithstanding the cattle-disease which appears to have affected great part of Ahmedabad and Kaira, the Konkan, Sátára and Kaládgi, the returns uniformly show that there has been a considerable increase in cattle in the districts. In Gujarát the number increased owing to the abundance of fodder, and in Poona the number is rapidly rising to the figure before the famine. In Belgaum the increase has been steadily progressing for the last four years, and it is said that the number is now equal or nearly equal to the full number required for cultivation. So it is in Dhárwár. In Sind, although there are no reliable figures, the number of transport cattle sold after the war must have caused a considerable increase in the Province, and the cattle are reported to be in very good condition from the abundance of grass.

There has been a great mortality among sheep in Poona from small-pox and there has been a sensible decrease in carts in Surat and Ahmedabad. If the returns are to be relied upon, there has been a remarkable increase of over 100,000 in the number of sheep and goats in Násik and Khándesh and of 21,000 cattle in Násik. In spite of rinderpest of an incurable type in Sátára and Rtanágiri the stock increased to some extent. In Kánara also cattle-disease affected the country to a very large extent and even the wild bison were infected. The Collector suggests that the local officers should have power to segregate diseased animals. In Nagar, Kaládgi and Sholápur there was a very satisfactory increase in cattle, and in the last-named district a great increase in the number of carts.

Máheji Exhibition.

The Máheji Exhibition was, on the whole, better appreciated and more successful than that of last year. There was a fair

competition for prizes and a good attendance at the show, due to the agricultural season having been a favourable one. The show of horses was good. Owing to liberal prizes having been offered, a large number of exhibitors came from the neighbouring districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and most of the higher prizes were carried away by persons from the Poona District. The mares hardly merited prizes, which, however, were given as an encouragement to the exhibitors, who were said to be poor. Mule breeding has not yet made any progress in Khándesh, and at present there is only one donkey stallion in the district.

Cattle Show. The cattle show was unusually good. A large number of goats were for the first time exhibited, but no sheep were brought to the show except from the Government Model Farm. Some of the cows were creditable specimens of home-bred animals of mixed blood, and the show indicated a growing interest in the keeping of cows for milking purposes. The services of the bulls belonging to the Government Farm have been in great demand, and the result was an apparent improvement in the cattle brought to the exhibition from the Khándesh District.

Cotton. Some of the exhibitors of cotton came from considerable distances, and a greater number of specimens were exhibited than in 1881, although in comparison with previous years the exhibits showed a decrease. This falling off is attributed to the low prizes awarded since last year. In previous years the highest prize consisted of a gold medal worth Rs. 100, while this year the highest prize for this class of articles was worth only Rs. 15. Better results are expected from the increase, as suggested by the committee, in the number and amount of prizes under the head of "Cotton" if funds can be made available. In the exhibits

Food-grains. under food-grains there was an increase as compared with those of any one of the last ten years, but the competitors came for the most part from the Páchora Táluka. Several prizes for articles under this class were awarded to a late pupil of the Government

Tobacco. Model Farm. The exhibits in tobacco are said to have been of fair quality, but the curing was as usual defective. The samples of tobacco and cigars, which were sent for exhibition only and not for competition by the Desái of Nadiád, were superior in all respects to the other specimens of this kind at the show. The curing was even, and the leaves full grown. It is remarked, however, that the quality might not suit European tastes. Among

Potatoes. vegetables and fruits an exhibit of potatoes only deserves mention. These potatoes were grown at Chálisgaon in the bed of a river, and they are believed to be the first grown in Khándesh outside the Model Farm. The size was small, but the Collector says that they had a fair flavour.

Experimental Farms.

There are two experimental farms maintained by Government, one at Bhadgaon in Khándesh and the other at Hyderabad in Sind.

Bhadgaon Farm. The outturn of the kharíf crop raised at Bhadgaon was affected by the unseasonable rainfall and the later crops were injured by locusts or grasshoppers. The rabi or winter crop was also not

very productive. The outturn of cotton, however, exceeded the most sanguine expectations, the average yield of clean cotton per acre being 117 lbs. The highest yield of the Khándesh-American was 228⅛ lbs., and of Hinganghát 139 lbs. per acre, while in the previous year the yield per acre of the two varieties was 82 lbs. and 150 lbs. respectively. The entire crop was sold, and realised a net return of Rs. 25½ per acre. The American variety, which was cleaned by the saw-gin, was sold to local dealers at Rs. 5 per khandi above the highest rate paid for any other variety, and it was ascertained that the exporter paid for it Rs. 15 per khandi more than for good Khándesh, which places it considerably above the best saw-ginned Dhárwár and on a par with what is known in England as middling Orleans. It is observed that the pure seed annually distributed from the farm joined to such of the produce thereof as the people save, is visibly affecting the staple of the surrounding district, and it is stated that the demand for this seed has been much enhanced, and that the next crop in the district may fairly be expected to be of superior quality. Another agency which it is expected will create a preference for the superior variety is the introduction into Khándesh of the saw-gin, which is not adapted to cleaning short-stapled cottons.

It has now been established that potatoes can be cultivated with success in Khándesh, and as the demand for them is increasing, the cultivation of them may be expected to extend and to afford a substantial addition to the food supply of the district. The consignment of seed potatoes which was sent out by the Secretary of State arrived too late for the local season, and had, besides, to contend against a failure of the water-supply. Still they yielded sufficient seed for the next season, and this stock has been further enhanced by the propagation of plants from shoots sprouting from each eye which were removed and planted out, and a second and a third batch of sprouts were then successively removed, each set having provided 20 to 30 plants.

The experiment of cheese-making cannot be said as yet to have proved completely successful, but there seems a prospect of success being attained at no distant date.

A demand has sprung up for the cotton saw-gins exhibited at the farm which have been inspected by hundreds of merchants, and a supply will be sent to the farms as soon as the machines have been improved according to Dr. Forbes Watson's suggestions.

The crossing of the Khándesh and Aden sheep with the dumbás of Sind is likely to yield good results.

The financial result of the working of the farm was a loss of Rs. 69 during the year under report as against a profit of Rs. 1,557 of the previous year.

Hyderabad Farm.

The site of the farm was removed to a place near Hyderabad, and the work of clearing the land commenced in April 1881. The ground, though suitable in every respect, was covered with channels and bunds, brick kilns, bábul trees and scrub jungle, which had to be removed, and there was also much 'dub' grass, which it has been found very difficult to eradicate.

About 38 acres were utilised for kharíf crops, of which 9 acres and 13 gunthás were sown with Sindhi native and Warhádi cotton, the rest being devoted to bájri, jowári and sorgho. The Sindhi cottony ielded at the rate of 648 lbs. and the Warhádi 176 lbs. of seed cotton per acre as compared with 778 lbs. and 866 lbs. during the previous year. The decrease is explained as due partly to late sowing, partly to long-continued southerly breezes and partly also to the ravages of the greenfly. It is now established that Warhádi cotton is a less luxuriant variety of the Sindhi, incapable of yielding as much clear cotton per acre as the ordinary Sindhi plant.

The bájri and jowári crops also failed to a greater or less extent. The jowári, however, gave good cuttings of karbi, and sorgho was sold green and used as horse fodder. No rabi was sown at all during the year under report, as the ground had not been sufficiently prepared for it.

The financial condition of the farm, notwithstanding a nominal balance of Rs. 795 in its favour, is far from satisfactory. But the expenditure now incurred on account of works will not recur in future years, while the income of the farm must increase.

A class of boys belonging to the high school attends once a week for agricultural instruction, and another class of Zamíndárs' sons attends the farm daily, and the boys are reported to be rapidly advancing in practical work.

Sericulture.

Major Coussmaker has continued his interesting experiments in Tasar sericulture with better results, but yet without special satisfaction, as there were many deaths among the silk-worms for which he could not account. The whole season's collection amounted to 60,000 cocoons, double of what it was in 1880 and collected in the same way. The contribution of the Forest Department amounted to 58,000 against 17,000 in 1880, all gathered in the Northern Division. After being cleaned the result was 200 lbs. of clean cocoons for the two years, which was sent to an expert in England for report. About 1,000 cocoons were purchased direct from villagers in Ahmednagar, and besides the "Bher" tree they are to be found on the *Ain*, *Sadra* and *Karanda*. If the village grocer (Wáni) could be induced to buy cocoons from the villagers in the same way as is done in the Central Provinces, the Tasar silk industry would soon be firmly established. The uses of this silk are rapidly increasing, and the demand is far in excess of the supply. One of the most important uses to which it has been applied is in the manufacture of seal cloth, which sells at a very high price. It is also found to be superior to mulberry silk for silk carpets, being lustrous, strong and peculiarly suitable for embroidery.

Several attempts have been made and have extended over many years to cultivate the mulberry silk-worm, all of which have failed. Major Coussmaker does not advocate the cultivation of this worm in the Deccan or the Southern Division. It might thrive during the rainy season, but it is doubtful if either the silk-worm or the mulberry tree could be kept in good health after the setting in of the east wind in the cold season

and during the hot weather. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, C.D., devoted much time to experiments on this worm, but found the want of food to be a difficulty which could not be satisfactorily overcome in any manner.

HORSE-BREEDING.

The necessity of improving the breed of horses and of increasing their numbers and also of establishing a system of mule-breeding had long been recognised, and for many years a large stud of Government stallions has been maintained at a heavy outlay with somewhat disproportionate results. It has now been decided to place the entire control of all operations connected with horse-breeding and mule-breeding in the hands of a special officer, who will be required to devote his entire time and attention to the subject, and will endeavour to promote these objects, so that in course of time suitable remounts may be available for the native cavalry, and mules might be obtained for the purposes of military transport. The Department of Horse-breeding Operations has, therefore, been organised from the 1st August 1881, and will be maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 50,000.

3 English stallions—Norfolk trotters—were imported, 6 Arabs were bought, and 2 were presented to Government. Altogether there were 78 stallions, of which 41 were very good. The Poona and Ahmednagar horse-breeding district was inspected, and as the stallions were too much concentrated they were distributed, so as to bring them more within reach of the mares in these districts. 1,511 mares were inspected, of which 575 were branded with the broad-arrow as fit for horse-breeding, and without this mark they cannot be put to a Government horse stallion. 123 were marked with a D as suitable for mule-breeding, and 813 were rejected.

The number of mares covered during the year by the stallions was 2,403, which is equal to 33·94 mares per stallion. In the last three preceding years the total numbers were respectively 1,825, 1,881 and 2,185, from which it would appear that the demand for the stallions' services is constant and regular. The number of stock foaled during the year was reported to be only 111; but the returns are obviously incorrect, as there was no means by which accurate information could be obtained.

220 country-bred remounts were purchased for the native cavalry and police, and it is suggested that the practice of taking mares into the ranks might be stopped, as the horse-producing power of the country is lessened thereby.

Geldings are rarely to be met with, but in the late war the superiority of the Dhangar geldings from the Deccan and Khándesh was so manifest that they were believed to be a distinct species from the ordinary pony. It has, however, been found that the breeders keep no stallions, and merely let loose their mares near a village where they are covered by the common village pony. The colts so produced or bought are castrated whilst quite young, and as when they have been castrated they

are not tied up, they become straight-legged, thick-set, powerful, hardy little animals.

Mule-breeding is not making very rapid progress, the prejudices of the natives against it giving way but slowly. Still there are signs of improvement: 99 mares were covered by the donkey stallions in the year 1881, and the few mules resulting from the coverings of 1880 excite a good deal of curiosity and interest. Small prizes were given to all exhibitors of mule foals at the horse show as an encouragement. In 1880 the number of mares covered was only 37.

7 donkey stallions were employed during the year, and in addition the Native Chiefs of Bhávnagar, Gondal and Cutch maintain donkey stallions.

Horse Shows.

Poona. The number of horses exhibited at the Poona Horse Show was 473 compared with 187 in 1880 and 271 in 1879. It is the highest figure reached since the show was instituted, and a marked improvement was observed in the quality of the animals. A large number of country-bred mares was exhibited suitable for breeding, or in foal, or with foal at foot by a Government stallion. The superiority of the produce of Government stallions was apparent, and indicates that the measures of Government to improve the breed of horses are bearing good fruit. Only 9 country-bred geldings were exhibited, and extra prizes were given to encourage castration, which has not yet become popular. The expenditure was Rs. 9,967, as a larger amount than usual was awarded in prizes.

The cattle show which had been discontinued since 1876 was revived in the year under report, but has not been very successful. Only 66 cattle were exhibited, and their quality was not very good.

Sirur. The show at Sirúr was very successful; the number of animals exhibited being more than double the number exhibited at the previous show, and the quality having improved. The number of geldings was not large, but it is said that the practice of castration is being extended. Mule-breeding has made a commencement, and 14 mares certified to have been covered by a donkey stallion, and 2 promising mule foals were exhibited.

Dákor. The first horse show at Dákor was held on the 4th March 1882, and, considering the short notice that was given, the results were encouraging. It is estimated that more than 600 horses were exhibited, and the services of the Government stallions, which were present, were utilised as largely as possible, and a large number of mares were branded as fit for breeding. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,911. In future the show will be held at Ahmedabad, which is a more suitable place for a Gujarát horse show.

Rájkot. The show was held in September in the hopes that it would become a fair, but this result was not attained. It was well attended, and 202 horses were shown as compared with 116 in 1880.

But the best stock was exhibited by the Chiefs who breed horses for their own stables and not for profit. The animals exhibited by private individuals were mostly of the poorest description, and in many instances there was some difficulty in finding any fit to take the money prizes after diplomas had been awarded to the Chiefs.

Shikárpur. The Shikárpur show after being discontinued for two years has been revived, and was fairly successful. The mares were generally good, and the ponies and galloways were spoken of favourably. 6 mules bred in the district competed, and it is said that Upper Sind promises to become an excellent field for mule-breeding.

Máheji. The show of horses at the Máheji Fair was good, and a large number of exhibitors came from Ahmednagar and Poona, attracted by the liberal prizes. Most of the higher prizes were carried away by persons from the Poona District.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGY.

Storm Warning Service.

This service has been carried on on the same footing as in the previous year. Regular daily telegraphic reports were received from all the following stations, except Calicut, which sends no reports on Sundays:—

Karáchi.	Calicut.
Surat.	Cochin.
Ratnágiri*	Negapatam.
Kárwár.	Madras.
Mangalore.	Masulipatam.

Colába Observatory.

The Colába Observatory, Bombay, also furnished regular daily reports. As soon as the code messages arrive they are translated into their corresponding instrumental readings which, after correction and reduction, are curved, charted and entered in a tabular daily report, a copy of which is usually ready before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The information is furnished to the press and sometimes published in the daily papers.

Storm Signal Stations.

Four additional storm signal stations have been established during the year, *viz.*, Goa, Daman, Bhávnagar Creek and Bhávnagar Bandar. The complete list now includes nine principal and seven subsidiary stations, and they have been furnished with cones and lanterns for making the signals, and placards printed in large type describing the character and meaning of the signals have been distributed to the various ports.

Telegraphic communication between the Meteorological Office and the Central Telegraph Office has not yet been established, but it is understood that the connection will shortly be made by the Telegraph Department. The contemplated revision of the Meteorological Telegraph Code also still remains to be carried out, and the grave defect referred to last year, *viz.*, the absence in the code of any provision for affording information as to the velocity of the wind at the time of observation, is still seriously felt.

Storms.

The past year was an eventful one with regard to storms. Between May 27th and June 3rd a most terrific cyclone crossed the Arabian Sea from East to West, but in no part of its course was it sufficiently near the West Coast of India to produce violent winds on land, although a tremendous swell was felt at almost every reporting station along the coast. The log of a ship involved in the storm records a barometric reading of 27·3 inches, at which point the index was stopped by the thermometer attached to the instrument, so that even this low reading does not give the actual minimum pressure of the cyclone.

* Reports commenced on the 27th May 1881.

Another cyclone accompanied by heavy rainfall passed over Káthiáwár and Cutch on the 12th and 13th July, causing great destruction of house property. It also raised the force of the monsoon winds between Surat and Bombay to a violent gale, wrecking a mail boat in the Gulf of Cambay and disabling the S. S. "*Calder*", which had to put back to Bombay under the greatest difficulty, after having had some of the deck passengers washed overboard.

Another cyclonic disturbance occurred between the 11th and 17th November 1881. The centre of the barometric depression passed in a north-westerly direction between Madras and Negapatam over the Peninsula to Goa and onward over the Arabian Sea to the west of Karáchi. The first decided indications of this November storm were noticed in the daily telegraphic reports of the 12th, when special reports from additional stations were at once called for; but the additional information did not arrive in time to permit of warning telegrams being issued to the ports to the southward of Bombay till the afternoon of the 13th, when the storm had already reached Goa. The fact that it had done so was not known at the Meteorological Office, however, till after office hours on the 13th. The warning signals were hoisted at Bombay and Bhávnagar on the morning of the 14th November; but though the influence of the cyclone was decidedly noticeable in the rearing of the wind, in the cloudy sky, and in other meteorological changes, the centre of the disturbance appears to have passed out to sea without coming sufficiently near to Bombay to cause the wind to blow with violence, and the signals were lowered on the following morning.

Strong abnormal winds from S.S.E., of about 30 miles per hour, have been felt at Bombay on several occasions since the storm warning system was established without any indications of rough weather having been observable in the barometric data furnished by the regular daily reports. The most remarkable of these disturbances occurred on the 22nd and 23rd October 1880, the 7th and 8th, and the 29th and 30th of May 1881, and the 6th November 1881. On each of these occasions the abnormal wind blew for the whole of the day with an average velocity of more than 20 miles per hour. These instances and the cyclone of May 1879 make it seem probable that cyclones impinging against the Western Ghâts are much flattened and intensified on the side nearest the hills, and if this be so, it is easy to see that the barometric gradient between Bombay and Poona may undergo a sudden change of value and perhaps of sign at the line of the Ghâts in which case the difference between the sea level values of the barometric pressure at Bombay and Poona will afford no measure of the magnitude of the gradient between Bombay and the foot of the Ghâts. Mr. Chambers proposes to meet this difficulty by arranging for barometric observations being taken at stations near the foot of the Ghâts, at Karjat and Vasind, for instance. The observations would have to be made with extreme accuracy on account of the shortness of the direct distance between Bombay and these stations. Special cautionary or assuring telegrams were sent to the port officers of Bombay and Karáchi on the

12th May 1881, the 3rd, 6th and 13th of July, and the 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th November.

Zanzibár Observatory.

The Observatory at Zanzibár has been raised from the voluntary to the permanent scale, and a paid observer who commenced his duties on the 1st January 1882 has now been provided for it. From April to December 1881 the observations were taken very accurately and regularly by Dr. Robb, and the department is much indebted to him for the interest he has taken in the work and for the devotion with which he has personally maintained the continuity of the meteorological record at that important station.

Five observers have gone through a course of instruction at the office and have obtained certificates of competency to perform meteorological work.

Instruction.

Several other new observers have been taught at the observatories by their predecessors, but there is usually in such cases marked difference for the worse in the capability of the new as compared with that of the old observer, and Mr. Chambers considers that each observer should undergo a preliminary course of instruction in Bombay whenever practicable.

Work of the Office.

The work of the office has been almost entirely confined to the regular routine work of correcting and reducing the meteorological observations recorded at 22 observatories, to the verification of instruments and the training of observers, to the working of the Bombay Storm Warning Service and to the carrying on of the correspondence which these duties entail. A sketch of the meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in the previous year was prepared for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Bombay Government. In this sketch Mr. Chambers showed how the barometric observations recorded at Zanzibár confirmed the conclusions previously arrived at, to the effect that barometric waves of long period travel slowly from west to east and that at Bombay there is a very decided relation between the daily abnormal height of the barometer and the daily rainfall, a high barometer corresponding to a light rainfall, a low one to a heavy fall. It is obvious from this relation that if the daily barometric movements could be foreseen, it would be possible to forecast the corresponding variations of the daily rainfall. Hitherto the only means of judging on any day of the probable character of the barometric movement on the following day has been to note the particular phase of the wave-like movement going on at the time and from that to infer what would follow, but it has been observed that during the monsoon these oscillatory movements of short period are not always simultaneous at all stations but are often slightly earlier in phase on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon than along the West Coast of India, and this fact affords another means of judging from the telegraphic weather reports of the character of the coming barometric changes on the West Coast, and consequently of the coming rainfall.

Rainfall and Barometric Pressure.

Storms in Arabian Sea.

A list of the storms of the Arabian Sea in past years has been prepared, giving the dates of their occurrence, the localities affected and other details. The distribution of the storms throughout the different months of the year from January to December is as

follows: 4, 3, 2, 9, 13, 20, 2, 2, 3, 4, 10, 2, showing that storms are more frequent from April to June and in November than at other times of the year. The frequency of storms in different years has a decided relation to the sun-spot cycle of about eleven years, being most frequent when the spots are most numerous and least so when the spots are at a minimum, as will be seen from the following numbers showing the distribution of the storms in the sun-spot cycle :—

Year.	Number of Storms.	Wolf's Sun-spot Numbers.
1860, &c.	8	72
1861, &c.	5	57
1862, &c.	8	50
1863, &c.	5	41
1864, &c.	6	26
1865, &c.	4	11
1866, &c.	4	8
1867, &c.	7	12
1868, &c.	7	27
1869, &c.	5	53
1870, &c.	8	74

THE OBSERVATORY, COLÁBA.

Atmospheric Impressions.

By the addition of a little zinc piping a change has been made in the ventilating arrangements of the magnetograph room by which the observer is enabled at pleasure to direct the course of a current of fresh air through the box which encloses the papers that are receiving the photographic impressions. When the underground room is filled with a warm damp atmosphere, as in the months before the commencement of the monsoon, the sensitiveness of the photographic papers undergoes a serious deterioration during the exposure, and the formed images tend to fade away, so that the earlier portions of the traces are feeble whilst the later portions on the same sheet of paper are stronger: it was to mitigate these harmful influences that the special ventilation of the apparatus box was resorted to.

Instruments.

The autographic instruments, which are maintained in continuous action, are the following :—

I.—Declination Magnetograph.
II.—Horizontal Force Magnetograph.
III.—Vertical Force Magnetograph.
IV.—Barograph.
V.—Thermograph—dry and wet bulb.
VI.—Pluviograph.
VII.—Anemograph—direction and velocity.

Of these the first six register photographically, and the last mechanically; they are all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The principal causes of the occasional failures were the smoking of glass chimnies and deterioration of lamp-flames. The device for preventing crows from alighting upon the funnel of the pluviograph was attached before the commencement of the present monsoon, and it seems to be effective.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

With a view to co-operation with the International Polar Expeditions of 1882-83, the horizontal force and vertical force magnetographs have been re-adjusted so as to bring their sensitiveness near to that which has been proposed for general adoption by the Polar Commission.

The Electrical clock is in good order, but the Harbour clock needs cleaning and refitting, having stopped on several occasions during the year. The time-ball was released correctly on every week-day but one in the year, and on each occasion by the action of the galvanic current between the two clocks: on the excepted day the releasing machinery was out of order, and the signal had to be made by dropping a flag instead of the ball.

52 chronometers were received from Government and 103 from captains and others for rating. A custom had grown up in the Customs Department of requiring all the tedious forms of clearing a chronometer to be gone through before it could be allowed to be brought ashore, and ship masters complained that the trouble thus put upon them was so great as to be prohibitive of their availing themselves of the facilities afforded to them at the Observatory for the rating of their chronometers. The matter being represented to the Collector of Customs, that officer removed all restrictions that could reasonably be complained of, and already a large appreciation of the concessions made is evidenced by the fact that a considerable increase has taken place in the number of chronometers brought to the Observatory, the number deposited during the past year having been more than a third greater than in the preceding year.

Papers presented to the Royal Society.

The following papers have, during the year, been presented to the Royal Society, *viz.*:—

By the Superintendent of the Observatory.

Sun-spots and terrestrial phenomena, I. On the variations of the daily range of atmospheric temperature as recorded at the Colába Observatory, Bombay.

Sun-spots and terrestrial phenomena, II. On the variations of the daily range of magnetic declination as recorded at the Colába Observatory, Bombay.

By Mr. Vinayek Narayen Nene, First Assistant.

On a method of tracing periodicities in a series of observations when the periods are unknown.

The two first are applications to materials collected at this Observatory of the method adopted by Dr. Balfour Stewart in the discussion of several other series of observations, the results of which have appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. The last is a description of a method, discovered by the writer, of effecting the object stated in the title, and contains a demonstration of the mathematical consequences of applying the method, together with some practical applications of the method, and an account of the previously unknown periodicities that these applications have disclosed.

Rainfall.

Weather at Bombay.

There was in the past, as in the preceding, year no violent outbreak of the monsoon at Bombay. It would seem that whenever there is a premature partial discharge of the state of instability of the atmosphere, the growth of which is a general phenomenon of the few weeks preceding the commencement of the monsoon, the after-growth of that instability is never carried far enough to manifest itself in a normal "burst of the monsoon". Such a partial and premature discharge may be said to have occurred in the year 1881 between the 28th and 31st May, one of the principal characteristics of an Elephanta storm—a strong wind from the south-east quadrant—having had somewhat full development and strong persistency, and another characteristic exhibiting itself in a fall of rain which reached an aggregate of 0·35 inches. The wind of this period, at one time reaching a velocity of 36 miles *per* hour, was indeed the only approach to a storm-wind of any continuance and severity that occurred in the whole year; but even this seemed—like the ordinary Elephanta—to be the border of a storm, the seat of which lay in the Ghâts to south-eastward, rather than the storm itself, heavy clouds with occasional flittings of lightning filling the sky in that direction. After this an interval of quiet seasonal weather was followed by another but milder wind-storm, lasting from the 6th to the 8th June, and introducing the first heavy rains of the season; but the wind blew on this occasion from north-north-west, the opposite direction to that of the ordinary Elephanta storms.

The number of alternations between periods of excessive and periods of defective rainfall were in this year considerably greater than usual, and consequently the periods were generally of shorter duration and the rainfall more uniformly distributed over the rainy season. These periods are shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Number of Days.	Rainfall in Period.	Excess above Average.	Defect below Average.	Average Excess or Defect per Day.	Abnormal additional capacity.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
May 30 to June 8	10	1·24	..	1·69	—0·17	+·008
June 9 to 11	3	7·63	4·98	..	+1·66	-·182
,, 12 to 22	11	0·53	..	9·64	—0·88	+·058
,, 23 to 27	5	5·41	1·69	..	+0·34	—·043
,, 28 to 30	3	0·83	..	0·65	—0·22	+·019
July 1 to 6	6	16·48	12·27	..	+2·04	-·110
,, 7 and 8	2	0·06	..	0·84	—0·42	+·012
,, 9 to 12	4	9·19	6·27	..	+1·57	—·051
,, 13 to August 1	20	3·76	..	13·04	—0·65	+·030
August 2 to 4	3	13·26	11·70	..	+3·90	—·062
,, 5 to September 11 ..	38	6·23	..	8·45	—0·22	+·002
September 12 and 13	2	1·48	0·74	..	+0·37	—·106
,, 14 to 26	13	0·70	..	3·20	—0·25	+·029
,, 27	1	0·88	0·71	..	+0·71	—·109
,, 28 to October 1 ..	4	0·32	..	0·46	—0·11	—·025
October 2 and 3	2	3·83	3·56	..	+1·78	—·084
,, 4	1	0·07	..	0·12	—0·12	—·038

The 4th October may be regarded as the last day of the monsoon. Of days yielding falls of rain between 1 and 2 inches, 2 and 3 inches, 3 and 4 inches, and 4 and 5 inches there were respectively 8, 7, 2 and 1 in the year; and on one day (the 3rd

August) the quantity registered was still greater, *viz.*, 11·30 inches. Besides the monsoon rains there were slight falls of ·04, ·01, ·03, ·02 and ·04 inch on the 25th March, 25th May, and 10th, 15th and 18th November respectively. The total fall of the year was 73·04 inches, or 2·74 inches above the average.

The usual correspondence is shown, by the figures in the last column, between the dryness or additional capacity of the air and deficiency of actual rainfall.

Temperature.

The warm period which began on the 29th February 1881 was continued, with only slight interruptions besides those which were attributable to the rainfall of the immediate locality, throughout the year 1881, and accordingly this year had an even higher mean temperature (80°·2) than the preceding year (79°·6). But, due allowance being made for a general excess of 1° above the average temperature, the alternations of relatively warm and cold periods were not less numerous than in an average year: this will be seen from the subjoined table, which exhibits the principal oscillations of the year, including all excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season, and shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature. The days intervening between these periods were, in respect of temperature, of a normal character:—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−).	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−).
January 1 to 12	+1½°	July 18 to 21 ...	+2½°
„ 13 to 27	+4°	„ 22 to August 1.	+1°
„ 28 to February 2 .	+1½°	August 3	−3½°
February 3 to 9... ...	+5°	„ 5 and 6 ...	+1½°
„ 10 to 24... ...	+2°	„ 20 to 22 ...	+1½°
„ 25 to March 3 ...	+3½°	„ 25 to 31 ...	+1½°
March 4 to 8... ...	+1°	September 2 to 4 ...	+1½°
„ 9 to 14... ...	+4°	„ 12 and 13 ...	−4°
„ 20 to 22... ...	+2°	„ 14 to 25 ...	+1°
„ 27 to April 5 ...	+1°	„ 27 ..	−3°
April 6 to 9... ...	+3½°	October 22 to 31 ...	+1½°
„ 10 to May 5 ...	+ ½°	November 1 to 3 ...	+2½°
May 6 to 28... ...	+1½°	„ 9 to 13 ...	+1½°
June 2 to 5	+2°	„ 14 to 17 ...	+4°
„ 8 to 11	−6°	„ 19 and 20 ...	−2°
„ 15 to 22	+2°	„ 23 to 28 ...	−1½°
„ 24	−2½°	December 5 to 11 ...	−1½°
July 1 to 5... ...	−3½°	„ 15 and 16 ...	+4°
„ 7 and 8... ...	+2½°	„ 17 to 19 ...	+2°
„ 14 to 17	+1½°	„ 30 and 31 ...	+5°

The six cold periods intervening between the 8th June and 3rd October were all due to local rainfall, leaving only those of November 19 and 20 and 23 to 28 and December 5 to 11 as being local effects of conditions extending over a wider area.

Winds.

As already stated, no severe and lasting storms occurred in the year 1881, the winds of May 6 to 8, May 28 to 31 and June 6 to 8 having approached most nearly to a storm.

velocity; and even for short intervals of an hour or two, the highest movements recorded were 79 miles for the two hours between 6 and 8 A.M. of the 11th July and 39 miles between 10 and 11 A.M. of the 12th July, the direction on both occasions being the usual one (W.S.W. or W.) of that part of the monsoon season: in no other single hour in the year did the velocity exceed 36 miles. On the whole there were 29 days in the year when the velocity of the daily abnormal wind exceeded 10 miles *per* hour, 6 more when it exceeded 15 miles, and 3 more exceeding 20 and under 25 miles; the winds of the remaining 327 days were all within 10 miles an hour of the normal winds of the respective seasons.

Tables showing the average monthly and annual values of the several meteorological elements, and the greatest and least values in the year, will be found in the Appendix.

CROPS.

In Gujarát the rains fell early and very heavily and in consequence the kharíf or autumn crop was delayed in sowing and its outturn was very indifferent. The rabi or winter crop, on the other hand, was almost a full crop, although the wheat suffered in Ahmedabad. In the Konkan the rain was very favourable and the crops were good. The districts were visited by locusts, but the damage which they did was not appreciable, as they appeared when the crops were off the ground, and in Ratnágiri the season was very prosperous. In the Deccan the failure of the kharíf and its deficient outturn were due, not to the heavy rain as in Gujarát, but to the long-delayed rain and the scanty fall; but the seasonable later rain made ample amends for the deficiency of the early rain, and the outturn of the rabi or winter crop was as nearly as possible a full crop. In Khándesh and Násik there was some anxiety at one time, but on the whole the season was not unfavourable. Locusts did considerable damage in the former district, and it is estimated that the destruction they caused was one-sixteenth of the total produce. In Kánara the rain was good below the Ghâts but bad above it, but in Ratnágiri it was well distributed and the season has been very prosperous. In Dhárwár alone was the season extremely unsatisfactory, although it is said that the wheat crop was good. For some time there was considerable anxiety; but, although the rice failed, there was no alarm. Locusts appeared, but after the crops were off the ground, and did no damage. The greater part of Ahmednagar shared in the general prosperity, but in the northern tálukas the early crops had so withered from the long-delayed rain that they had to be plucked up, and the winter crops also failed in great measure. Special measures to increase the water-supply of wells were undertaken by Government, and a special allotment was made for loans to the people for the improvement of their private wells and for the purchase of cattle, but it was not availed of to any great extent.

The rainfall in Sind is more or less unimportant, but the annual rise of the river and the length of time it continues at a fair height to fill the canals are the subjects to which most attention is directed. The rainfall, however, was not unseasonable

for desert crops and fields beyond the reach of irrigation. The river rose gradually and remained at a high level without causing disastrous floods and the result has been a most exceptional season and a plentiful harvest, except perhaps in Hyderabad, where the heavy September rain damaged the standing crops. In Thar and Párkar, although the season was so unusually favourable, fever prostrated numbers of the inhabitants, and the labourers who usually come in for the harvest either did not come at all or could not be induced to stay.

Prices. The succession of good harvests with which the country has been blessed, has caused a continued fall in the price of produce. The damage caused to the kharíf by unseasonable rain was reflected in a general rise in the market prices during the rains of 1881, but the seasonable later rain and the exceptional productiveness of the rabi harvest had a marked effect upon prices, and they fell to a lower level than has been reached for many years. In Kaládgi jowári could be bought at 42 sers for the rupee and wheat at 26 sers, and in Sholápur jowári could be purchased at 38 sers for the same money. In Ratnágiri the price of harik, which is a local product, fell about 16 per cent., the price of rice declined by 20 per cent., and the commoner grains such as nachni by 24 to 40 per cent., and, in short, the general level of prices was such as has not been known since 1862. Salt, too, was somewhat cheaper since the reduction of duty. The cheapness of the rabi crops re-acted upon the kharíf and checked the rise of prices, and in some cases even caused a decline. In Sind the price of jowári fell heavily, and it could be bought in Shikárpur at 27 sers for a rupee and in Karáchi at 20 sers. Bájri was sold at 23 sers for a rupee and wheat at 13 sers. The cessation of the war demand has, it is said, also affected prices.

Wages. Wages are not liable to change much in a country where almost all the unskilled labour and a part also of the skilled labour is paid by grain. It is only in the large towns and on public works that cash payments are in use, and the wage-receiving class has benefited greatly by the fall in the price of grain. Except in Thána, where it is said the wages of skilled labour have fallen by four annas per diem, no decline is noted in the money payments; but in Kaládgi the demand for labour caused by the new railways and the works in Bijápur and by a local demand for digging tanks has caused a small increase in cash payments. The new railway also affected the rate of wages in Dhárwár towards the close of the year, whilst in Ahmednagar they declined slightly owing to the stoppage of railway works.

Horticulture.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, GANESH KHIND.

The general condition of the garden is improving, and the number of visitors is increasing.

Income. It can hardly be expected that the garden should be self-supporting, at least for some time, but the results of the year show the income to have been Rs. 6,370 and the expenditure Rs. 10,464. The income is derived chiefly from the sale of fruit trees, vegetable and flower seeds, taraxicum and some timber, and it appears that there has been a fair demand for certain kinds of flowers and vegetables.

Henbane, Taraxicum. Some of the more important experiments may be noticed,—henbane and taraxicum have been grown, and it is proposed to extend the experiment as the demand for these products is increasing.

A field which formerly was water-logged has been drained by the dalbergia trees planted five years ago.

Mangosteens. Notwithstanding every care the mangosteen plant succumbed to the low temperature during some of the nights in November, but it is believed this is due to the injuries received by the plants on the voyage from Singápur, and a further experiment will be made. The kokum plants are in good condition, and may be expected to thrive.

Potatoes. The potatoes received from the Secretary of State for India have grown surprisingly well, considering the untoward season at which it was necessary to plant them.

Carob. The carob tree began to fruit three years ago, and year after year has produced a few pods that have not grown to the size of imported pods or ripened thoroughly, but in May 1882 this tree was bearing fully 30 lbs. weight of pods, the greater part of which were equal in size to the imported pods. An attempt was made to propagate this tree by layering, but the layers after six months' attention do not show signs of rooting.

Mangoes. 447 mangoes have been grafted with choice sorts at a cost of 7 annas 2 pies each, but mangoes when larger numbers are grown the cost might be less, and it may be possible to sell them at low rates, as the object is both useful and desirable. Directions have also been given to introduce some of the best varieties of oranges from Nágpur.

Herbarium. The herbarium building has been altered and repaired, and numerous specimens have been added. A science journal in America has noticed the establishment of this institution, and

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

there have been six applications for exchanges from botanists at American colleges and other institutions. 50 specimens which have not been identified have been submitted to Dr. King of the Calcutta Herbarium, instead of being sent to Kew.

Casuarina.

A plantation of half an acre of the casuarina tree was made in 1874 on a very poor calcareous soil near Government House, with irrigation available; in 1876 one-half the trees were transplanted to other sites, and during the last year it was found necessary to cut down every alternate tree. This thinning gave 60 poles which weighed 8,215 lbs., or at the rate of 14 tons 13 cwts. per acre, and worth as firewood Rs. 205 nearly. The timber is worth much more for carts and other agricultural implements, being very easy to work when fresh, but extremely hard and strong when seasoned.

This tree will not pay for irrigation, but is valuable for draining water-logged soil, as it exhales an extraordinary quantity of water from its leaves: during early morning the water may sometimes be seen trickling down its stem, and by this means may improve the sanitary condition of particular localities. It is propagated only from seed: the tree bears transplanting well during the cold season, and will grow on very poor soil, provided water is found near the surface.

Bulrush Paper.

Since irrigation was introduced in this district, one of the bulrushes, typha elephantina—Marátha, 'Pankunesh'—has become very common, and it is believed that it might be cultivated as paper material. Paper has been made without particular difficulty by a paper-maker at Poona from bulrush stems supplied to him from the gardens, but he cannot take up the work for his own purposes, because he finds it does not pay to make it direct from the raw material without machinery, which he cannot afford to buy. If bulrush can be produced at Rs. 15 a ton it is believed will be profitable to cultivate.

Lectures.

Mr. Woodrow lectured on vegetable physiology and systematic botany, and gave 11 garden demonstrations in systematic and economic botany. The average attendance was 12 students. He has called special attention to the large quantity of water-cress that has sprung up in the streams that run through the city of Poona since the irrigation canal was opened, and which does not appear to be generally utilised by the people.

Cryptostegia grandiflora.

The properties of the milky sap of the cryptostegia grandiflora, a beautiful climber, have been investigated for many years, and Government ordered experiments to be made in collecting the sap, especially noting the cost.

The average yield of the plants was found to be 20 grains, and at this rate the yield per acre would be 12 lbs. As the plants appeared to suffer much from tapping, and after the first week the sap stopped running, it is possible that the plants would not bear tapping more than twice yearly: this would give 24 lbs. per acre of caoutchouc yearly.

The cost of collecting was Re. 1 per lb.; this might be reduced greatly, by improved methods of collecting, to perhaps annas,

8 per lb., and the value of this India rubber may be estimated at Re. 1 a lb.

As the plants grow very slowly when young, the sap-collecting could not be begun before the third year. Making up the account for the first five years the income would be Rs. 72; but the cost of collection, cultivation and rent would be Rs. 86 at a low estimate.

It would therefore appear that from a vigorous plant of cryptostegia grandiflora enough sap to make a few grains of India rubber can be collected in a few minutes, but afterwards the sap runs too slowly, and from the estimate of cost and of outturn, which has been made, it is not probable that it can be grown profitably; but as a similar experiment is being made at Karáchi, its result will be awaited before a decision is announced.

Cork Tree. Olives.

The cork tree received from Kew in 1871 flowered in March 1882, and two olive trees brought from Marseilles in 1873 flowered in November 1881, and produced fruit which grew to the size of a filbert.

Pterospermum acerifolium.

Pterospermum acerifolium, a very handsome tree occurring from the Himalaya to Chitagong, began to flower in November 1881, and was continuously in blossom till March 1882, during that time producing many hundred of large, white, very fragrant flowers.

Agave vivapara.

Many plants of agave vivapara, planted as vivaparous buds in 1872, have flowered.

Sugar-cane.

The superintendent's attention was drawn to the need of experiments to show how exhausted sugar-cane land could be restored to fertility.

He remarks :—"It is well known that the exhaustion of soil for any particular crop is owing to the removal of the ingredients required by that crop which were present in least quantity in the soil.

"The ingredients which sugar-cane requires that are present in the soil in very small quantity are silica in combination with potash, soda and lime in the soluble form called soluble silicates. To reproduce these soluble silicates is not difficult; but in this country it will be expensive, and it is not practicable in a short time.

"The process necessary is to manure with 2 tons per acre quicklime and 10 loads per acre woodashes, sow and plough in a green crop, such as "Tag" (chrotolaria juncea) or "Mohria" (sinapis nigra).

"During four years manure as usual and cultivate such crops as the soil and markets suit, giving the preference, if practicable, to the pulses and avoiding the cereals,—in any case, only one corn crop can be permitted: after this, treat in the usual manner for sugar-cane, and an average crop may be expected.

"Sugar-cane soil in this district is usually rich in lime, and in some cases lime is present in excess; it is obvious that in many instances it will be profitable to erect a kiln and burn the calcareous earth on or near the field where it is wanted."

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Victoria Gardens.

These are the principal gardens in Bombay, but owing to their distance and inconvenient situation they are not much resorted to; and hence, although they require to be entirely re-arranged to do justice to the many beautiful trees and rare plants which they contain, there is a natural hesitation to incur any large outlay for this purpose. Many rare plants were, however, added to the stock, and the experiment of obtaining seeds from Germany instead of from England has been satisfactory; for not only was a much larger quantity of seed supplied for the same money, but nearly the whole of the seed germinated and produced the most luxuriant and variegated blooms. Many animals were presented to the gardens, and several died. Three monkeys, it is supposed, and several fine birds were killed by eating some poisonous stuff administered to them by a visitor.

Northbrook Garden.

The Northbrook Garden had to be thinned out, as it had become overgrown with wood, and the result has been an improvement. The turf, flowers and shrubs improved in condition. The Falkland Road Garden has also become too dense and requires clearing out, and the Sir Cowasji Jihangir Garden still remains without gates and railings. In the Elphinstone Circle, shapeless trees and underwood have given place to grass lawns, mounds and flower beds, the improvements being made at a cost of Rs. 2,592.

The maintenance of these gardens for the year cost as follows :—

Victoria Gardens Rs. 17,544 *minus* Rs. 9,763 receipts from sales of plants and flowers, net Rs. 7,781. Northbrook Garden Rs. 691. Falkland Road Garden Rs. 268. Sir Cowasji Jihangir Garden Rs. 302. On the Elphinstone Circle Garden Rs. 758 were spent, besides the special sum incurred for improvements.

Forests.

Protected and Reserved Forests.

At the close of the year there were 14,421 square miles of forest in this Presidency, excluding Sind, under the care of the Forest Department, of which 9,202 square miles were reserved and 5,219 protected. 223½ square miles were added to the reserved forests during the year and 197½ excluded, and again 134 square miles were put under protection and 140½ thrown out. The disforested land in Thána was chiefly salt marsh, while 8 square miles of crown lands in Ratnágiri and nearly 174 square miles of khoti land were put under forest. Great changes were made in Khándesh in consequence of the reports of the settlement officers, which, although they affect the general result not very greatly, affected the different tálukas considerably. For instance, 29 square miles were disforested in Dhulia, but nearly 20 square miles were added to the reserve; and, again, in Erandol 16 square miles were disforested, but 16 were also added to the reserve; and so in Junnar 7 square miles were disforested and 7 added to the reserve. In Sátára 1,283 acres were given over for kumri cultivation. In Sholápur demarcation and settlement work has been pushed forward with vigour, and the area under the care of the department has risen from 170 to 233 square miles, while 42 square miles have been examined and settled, as few claims are brought forward, and the inquiry is almost formal. Seven square miles have been added in the Panch Mahals, and considerable progress has been made in the Bhor State; but the Conservator draws attention to the fact that a large part of the catchment area of Lake Fife is still exposed, and heavy rain would carry large quantities of silt into the lake. Forest reserves have been selected and mapped in 58 villages in the I'dar State with proper provision for grazing and for firewood for the people, to the great satisfaction of the Political Agent and of the young Maháraja, who is said to take a lively interest in the work. In Belgaum and Dhárwár 115 square miles classed as protected were brought under the stricter rules of the reserved forest. The cost of demarcation surveys and compensation is stated to be Rs. 12,778.

Forest Demarcation.

A considerable number of covenanted civilians have been employed as forest settlement and demarcation officers in several districts in the work of demarcating forests and inquiring into rights and claims which the people may prefer in regard to land already forest or which it is proposed to include in forest. They also propose changes in the forests, such as making certain areas strictly reserved, and putting others only under protection, and obtain by exchange or purchase lands required and over which private rights have been established.

Free grants. Free grants of wood were made in the Northern Division to the value of Rs. 3,514, and in the Southern Division considerable quantities were given to people in poor circumstances.

Depôts. Timber is cut departmentally and stacked at certain depôts, where it is sold by auction at stated intervals. Firewood and small wood is also cut, and sold departmentally; and any cartman in the Southern Division is able at most times of the year, except the rains, to take his cart into a part of the forest where cutting is going on, and fill it with good fuel for from 14 annas to Rs. 1-4-0. The convenience of this system is getting better known, and its cheapness is appreciated. Dead wood and bamboos are removed on payment of fees.

Grazing. The system of grazing on permit upon payment of an annual fee of 2 annas per head of horned cattle and 6 pies for goats and sheep was made general in the Southern Division during the year, excepting in Kaládgi. The receipts are very satisfactory, and the people are said to prefer the new system, except in the below Ghát districts, where grazing had not been farmed or fees levied previously. The receipts were Rs. 51,380 against Rs. 10,858, the average of the previous three years. Under the farming system 4 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per head of cattle used to be taken, and, as the departmental rates are much cheaper, the new system is preferred.

The gawais or milkmen are said to give some trouble, although a good many have returned to Mysore and Kolhápur whence they came during the famine. They are reputed to fire the forests to improve the grass, and to cut down valuable saplings for their herds.

Kumri. The Ghát populations (hill tribes)continue to work the lands allotted to them for kumri cultivation, but in the Khánápur Ghâts the areas first cleared and sown in 1875 have not recovered sufficiently to be fit for cultivation again in 1883, and other arrangements will have to be made, as the rotation has proved to be too short.

Protection. 2,170 offences against forest laws were tried in the year, and in 1,545 cases convictions were obtained. Orders had been given

Offences. that cases should not be prosecuted except with the sanction and approval of the district forest officer, and it is believed that cases are now got up with more care, and extremely petty cases are not proceeded with. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 10,455 and confiscations to Rs. 1,403. The offences were thefts 1,278, mischief 672, and other offences 220.

Khots. Rs. 15,282 were paid to Khots who are under agreement to protect the forests of certain villages, and Rs. 10,500 was the value realised by the sale of drift and waif wood recovered by the Forest Department.

Fires. It is reported that 1,255 square miles of forest were burned in the Northern Division alone. The preparation with ash manure of lands for cultivation is a fruitful cause of fire, although broad belts of land, sometimes as much as 300 feet, are cleared to prevent fires spreading into the forests. Fires were common

in Kánara, Belgaum and Dhárwár; Khándesh forests suffered greatly; and it is said that fires were made to drive away locusts, large flights of which appeared in the district. In Mándvi the dread of wild beasts is so great that forests are said to be burnt purposely to drive them off. In Kolába the villagers turned out readily, and in Poona, Sátára and Násik also the villagers showed some activity in putting out fires, while a denser undergrowth in the reserves serves to arrest the progress of the flames. The Conservator writes that it is extremely satisfactory to note that the people have recognised the evil of forest fires, and the Collectors also have noticed with satisfaction the evidence of this feeling.

Most satisfactory reports continue to be received of the condition of existing plantations. The Kádva in Kánara is said to contain— Plantations.

520,000 teak, 6 to 55 feet high.
4,655 hirda, 1 to 3 feet high.
478 pithecolobium, 20 to 30 high.
250 casuarina, 4 to 20 high.
35 mahogany, 7 to 8 high.
5,640 divi-divi, 2 to 4 high.

The pithecolobium is growing remarkably well, although it does not appear to thrive above the Ghâts. Almost all the suitable sites have been planted with teak, and attention is now directed to other varieties, chiefly divi-divi, which is of great commercial value, and which has been extensively planted out this year. The plants are reported to be doing splendidly. A little blackwood has been put down, and large bamboo clumps have been planted in Dhárwár. The mahogany tree does not answer in Kánara; it is attacked by a grub which feeds upon the terminal bud, and causes the tree to throw out lateral branches. The carob, too, is a failure. Hirda and coffee have been planted in Belgaum with encouraging results, but a mistake was made in clearing away all the other vegetation and depriving the young plants of shade. Broadcast sowing has been practised in Kaládgi with great good, andf resh seedlings are observed during every inspection. This practice was adopted in Kaládgi owing to its success in the Northern Division. Mr. Shuttleworth, the Conservator of that Division, writes that it may be confidently affirmed that broadcast sowing combined with strict protection is the best system of plantations for this country, where very extensive areas have to be treated and funds are limited. In the Deccan a great change is coming over the face of the country as hill-slopes and other lands are becoming re-wooded. Not the least remarkable feature is the change in the quality and value of grass. The Bamburde Reserve near Poona a few years ago was a bare hill-slope with wretched grass, and similar slopes are assessed by the survey at 4 annas an acre. It is now covered with young trees and scrub, and the revenue from grass cut and removed is Rs. 4 an acre. But it is not to be expected that trees will grow in a season, or that timber can be produced in a year, and visibly gratifying results are not obtainable in so short a period as ten years in the Deccan. The bábul plantation on the Vaitarna in Thána is valuable and flourishing, and kaju has been sown very largely in Kolába and

Ratnágiri. Pithecolobium appears to do well in Násik: of 250 plants put out all, with two or three exceptions, have thriven. In Poona several blocks of forest are sufficiently advanced to admit of their being opened out to grazing after having been closed for years. Bamboos have been planted on Mahábaleshvar with success, and the Collector remarks on the increase of brushwood on the hills; while in Sholápur scrub is coming up everywhere, and gives cover to game which has greatly increased. The reproduction of teak by coppice shoots from improvement fellings in the Panch Maháls promises to stock the forests with an excellent crop of young teak in place of old and gnarled trees.

After fifteen years' trial it seems clearly established that eucalyptus will not thrive in the Northern Division; it is a tree of the temperate zone, and, although it exists in gardens and plantations, it is not vigorous and does not thrive. It might prove of great use if it could be got to grow round the fever-stricken barracks of Ghorpuri and Neemuch, but in place of it Mr. Shuttleworth recommends the mango and the jambul. The latter belongs to the same natural order as the eucalyptus, with aromatic leaves dotted with resinous glands, and would be highly ornamental. The experiments to acclimatise several species of acacia have failed, and only 20 remain in Násik which have grown to 10 feet, while in Sholápur only 200 remain out of 1,435. The carob also has failed; but the pithecolobium has done better both in the north and south, and promises to succeed. Another unfortunate failure is the cinchona; although it has had a fair trial, it does not succeed even at Mahábaleshvar.

The expenditure on plantations has been in the Northern Division Rs. 7,068 and in the Southern Rs. 8,673—total Rs. 15,741.

Communications. On roads and bridges for forest purposes, Rs. 20,525 have been spent, chiefly in putting the road to Halyál from Yellápur and Supa into good order and in making a bridge on the same road.

Yield. In the Northern Division the forest produce sales realised Rs. 4,07,565, and in the Southern Division Rs. 1,04,156. In Kánara more sandalwood and myrabolans were collected; the crop of the latter has been the finest known for many years, and has measured 11,869 khandis of 784 lbs. each. The large and increasing export of bamboos from the Belgaum forests is worthy of note. In 1880-81 the number exported was 222,824 more than in the previous year, and during the year under report it was larger by 403,796 than in 1880-81. It is used amongst other purposes for fencing sugar-cane crops and for platforms for granaries. The railway works in progress have caused a large demand for wood from the forests in Kaládgi, and these can now supply very large quantities of fuel, owing to the improvement in their condition which has resulted from the conservancy of nine years. In the Northern Division there was a good demand for timber, and the rates obtained were high; sales of firewood, bamboos and minor produce all show better results.

Kánara Saw Mills. The mills cut up 1,609 logs and 2,992 pieces of teak, blackwood and junglewood. Adding to the value of the timber supplied to the mill the cost of establishment, contingencies and wastage for

spoilt wood, the whole expense was Rs. 43,257. The wood sold for Rs. 36,674, and there is Rs. 6,682 worth of stock in hand of this year's manufacture, together Rs. 43,356, which shows a profit of Rs. 99. The profit will probably show an increase now that a demand for sawn timber has arisen consequent upon the construction of the railway to Goa and the building of the Hubli and Gokák Spinning and Weaving Mills. The demand, in fact, was so great towards the close of the year that people paid their money in advance and waited at the mill for their wood, some offering enhanced rates to be served first. The wastage of wood is still very high at 30 per cent., and there is room for improvement in this respect; but if a demand were to spring up for small wood for railings, railway keys, window and door pieces, &c., the waste would be much reduced. The value of the total stock in hand is estimated at Rs. 75,869.

Financial Results.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	7,99,498	5,07,600
Southern Division	6,15,640	3,76,381
	14,15,138	8,83,981
Surplus	...Rs. 5,31,157	

The gross receipts are highest in Kánara, Rs. 4,10,000; Thána, Rs. 2,25,000; Khándesh, 1,34,000; Belgaum, Rs. 1,27,000; in all other districts the amount is below one lákh.

Sind Forests.

292 acres were permanently added to the forests during the year. The whole of the forests, except 46,000 acres, was open to the public for grazing cattle, while firewood and building material were obtainable from waste lands adjoining to villages.

39 forest offences were tried: in 33 cases convictions were obtained, and Rs. 296 in fines were imposed.

Forest fires have not been so numerous, and the area burnt is very much smaller.

Considerable tracts have been notified as required for forest purposes, and the settlement officer has been inquiring into private claims, but the work has not progressed very fast.

The eucalyptus is said to be doing well at Kahuja, but teak and divi-divi are reported to have entirely failed, and pithecolobium to be in a sickly condition. Bábul is making rapid growth in the forests of the Jerruck Circle.

	Rs.
The receipts were	3,91,806
The expenditure	2,64,476
Surplus	1,27,330

It has been decided to burn wood in the southern section of the Indus Valley State Railway, and a heavy demand was made on the department for 1,800,000 cubic feet of timber, which was satisfactorily complied with. The area proposed to be taken up for forest is within easy distance of the railway, and will facilitate the supply of fuel to the company.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The two great manufactures carried on in this Presidency are cotton goods and salt; the latter is to a large extent manufactured departmentally and will be noticed in a separate section. Indigo is made to some extent at Khairpur in Sind.

The chief seat of the manufacture of cotton goods is the town of Bombay itself, where 25 mills were working during the year, containing 9,262 looms and 842,096 spindles, which probably consumed 120,000 *khandis* (of 784 lbs. each) of cotton. In the districts there are 17 mills, of which 11 are situated in Gujarát. In all about 40,000 persons find employment in these factories.

The opening of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway has created an outlet for the mill products of Ahmedabad, which find a sale in the north-east of India even so far as Cawnpore, and a mill in Ahmedabad which had been closed for some time was re-opened with success. A new mill is being built at Broach, steps have been taken in view to the erection of a mill at Gokák in the Belgaum Collectorate, and another is projected to be worked by water-power supplemented by steam when the water fails.

There are two silk spinning and weaving companies in Bombay which find the best market for their manufactures in Barma, and one jute mill which makes twine and gunny. Cotton gins and presses are to be found in Bombay and in several of the cotton-growing districts.

The weaving of coarse cotton cloth, sáris and pagris is practised in almost every considerable town in this Presidency on the native system, and many towns have a considerable reputation for the excellence of their sáris and pagris. The silk dhotars and pitámbars of Yeola are in great request, the kinkháb of Ahmedabad is well known, and silk cloths which are usually worn by high-caste Hindus at dinner are manufactured in many places besides Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholápur. The manufacture of coir rope is an industry which thrives in the Konkan and Kánara, and coarse kámblis or blankets are made in Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur and Ratnágiri. Toys in ivory and clay are made in Surat and Poona, and the artistic pottery and carpets of Sind and the Cutch work in silver enjoy a wide reputation. The wood-carving of Ahmedabad and Surat is a familiar object, and the American agency established in the former city for the making

and export of artistic work to America has proved a success, and has been enlarged. Brass and copper pots are made in many towns, notably in Bombay and Násik; while common pottery, glass bangles and lac bangles are made almost everywhere. Paper is made at Junnar, Násik and Ahmedabad.

The Factories Act.

Under the Factories Act it has been enacted that no child under seven years of age shall be employed in any factory, and that no child between 7 and 12 years of age shall be employed more than 9 hours in any one day, or without an interval of one hour for food and rest. Four days in each month are to be allowed as holidays, and children are not to be allowed to do dangerous work. Provision is also made for fencing machinery in motion.

The appointment of a special Inspector to carry out the purposes of the Act has been sanctioned, and in order to start the working of the Act by an experienced officer application was made to the Secretary of State for the temporary services of an Inspector from England.

The Act applies to 64 factories in Bombay and 35 factories in the Mofussil, the term being restricted to places where more than 100 persons are employed, and includes, besides cotton and ginning factories, the mint, dockyards, railway workshops, iron foundries and printing presses.

The Inspector reports that he only saw one or two children under 8 years of age working in factories, and infers that children under that age are not wanted and are very rarely engaged. There has been great difficulty on the part of factory managers in carrying out the law restricting the employment of children to 9 hours with an interval of rest. When the Act came into force children seem to have been employed in large numbers in all the mills, but notice was then given by five mill-owners that they would discontinue the employment of children under 12 years. After 6 months' operation of the Act it was reported that the employment of children had been discontinued in 16 mills, and in June 1882 this number had increased to 20. The total number of children employed in the mills in Bombay City was 465. In some mills they work from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour for rest in the middle of the day, and in other mills different periods are fixed for different sets of children. The children are in the habit of eating their food at odd times and in any places in the mills, and relieve one another at their tasks. The Inspector was therefore not able to satisfy himself that the stated intervals for food and rest were observed.

Notices fixing the four holidays in each month were regularly posted up, and the days selected have almost always been Sundays; but the registers of children employed were not properly kept or written up, and the certificates of age were not generally forthcoming when wanted for inspection.

In 13 factories serious deficiencies in fencing were observed, which were remedied, but generally the machinery was well fenced. 40 accidents were reported.

The Inspector visited the mills at Ahmedabad and found them to be in a bad state of repair and badly ventilated, while some of the engines and fly-wheels were unfenced, but the managers apparently understood the Act and were desirous to act in accordance with its provisions. The mill at Nadiád in Kaira was not in a satisfactory condition, and some of the children were working during the intervals allowed for rest. From the two mills at Broach all children under 12 were discharged when the Factories Act was brought into operation, but 2 or 3 were found working full time who were clearly under age. In Surat children under 12 are employed though not in large numbers, and it is believed that they work strictly within the limits allowed by the Act.

The Inspector suggests several amendments to the Act to give power to compel the observance of sanitary provisions and ventilation, and to restrict the hours of working of women and young persons from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., and to give them one day's rest in every seven days. He also proposes that children under 8 years of age should not be employed, and that the certificate should also state that they are physically fit for employment in factories, and that the hours of work should be reduced to 6 hours either in the morning or in the afternoon. Further, he recomends that the Act should be extended to small factories where the risks of employing children and working over-time on very indifferent and ill-guarded machines are probably greater than in the larger and richer factories.

Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

The total number of boilers examined under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act in the City of Bombay was 208 as compared with 211 in the preceding year and 230 in the year 1879-80. Of the 208 boilers, 19 were new ones which required no strengthening, 9 were repaired and rendered serviceable, and 10 were condemned as unfit for further use. 4 old boilers, 1 new one and 5 new large steel boilers had their pressure reduced.

174 engines were examined, or 2 less than in 1880-81. No new engine was set up, nor was any old one condemned. No appeal was made against the Inspector's decisions, but a difference of opinion arose as to the requisite strength of a crank shaft of an engine which was referred to the President of the Boiler Commission, and the Inspector's view was adopted.

There was only one accident, a breakdown of the fly-wheel of a mill, which was happily unattended with any loss of life.

Out of the 62 candidates who presented themselves for examination to obtain certificates under the Act, 4 passed as first class engineers, 3 as second class engineers, and 26 as third class engineers, while 7 individuals were granted certificates under Section XIX of the Act, and 4 were granted service certificates.

The fees realised from the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers amounted to Rs. 5,992, while the expenditure was Rs. 10,144-14-9. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 4,152, which was to a large extent covered by the fees received for the extra official advice given to steam users by the Inspector. The total fees so realised amounted to Rs. 8,157, out of which Rs. 4,558 were paid to the Inspector.

Trade.

FOREIGN TRADE.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

The value of merchandise and treasure imported and exported from the port of Bombay may be seen from the following table :—

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	18,13,72,652	9,01,51,055	27,15,23,707
Exports	31,67,67,778	56,97,613	32,24,65,391

Compared with 1880-81 the imports of merchandise have decreased by over 113 lákhs, but in comparison with the average of five years they show an increase of 340 lákhs. In exports the value has increased by 508 lákhs over 1880-81 and by 915 lákhs over the average of five years. The imports of treasure were 230 lákhs more than in 1880-81 and 104 lákhs more than the average of five years. The exports, on the other hand, were 31 lákhs less than in the previous year and 148 lákhs less than the average of the preceding five years.

The import trade increased principally with the United Kingdom, China and Australia, but in all these cases the cause of increase appears to have been larger imports of gold and silver, although there was also a large increase in machinery imported from the United Kingdom, while the imports of cotton and woollen goods, metals and coal have seriously declined.

The import trade declined principally with Italy, Austria and Arabia in the articles of silver and with Mauritius in refined sugar and coffee.

The export trade has increased with all the more important countries of Europe and with Egypt and the Mauritius. With the United Kingdom it increased by 258 lákhs, of which 164 lákhs was due to cotton and 124 lákhs to grains and pulse, while it declined by nearly 21 lákhs in wool, and there was also a large decline in coffee, spices and shawls. The exports to France increased by 149 lakhs chiefly in wheat, coffee and seeds, which were also largely exported to Belgium, the trade with which country has increased by 106 lákhs. The trade to Germany increased by 37 lákhs chiefly in cotton and wheat, and to Italy and Holland in the same articles. The increase of nearly 21 lákhs in the trade to Egypt is chiefly in wheat, cotton and linseed, and to the Mauritius there were large exports of silver.

The export trade decreased principally with China and Aden, Spain and Russia, Zanzibár, Mozambique and Ceylon. The decline was most marked in the exports of opium to China and of silver to Aden. With Spain and Russia the decline was in cotton—with Zanzibár, Mozambique and Ceylon chiefly in silver.

The bulk of the trade in both imports and exports was done with the United Kingdom and represents 46·58 per cent. of the whole. In imports it was 65 per cent. and it has remained about this point for four years; in exports it was 31 per cent. and it has nearly recovered the fall from 1878-79. The trade with the other countries of Europe taken together was 21·41 per cent. of the whole and appears to be rapidly progressive, especially within the last three years. Nearly half of it, 9·05 per cent., was done with France and about a quarter with Italy, 4·81 per cent. The trade with Africa was 4·31 per cent. of the whole and appears to be somewhat stationary. The most of it is done with Mauritius. With Western Asia the trade was 7·51 per cent. of the whole and does not appear to improve; it is chiefly done with Persia and Arabia. With Eastern Asia the trade was 17·85 per cent., almost altogether confined to China, 16·48 per cent. The trade with this country was very prosperous from 1877 to 1879, but since 1880 it has been weak and has declined very seriously. With America and Australia the trade is comparatively insignificant.

In imports there has been a decrease in almost every important article of trade, but in exports the trade is improving. On the contrary the imports of gold and silver are rising, while exports of the same are falling. The decrease in imports is mostly due to lesser imports of sugar, raw silk, cotton piece goods, coal, railway materials and iron, and partly to silk manufactures, tea, coffee, oils and papers. The only item of imports which exhibits a large increase is machinery and mill work.

In exports the articles which have increased are grain and pulse, principally wheat, of which the exports were unprecedented, raw cotton and seeds. Hides and skins and cotton twist have also increased. The exports of opium and wool, however, have fallen off.

Imports. The principal items of increase under imports may be noticed more in detail, disregarding those in which the increase is less than 1 lákh. In apparel the increase, Rs. 1,19,373, is attributed to the importation of a superior quality of gold thread from Russia.

Yarn. In cotton twist and yarn the increase, Rs. 3,47,565, is chiefly under Turkey red which is now made of a cheaper dye, and the decrease in the price caused a ready sale to up-country weavers. The local mills have abandoned the market in mule 30*s*. to the home imports and confined themselves to the manufacture of 20*s*., which they sold as fast as they made them. Mule 50*s*. and 60*s*. were largely used by the Bombay Dyeing Company, by whom they were sold, after being dyed, at rates much cheaper than imported dyed yarns. Water No. 20 are used along with mule 20 of local manufacture by up-country weavers, who thus turn out a better description of cloth. Cheap freights induced larger imports of the inferior kinds of earthenware and porcelain

for which there is a large demand by the native community. The imports of fireworks increased by Rs. 1,15,207. The increasing use of cheap lamps, chimneys and oil tumblers caused an increase of Rs. 4,04,900 in glass. The unprecedented importations of hardware in the previous year were continued and even surpassed in this year by Rs. 1,38,362; sewing machines, soda-water machines and ice machines being included under this head. The successful establishment of telephones and the use of the electric light are reflected in the trade returns in an increase under instruments and apparatus. The demand for ivory is reviving and the increase was Rs. 1,50,322 chiefly in tusks from Zanzibár and Mozambique. Boots and shoes and saddlery and harness, chiefly from the United Kingdom, constitute an increase of Rs. 2,06,463. Nearly 30 lákhs worth of liquor was imported, being more by Rs. 1,87,653 than in 1880-81. The imports of beer from Austria are noticeably increasing. Superior brandy is being displaced by whisky which is beginning to be imported from Victoria. Inferior brandy is imported in bulk, and after being bottled and dressed with a flaring label is passed as superior English brandy. It is much in use among the lower classes of natives. Champagne, claret, port and sherry have increased, but hocks have decreased. The imports of matches still continue to increase. In provisions the increase was about Rs. 6½ lákhs, to which dates alone contributed nearly 3 lákhs. Cotton and alpacca umbrellas continue to be imported in increasing quantities, and the common oiled umbrellas from China are supplanting the paper kethsáls which were formerly in use.

Hardware.

Liquors.

Under treasure there has been an increase of over 104 lákhs in gold and of over 126 lákhs in silver. *Treasure.*

The items of imports in which a decline is most conspicuous will be noticed. Coal shows a decrease of about 26 lákhs in value due to large stocks remaining on hand and to the great fall in price. Cotton piece-goods taken altogether decreased by 28 lákhs. There was a decrease of nearly 45 lákhs in the dutiable makes against an increase of 51¾ lákhs in the free makes, the net increase being over 6¾ lákhs. In dutiable goods there was a falling off in nearly every item except domestics and drills, the largest decrease occurring in mulls and jaconets. Printers, shirtings, madapollams, T. cloths, all decreased. In free makes the increase occurred in jaconets but not to any great extent, and in shirtings, T. cloths and "all other sorts". The decrease in jaconets, printers, mulls and madapollams is attributable partly to the accumulations of the previous year's imports, which were very heavy, and partly to the preference shown by consumers for country made goods. The increase in shirtings is due to demands from some up-country markets which hitherto had made no demands in this market, but which were induced to do so by the opening of the Rájputána State Railway. Exclusive of grey goods the net decrease was nearly 35 lákhs, of which "Coloured, Printed, or Dyed" constituted nearly 32¾ lákhs and handkerchiefs a little over 7 lákhs. In white piece-goods the increase was nearly 5 lákhs, chiefly in shirtings, mulls and jaconets, the increase being attributed to the extension of the rail-

Piece-goods.

way system. The decrease in coloured and printed handkerchiefs is due to a glut of these articles in the market.

Metals. The imports of cochineal and saffrons declined very largely in consequence of low prices. In copper the decline was 6¼ lákhs, although the Rájputána Railway has opened the road for Australian copper to Delhi. It is said that copper is now carried direct to the Persian Gulf and is not transhipped at Bombay. A new description of hooping, known as "Steely Hoop", is superseding the old iron hoop, and the trade in sheet iron being overstocked there was a large decrease of 12½ lákhs in iron, although the import of bar iron increased. The decrease in spelter is attributed to the melting down of the zinc lining to the packing cases in Bombay and selling the article as spelter.

Oils. In oils there was a decrease of 6¾ lákhs chiefly in kerosine oil with which the market had been overstocked. In paper the same reason is assigned for the decrease of 4 lákhs, chiefly in writing paper from Austria. Railway plant and rolling stock also declined by 14¾ lákhs. The demand for raw silk in the China markets was greater, and the rise in price checked im-

Silk. ports to Bombay. Persian silk has hitherto come round *viâ* Odessa to Bombay, but the route is now changing to Amritsar *viá* Kabul. The total decrease in silk was 29½ lákhs. The market for silk piece-goods was overstocked and hence a decline of over 8 lákhs. The demand for sugar was exceptional in the previous year owing to a deficient crop in Bengal, and has now fallen back by 29½ lákhs. Tea has also fallen to its normal level; it is re-exported to Persia and to Kabul *viâ* Karáchi. Prices were not high enough to admit of large importations of woollen piece-goods.

Exports. Turning to exports the following are the most important articles in which an increase is exhibited over the returns of 1880-81.

Cotton. The quantity of cotton exported was 44,33,043 cwts. valued at Rs. 11,88,21,738, which is an increase of nearly 210½ lákhs; over 163½ lákhs of this increase being sent to the United Kingdom, and the exports to Germany, Belgium, China and Italy also have greatly increased. The export to France, Spain and Russia declined. The figures for ten years show that the trade is almost exactly of the same dimensions as it was ten years ago. In 1872-73 the quantity of cotton exported was 20,85,000 cwts.; in 1881-82 it was 20,91,000 cwts., but the difference in the value is remarkable. In 1872 it was valued at 728¾ lakhs, in 1881 it was valued at only 555 lakhs. In the interval the trade had increased to over three million cwts. in 1874-75 and then rapidly declined to less than one million in 1878-79. Since then an improvement has set in, which has been marked within the last two years. It is said that the American cotton of 1881-82 was not of good quality and that the Indian trade has been very remunerative. Over 29,711,000 lbs. of cotton twist and yarn were exported chiefly to China, Japán and other Asiatic ports. Indigo was chiefly sent to the United Kingdom and Persia and the trade to Italy is rapidly developing. Over 12,442,000 cwts. of grain and pulse was exported, which is more by 7,696,000 than the quantity in

1880-81. The value is stated to be 550 lákhs. The largest increase was in wheat; the value of the exports amounting to 513 lákhs against 167½ lákhs, the increase being 345½ lákhs. Low freights and moderate railway charges enabled the cultivators to export the produce of their abundant harvests, and, later on, the failure of the harvest in England and Europe allowed the trade to be continued with profit. The rice trade was abandoned for the wheat which was found to be more profitable. *Wheat.*

The increase in hides and skins was 10 lákhs, principally to the United Kingdom where good prices were obtained. In groundnuts the increase was 7¾ lákhs chiefly in exports to France and Belgium. In linseed there was an increase of 12$\frac{3}{5}$th lákhs chiefly to the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy. The exports of poppy seed largely increased to France and Belgium. The trade in rape seed has recovered, the total exports being over 46 lákhs, and of gingelly 64¾ lákhs were exported chiefly to France and Italy. Seeds.

The total export of coffee has not declined, but the quantity sent to France has increased tenfold, while to the United Kingdom it has declined by one-third. In grey piece-goods the decline occurs chiefly in shirtings, longcloths and madapollams, which are comparatively of the finer makes. T. cloths, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills slightly increased. The people of Mozambique, Zanzibár and Aden, who are the chief consumers, are said to prefer the coarser cloths on account of their being cheaper and more durable. Piece-goods.

In the important item of opium there has been a further decrease of 2,817 chests valued at Rs. 94½ lákhs. It has to face the competition of China grown opium, the production of which has largely increased and is said to be equal to the whole of the Indian production. Its price is considerably cheaper and will probably fall lower. The imports of Persian opium into China have also been gradually increasing since 1876 from 1,600 chests to 7,800 chests, and that opium has greatly improved in quality. Although the fee on Málwa opium has been reduced by Rs. 50 per chest, the trade instead of increasing has declined still further. Opium.

The export of cardamums, pepper, ginger and betelnut declined, and also tobacco, which is chiefly sent to Aden in an unmanufactured state. In wool there was a large decline of 20½ lákhs chiefly in exports to the United Kingdom, where the market was overstocked. The export of shawls to the United Kingdom declined, but increased to France. Spices.

The import duties amounted to Rs. 59,27,146, or Rs. 9,37,405 less than in 1880-81, due to the decrease in imports and to the remission of duty on certain kinds of grey goods. The abolition of the major portion of the import duties from the 10th March 1882 also affected the income to an estimated amount of 3½ lákhs. The export duties levied amounted to Rs. 1,97,039 less by Rs. 72,756 than in the previous year. Customs.

In all 2,109 vessels with a tonnage of 18,38,510 tons entered and cleared with cargoes to foreign external ports. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 1,910 vessels and 15,62,513 Foreign Shipping.

tons; 1,167 were steamers and 942 sailing ships. Besides the above, 181 vessels came and left in ballast. Next to British ships, which were of course the most numerous, there were 55 Austrian vessels, 24 Italian and 19 American. The Arab craft were 370 and the native craft 378. Of the whole number 931 steamers came and went through the canal against 615 in 1880-81.

COASTING TRADE.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

The figures for the coasting trade are given below:—

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	9,72,93,538	17,12,939	9,90,06,477
Exports	6,31,35,115	73,30,725	7,04,65,840

The total trade improved by about 74 lákhs. The imports almost altogether consist of Indian merchandise, in which there was a large increase in raw cotton, gunny bags, raw wool, pepper, betelnut, wheat, refined sugar, salt and myrobolans. In rice, jowári, bájri, cocoanuts and ghee there was a large decrease. The exports of Indian produce amounted to about 263 lákhs and of foreign merchandise to 369 lákhs, and in both items the trade has declined.

The greatest increase in the import trade was made with Káthiáwár, Bengal, Sind, and Cutch and Goa; while the imports from British Burma, Madras and Cambay declined very largely. From Káthiáwár heavy imports of cotton were received and also some cotton twist and yarn and grain. From Bengal large imports were received of jute, gunny bags and cloths, indigo, cotton piece-goods, raw silk and refined sugar. From Sind, raw wool, indigo, raw cotton, jowári and bájri and gunny bags. From Cutch came cotton and wheat, and silver from Goa. The decrease of imports from British Burma occurred chiefly in rice and teak. From Madras less cotton, cocoanuts, rice and ghee were received, and from Cambay less tobacco and wheat.

The export coasting trade increased principally with Cutch and Goa, to both of which ports larger exports of silver were made. Unrefined sugar, opium and cotton coloured piece-goods also were sent in large quantities to Cutch, and cotton and woollen piece-goods to Goa. The exports to Sind declined by nearly 30 lákhs, generally under all heads. Nine lákhs less of silver were sent to Madras as well as 5 lákhs less of foreign merchandise. To Bengal 4 lákhs less of Indian merchandise was sent and about 6½ lákhs less of foreign merchandise. The completion of the Bhávnagar Railway has caused a decline of 16 lákhs in the value of railway materials exported to Káthiáwár, but greater exports of rice, jowári and bájri, betelnut, opium, gunny bags, and machinery have brought down this sum to a net decrease of about 5¾ lákhs. Foreign cotton goods and silver are the chief items which show a marked falling off in the exports to Travancore.

Coasting Shipping

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered and cleared with cargoes from Bombay Harbour increased to 57,734 with a tonnage of 15,96,806 tons. Besides these, 29,770 vessels entered or cleared in ballast.

Port of Bombay entire Trade.

The entire trade of the port of Bombay will be seen from the following table:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.		
Merchandise	27,86,66,190	—8,58,875
Treasure	9,18,63,994	+2,40,04,299
Government Stores ...	58,25,828	—10,76,231
,, Treasure ...	87,27,180	+80,37,698
Total ...	38,50,83,192	+3,20,41,997
		—19,35,106
Exports.		
Merchandise	37,99,02,893	+4,60,71,267
Treasure	1,30,28,338	—23,82,736
Government Stores ...	13,12,604	+2,19,879
,, Treasure ...	13,65,500	—1,02,72,942
Total ...	39,56,09,335	+4,62,91,146
		—1,26,55,678
Total.		
Merchandise	65,85,69,083	+4,52,12,392
Treasure	10,48,92,332	+2,16,21,563
Government Stores ...	71,38,432	—8,56,352
,, Treasure ...	1,00,92,680	—22,35,244
	78,06,92,527	+6,68,33,955
		—30,91,596

Subordinate Ports.

The trade of the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency declined by over 38 lákhs. The total trade was reduced to Rs. 7,30,52,566, or by about 5 per cent. In 1880-81 the trade had increased by 4¾ per cent.

There was a small increase of Rs. 30,530 in foreign imports, almost entirely due to wet and dry dates from Bussora landed at Kumta in Kánara. The trade in Bussora dates has rapidly developed in the last two years and has injured the trade in Arabian dates. Foreign exports have declined by Rs. 41,883. To the United Kingdom cotton and linseed were not sent direct from Kárwár as they had been in 1880-81, and the exports of grain to Arabia from Gujarát fell off in consequence of the bad harvest. Some Bulsár merchants exported paddy, rice and ghee to Madagascar as an experiment.

The number of ships which entered and cleared from subordinate ports with cargoes fell to 62 with a tonnage of 3,572. 4 other vessels entered and cleared in ballast.

In the coasting trade there was a decrease of nearly 8 lákhs in the imports from British ports in the Bombay Presidency, which were reduced to 212 lákhs. Into Ratnágiri and Thána much less grain was imported, but into the Gujarát ports much

more. Into Thána and Ratnágiri less salt was imported. Taking the whole Presidency the chief items of increase were cotton twist, country piece-goods, foreign piece-goods, gunny bags and teak, while the following show a decrease :—salt, raw cotton, cocoanuts, grain, coal and foreign raw silk. The imports of grain, salt and cocoanuts from Madras fell off; on the other hand cocoanut oil, which had of late been displaced to a great extent by kerosine, shows a large increase. The imports from Diu declined in salted and dry fish, from Cutch less grain was imported but more Porbandar stone, from Cambay less tobacco was taken.

The export coasting trade decreased by Rs. 18 lákhs to British ports in the Bombay Presidency to Rs. 4,06,50,346. In most ports there has been a small improvement, but in Surat the exports declined by 17½ lákhs and in Ratnágiri by over 15½ lákhs, chiefly in cotton and in a less degree in paddy and other grains, unrefined sugar and agricultural produce generally. In all the ports the falling off in cotton alone amounted to about 25½ lákhs, and there was also a decrease in salt, seeds and sugar. There was an increase in lime, myrobolans, grain, country spirit and spices. To Sind less grain, seeds and ghee was exported, to Madras less rice from Kánara, to Travancore less salt and to Káthiáwár less treasure.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared coastwise with cargoes from subordinate ports was 107,094 with a tonnage of 1,825,129, besides 73,749 vessels which came or left in ballast.

The following table shows the entire trade of the subordinate ports :—

		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.			
Merchandise ...	...	2,29,95,226	—5,16,163
Treasure ...	...	17,43,937	+1,39,939
Government Stores	...	2,43,524	+2,499
,, Treasure	...	7,34,993	+4,41,874
Total	...	2,57,17,680	+68,149
EXPORTS.			
Merchandise ...	...	4,77,63,589	—23,04,250
Treasure ...	...	5,49,814	—11,23,830
Government Stores	...	88,823	+243
,, Treasure	...	19,38,183	+15,57,080
Total	...	5,03,40,409	—18,70,757
TOTAL TRADE.			
Merchandise ...	...	7,07,58,815	—28,20,413
Treasure ...	...	22,93,751	—9,83,891
Government Stores	...	3,32,347	+2,742
,, Treasure	...	26,73,176	+19,98,954
Grand Total	...	7,60,58,089	—18,02,608

The customs revenue derived from the trade at the subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 26,818, which is less by Rs. 3,724 than the amount collected in 1880-81.

SIND.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The value of the foreign trade of the port of Karáchi was nearly 327½ lákhs and over 105 lákhs more than in the previous year.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,22,74,679	49,625	1,23,24,304
Exports	1,99,07,288	5,18,305	2,04,25,593

About 103½ lákhs of the import trade was done with the United Kingdom, of which 22¾ lákhs was in cotton goods and chiefly in those containing yarn not higher than 30*s.* which were exempted from duty. The opening of the railway to the Punjab has also attracted the cotton traffic. The importation of machinery for the Merewether Pier and some water-works has increased the value under that head. From Persia very large imports of wheat and dates were received. The imports from Italy declined very largely in liquors.

The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 97 lákhs, and an increase is chiefly observable in wheat of 27½ lákhs, in cotton of 7¾ lákhs, and in date, coffee and raw wool. To France over 30½ lákhs of wheat was exported and to Austria the increase of exports was in cotton by 1½ lákh. The exports to Italy fell off in rape seed and gingelly, and to Persia heavy exports of indigo were made. With Arabia the trade in grain has declined, owing to a good season in that country.

In cotton twist and yarn there has been an increase of 140,561 lbs. in imports, which nearly all came from the United Kingdom and a little from Austria and Italy. The imports of cotton piece-goods increased by about 100,000 yards and by 12¾ lákhs in value, which is said to be due to the greater prosperity of the people and to the abolition of duty on goods made of yarn of the lower counts. The value of free cotton goods imported was Rs. 17,86,551, more by 11½ lákhs than in 1880-81. There was also a small increase in wool and woollen goods.

The market was overstocked with liquors imported during the war and before the troops were withdrawn, and hence a decline of nearly 54,000 gallons in the imports of that article. In metals there was a large increase under steel and also under copper and zinc, but the imports of iron fell off by over 1¼ lákh. There was a falling off under dates and provisions and also under railway materials, less being required by the Sind Railway.

The exports of cotton increased by 27,165 cwts. in quantity and over 5 lákhs in value; there was a large decrease to China, but the greater quantities sent forward to the United Kingdom and Austria more than covered the deficiency. The total export in 1879-80 was 112,000 cwts., in 1880-81 104,000 cwts., in 1881-82 131,000 cwts., the export to the United Kingdom alone in the last

year being 87,629 cwts. The indigo manufactured in Sind and the Punjab was chiefly exported to Persia, the increase in the value exported being 2¼ lákhs. The wheat trade has rapidly expanded from 274,000 cwts. in 1879-80, 169,000 cwts. in 1880-81 to 1,852,000 cwts. in 1881-82, the value of that exported being put down at nearly 95 lákhs. The rice trade has grown in quantity but the value had fallen. Gingelly seed was largely exported to France and Belgium, while the export to Italy has seriously declined. The export of tea sprang from 206,000 lbs. to 307,000 lbs.; the whole of it was sent to the United Kingdom, except a very small quantity which found its way to Australia. Under Indian wool there is an increase of 450,000 lbs.; under foreign wool the export doubled to 4,058,000 lbs. valued at 19 lákhs.

643 vessels with cargoes entered and cleared from the port of Karáchi besides 86 vessels in ballast, many of them seeking freights of cotton and wheat. 117 vessels came and went through the canal.

The customs revenue collected at Karáchi was Rs. 5,41,214, less by Rs. 88,666 than in the previous year.

KARA'CHI COASTING TRADE.

The value of the imports into Karáchi by the coasting trade was 198¾ lákhs, three-fourths of which consisted of foreign merchandise from Bombay. The imports of foreign cotton goods decreased by about half a lákh, which appear to have been supplanted by the same value of Indian goods. Cotton twist decreased by over 300,000 lbs., probably due to direct imports from foreign countries. The exports amounted to 97½ lákhs, over 8 lákhs of which was the value of Indian produce and was 31 lákhs more than the value of the trade in 1880-81. This is due to larger shipments of cotton and wool. The imports of gold on private account declined by Rs. 28,690, but the imports of silver increased by Rs. 1,39,000. 2,365 laden vessels were engaged in the trade.

Subordinate Ports in Sind.

There are two little ports, one at Keti and the other at Sirgandar, at which a small trade is carried on. Their foreign trade is insignificant. The coasting trade amounted to nearly 2¾ lákhs in imports and 8½ lákhs in exports. At Keti trade declined, but at Sirgandar it increased. The customs revenue collected was Rs. 28,466.

Public Works.

The entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 67,06,909. In round figures the expenditure on new works was Rs. 26½ lákhs; on repairs 26 lákhs; on establishment 12¾ lákhs; on tools and plant ½ lákh, and on the Barrack Department 1½ lákhs. Divided between the different services the charges were—

		Rs.
In India—		
Imperial	...	14,74,177
Provincial ...	Other Public Works ...	28,70,462
	Railways	9,971
Contributions		2,62,480
Local Funds		20,62,090
Local Funds		13,225
	Total ...	66,92,405
In England		14,504
	Grand Total ...	67,06,909

MILITARY.

The outlay for military works was Rs. 12,26,319, of which about 4¼ lákhs was for original works and 4¾ lákhs for repairs, the balance being absorbed by establishment and the Barrack Department. The work of enlarging the military prison at Poona was completed, as well as the canteen in the Wanowri Lines, where a new quarter-guard and cells for a regiment of European Infantry were erected.

Work was commenced on a hospital for British troops at Ahmedabad, which is estimated to cost about 1¾ lákhs, and will provide accommodation for 38 patients besides subsidiary buildings and quarters for the apothecaries and other attendants.

The old Royal Artillery barracks at Kolhápur were improved and some permanent buildings were constructed for a detachment of 100 men of British Infantry at that station. At Jacobabad new pendalls were being built for a Native Infantry regiment, and at Aden the recreation room and theatre for European troops have been completed. Lines for the Sappers and Miners at the same place were in progress and the male and female wards of the European Infantry hospital were rebuilt.

Work has been commenced at a fortified position at Ahmedabad on a powder magazine to contain 100,000 lbs. of powder, a ball ammunition room, workshop and guard-room, which will cost 3¼ lákhs. It was at first doubted if the roof of the magazine would be bomb-proof, but it has been decided to be safe with the addition of earth over the vaulted roof if thought necessary.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The expenditure on civil buildings was Rs. 15,06,679 : Rs. 7,14,000 being for original works and Rs. 4,37,000 for repairs.

All the works in connection with the Salt Department mentioned in last year's report were completed, and the construction of a custom house at Málvan was commenced during the year. Quarters for the superintendent, offices and quarters for the salt establishment at Moach were built at Karáchi, and a scheme for supplying drinking water to the establishment employed on the works was completed. A tramway and water-supply works in connection with the extension of the Khárághoda salt-works to Uru are in progress. The mámlatdárs' kacheris at Chopda in the Kháńdesh Collectorate and at Devrukh in the Ratnágiri Collectorate were completed, and a similar building at Khed has been put in hand.

The general buildings undertaken consisted of alterations to the European General Hospital, Bombay; improvements to the body-guard lines and decoration of the principal staircase room in the Government House at Parel; construction of 36 additional stalls in the General Mews at Bombay, and of a dispensary at Vajeria; erection of a dispensary with subsidiary buildings at Sangamner in Ahmednagar, and the construction of a detached pavilion and re-construction of 3 staff bungalows at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona. The restoration and adaptation at Bijápur of several buildings as residences and offices for the Collector, his Assistants, the Executive Engineer, &c., in connection with the establishment at that city of the head-quarter station of the Kaládgi District, were in progress. A dispensary was completed at Indi, and the conversion of the old military hospital at Dhárwár into a civil hospital was half finished.

Churches. The church at Malabár Hill and that in the camp at Ahmedabad were completed; and the new works were the provision of quarters with out-houses for the Roman Catholic Chaplain at Purandhar, the construction of a Mission Church at Ahmednagar, and the provision of a cemetery at Poona, the former of which was completed and the two latter were in progress.

Schools. The quarters and out-houses for the superintendent and teacher of the institution in the compound of the School of Art, the store-room, and additions and alterations to the school itself, were completed during the year.

The building for the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was completed and handed over for occupation. The west wing of the Cathedral High School has been completed. The central feature is approaching completion, but the east wing has not yet been put in hand, funds not being available for the prosecution of the work. Stained glass windows were substituted for the venetianed ones in the room over the front porch of the University Library; but the Clock Tower remains incomplete pending the arrival from England of the clock and chimes. It is proposed to illuminate it by electric light at the joint expense of Government and the Bombay Municipality.

The original building for the school at Hánsot in the Anklesvar Táluka having been found insufficient, another block of the same dimensions was constructed in the rear. School-houses were built at Vejálpur, Anklav and Dákor in the Kaira Collectorate. The Byramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School at Ahmedabad was completed during the year, and school-houses are being constructed at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar and at Wani in the Násik Collectorates.

A new Subordinate Judge's court-house at Vágra in the Broach Collectorate was completed. In the Kaira District a police station at Limbdi for 14 men and police lines at Thalla for 10 men were erected, and the bungalow of the superintendent of police was finished and occupied in 1881-82. At Poona the Faráskhána of the old Boodwar Palace, formerly used as a cook-room for the police lock-up, has been converted into a lock-up in lieu of the very confined and ill-ventilated place which answered the purpose before. Police lines were in progress in Khándesh, Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Sind.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The total outlay on communications, including roads and bridges, was Rs. 32,00,653, of which Rs. 9,53,488 was for original works and Rs. 15,92,708 for repairs; the remainder being for establishment and tools and plant.

The works executed for the improvement of communications in the Presidency extended over a large area, but the following is a concise description of the more important works carried out in each district:—

Roads.

In 1865 a road connecting the town of Thána with Ghodbandar was commenced, but abandoned on the completion of the first 4 miles, and now it is being extended to the Ghodbandar creek, a distance of 2¼ miles, whence access can be had by water to Ghodbandar, Bassein, &c. The Murbád-Saralgaon section of the road from Kalyán to the Málsej Ghát has been metalled, and the total length of the line now open is 27 miles; 6 miles of the road from Kalyán to Murbád have been metalled during the year, making a total of 15 miles metalled, and leaving only 4 miles to complete the metalling of the whole road.

Nearly the whole of the earthwork and all the small and large bridges and culverts on the road from Surat to Bárdoli in British territory, which were in progress last year, have been almost completed, and the Foolpara-Ushwaneekoomar road, which is a continuation of the road from Surat to Foolpara, was in progress during the year.

A proposal having been made to construct a light railway along the road from Broach to A'mod, its metalling has been postponed pending the settlement of the question of laying down of the railway. The work of constructing a masonry dip, 260 feet long by 20 feet broad, to facilitate traffic on the Dolia Khari, a long low salt-water creek on the Jambusar and Tankária road, was nearly completed, and a paved causeway, 100 feet long and 18 feet wide,

with metalled slopes over the Amla Khari, has been completed on the road from Anklesvar to Hánsot.

The work of improving and metalling the British and Báríya sections of the road from Godhra to Jhálod, which form portions of the line joining Jhálod with the Godhra and Dohad road, was in progress during the year. A short length of road, bridged and stone-metalled, over which heavy traffic will pass, is in progress, joining the Godhra-Dohad road with the Godhra Railway Station. A similar line, 2 miles long, has been undertaken, joining the Godhra-Bávda road with the Godhra Railway Station. The road from Páli to Bálásinor in British territory was finished, and is now in use. The construction of the road from the Barajri Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Naika was in progress, and its eventual extension in the direction of Dholka is regarded as likely to add largely to its value. The road between the Nadiád Railway Station and the town, designed to avoid the passing of traffic through the narrow streets of the town, was in progress, and will be completed in 1882-83.

The road from Sánand and Sárkhej to the Sábarmati Railway Station was in progress, most of the materials used being obtained from the old Ellis Bridge. A road, about 18 miles long, to connect the town of Dhandhuka with the Ránpur Railway Station on the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway, was commenced two months before the close of the year.

The Kárwár to Yellápur road was completed. The Navalgund and Annigeri road in Dhárwár was thoroughly completed, including the erection of 3 large bridges across nálás. The construction of the road from Gadag *viâ* Dambal to Hesrur, 30 miles in length, work on which had been suspended in 1879, was resumed; and the section between Gadag and Dambal has now been completed in every respect, and railway feeders in connection with the Sirsi-Bádámi road were in progress. The Annigeri section of the Dhárwár-Haliyál road was completed. A double boat, complete, was provided, and a goods shed erected in connection with the improvements to the Tungabhadra crossing at Hesrur.

Progress was being made on the A'mbághát, and it was expected the road would be finished in the monsoon.

The Nahavighát road has been completed, and is in good order, and the Peth-Sángli road has been considerably improved. The improvements of the Shergaon-Khind works were being continued, and the ghát has been greatly improved.

The section of the road between Rájur and Bári of the Loni-Bári road, Ahmednagar, was still in progress. The following works were also in progress: improvements to the road from Sangamner to Kalas; construction of feeder roads from (1) Shrígonda to Pimpri, (2) Belwandi village to the Nagar and Dhond road, (3) village of Wámbori to the Wámbori Railway Station, (4) Rahatta to Ekrúk to join the railway station at Chibuli or Puntamba, (5) Loni to the Belápur Railway Station, (6) Belápur town to the Belápur Railway Station.

On the Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road work has been carried as far as mile 32. The greater portion of the Ubada Bári-ghát road has been put in proper order, and the whole will be opened for traffic after the monsoon of 1882-83.

The road from Jalgaon to Dharangaon has been completed with bridges and drains for seven miles.

Bridges.

A new bridge has been constructed in lieu of the old ricketty Wanki timber bridge on the Bulsár and Tithal road, and a timber bridge of 5 spans was built over the Khadvi nála on the road from Jambusar to Tankária, and traffic now passes over it. The bridge over the Utávli River at Walla, on the Godhra and Dhandhuka road, was thrown open for traffic in August. The old bridge across the Dureed creek, on the same road, having been washed away owing to deficient waterway, a new bridge of 8 spans was commenced. A bridge with masonry piers and timber superstructure was built over the Bhorkundi nála on the Dhárwar and Tenái Ghát road, and the bridge over the Várna River, in Sátára, was opened for traffic in June last. A foot bridge across the Yenna River at Medha was in progress.

An iron girder bridge of 3 spans was nearly completed over the Western Nára, near Bahawalpur, Karáchi, on the road from Johi to Dádu, and a similar bridge was completed over the Nurwáh on the road from Sulji Station to the ferry. An iron rolled girder bridge of one span was completed over the Nasrat, in the Kandiáro Táluka, Hyderabad, and a similar one commenced and partially completed over the Guni at Natali.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head the total expenditure was Rs. 7,50,062, of which Rs. 5,46,053 was for original works and Rs. 98,927 for repairs.

New markets, consisting of two buildings with asphalte flooring, were commenced in the town of Thána; and the works in connection with the project for the supply of water to the town from the Pokran spring were completed, and opened by His Excellency the Governor, water being supplied to some parts of the town in July. The work in connection with the water-supply in the old Bund Valley at Mátherán was completed during 1881-82 at a cost over the estimate, as the nature of the rock found under a portion of the retaining wall necessitated an additional average depth of 12 feet.

A project for supplying the town of Roha, in the Kolába Collectorate, with water from a perennial spring in the hills situated five miles away from the town, was sanctioned for Rs. 29,995. The water flows down the rocky bed of a small nála, and for the rest of the distance is conveyed by stoneware piping to a masonry service reservoir, whence it is conducted to the town by cast-iron piping. The work of restoring the Begam Tank, Kaládgi, was completed, with the exception of the clearance of the old aqueduct and the distribution arrangements,

and the improvements to the Tolamati Tank were nearly completed. The scheme for supplying the town of Sátára with water from a reservoir at Khas was in progress during the year.

Karáchi Harbour Works.

The maintenance and repairs of the Manora Breakwater have been transferred to the Karáchi Harbour Board. The work stood the south-west monsoon of 1881 without material injury, as it has now done for seven successive monsoons, during which time the cost of repairs has averaged only ½ per cent. per annum on the first cost of the breakwater. This has been mainly expended in gradually adding a concrete capping to make up for settlement, which still continues slightly on the outer half length.

The works for the protection of Manora Point executed during the two previous seasons stood the sea well, and that portion of the cliff extending from the breakwater for a distance of 226 yards along the sea face of the Point may now be looked on as effectually protected, at a cost of Rs. 96,583.

The dredging of the harbour was carried on at a cost of less than 1 lákh; 19,160 tons were dredged in rectification of the Entrance Channel and 210,496 tons within the harbour. The cost of the harbour surveys is now borne by the Karáchi Harbour Board, but the usual survey of January 1882 shows a fair continuance of improvement, though not so marked as it might have been had better dredging power been available.

RAILWAYS.

Dhond and Manmád Railway.

The stations, staff-quarters and gate lodges on the Dhond and Manmád Railway were completed, and whatever work may now be required on capital account will be executed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, by whom this railway is now worked. The stores remaining on hand were sent to the Sholápur-Gadag line. The net earnings were Rs. 1,22,500, as the cost of working was considerably less, the gain to Government being 39 per cent. more than in 1880, when the line was under State management.

Berár Railways.

The Berár branches were thoroughly repaired, and, notwithstanding the heavy outlay, the net earnings of the two branches to Amraoti and Khámgaon were Rs. 30,878 as compared with Rs. 11,686 in 1880.

Bársi Extension.

The G. I. P. Railway agreed to construct a short line of 20 miles from Bársi Road Station to the town of Bársi along the line of road which Government undertook to sell to the company for 4 lákhs; but as the Secretary of State declined to sanction any extension of the company's guaranteed system, the scheme fell to the ground. It is hoped it may be revived in another form.

Pandharpur Extension.

A line, 33 miles long, is projected to Pandharpur from Bársi Road Station, but the company do not think that it is likely to pay, and have postponed its consideration for the present.

Southern Marátha Railways.

The Southern Marátha Railway system comprises three distinct lines: the first from Marmagao to Bellary, the second from Sholápur to Gadag, and the third from Poona to Belgaum. The portion of the Marmagao-Bellary Railway, lying in Portuguese

territory, will be constructed and worked by an independent company; the remaining sections with the railway from Sholápur to Gadag being built as famine protective work. From Bellary to Hospett the earthwork was nearly completed and 8 miles of permanent way had been laid. The line has been finally set out between Hubli and the frontier to join the Portuguese section, and it is understood the Portuguese company has made some progress although they commenced work so late as March 1882. On the Sholápur line advantage has been taken of the earthwork executed in 1879-80 as a famine relief work, and 29 miles of line have been laid from Sholápur towards Bijápur. Several buildings in connection with the line have been put up, and wells have been sunk at all stations between Hotgi and Bijápur. A contract has also been made for the supply of 100,000 Jarra sleepers from West Australia for the Southern Marátha Railways.

Sholápur-Bijápur Line.

From Poona the line has been staked out for about 26 miles and a fair line has been selected up the Nagheri Ghát. From Belgaum the line will be extended to join the Marmagao-Bellary Railway.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

The Rájputána-Málwa Railway includes the lines formerly called the Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch and the Neemuch-Nasirabad Railways. These were amalgamated with the Rájputána system and brought under one management in December 1881. The control was at the same time transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India in order to relieve the former from the increase of work which had been caused by the development of the Southern Marátha system of railways and because the line is mainly situated in the Native States of Rájputána and Málwa, which are under the direct supervision of the Government of India. The section between Neemuch and Nasirabad was opened for traffic in December 1881, the Viceroy having previously passed over the line when he visited Chitor in November. The net profits of the year were Rs. 34,69,340, or 4·14 per cent. on capital expended.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

Very satisfactory progress was made with the bridging on the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway, and great part of the line, with the exception of one section, was kept open throughout the year. The bridge over the Wadhwan-Bhojawa has been begun, and will be finished in 1882-83. The total earnings were Rs. 6,88,385 and the expenses Rs. 4,83,131, showing a net profit of Rs. 2,05,254, or 2·75 per cent. on capital expended. The traffic appears to be steadily improving, and the rolling stock had to be increased. Cotton is the principal item of traffic; it is mostly brought to Bhávnagar for sale, and there pressed and shipped to Bombay. The cotton from Limbdi goes to Wadhwán and is there transferred to the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Gáekwár's Railway.

Several bridges and culverts on the Dábhoi-Miagam sections had to be rebuilt and the profit was reduced to Rs. 48,849, which is only 3·95 per cent. as against 7·31 per cent. in 1880. It is proposed that the Darbár should join with Government in promoting a line from Surat to Bárdoli and Songad; and the line has been surveyed, but nothing has been definitely settled.

Broach to Jambusar.

It is also under consideration to make a line from Broach to Jambusar, 31 miles.

Nágpur and Chatisgad. Two short extensions of the Nágpur-Chatisgad Railway were opened for traffic from Terora to Gurdia, 18 miles, and from Gurdia to Ambgaon, 14 miles.

G. I. P. Railway. The new terminal station at Bori Bandar of the G. I. P. Railway was brought into use on the 1st January 1882, and it is hoped that the offices will be completed by the end of 1884. A new stores depôt is being constructed at Parel, and the present stores at Byculla will be handed over for the use of the State Railways. The merchants' waiting room and offices at the Wádi Bandar goods terminus were completed. It is proposed to build a bridge between Nesbit Lane and Hancock Bridge in order to carry the up-passenger line of the G. I. P. Railway across the two goods lines. It is also proposed to establish an additional railway school at Ahmednagar and Násik instead of Panchmari, which is at too great a distance off the line.

B. B. & C. I. Railway. The G. I. P. Company have submitted a plan to extend the Bhopal line to Cawnpur and Gwalior, and the B. B. & C. I. R. Company have proposed to connect Godhra *viâ* Rutlam with Cawnpur and Gwalior. The extension to Godhra was opened in February 1882. The Narbada Viaduct, which had been destroyed by floods, was rebuilt and opened for traffic in May 1881, and the new Broach Station has been finished. The goods terminus is to be removed from Carnac Bandar to Mody Bay, and will be carried out at a cost of nearly 4 lákhs; and the line has been doubled from Andheri to Virár.

Through rates The Government of India, who have the exclusive control of the rates to be charged on the Rájputána and East India Railways, have ruled that no change affecting through rates by either route is to be made without their sanction, and deprecate any competition for traffic between railways belonging to or guaranteed by the State. The development of traffic on the Rájputána Railway has been rapid, and as its capacities increase, it will be necessary to attract a larger traffic to maintain progress.

Accidents. The number of miles open on the G. I. P. Railway was 1,445 and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway 445; the former carried 5,499,224 passengers and the latter 7,098,754 passengers. On the G. I. P. Railway there were 281 accidents, including 65 of fire in trains and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway 72. There were 6 passengers killed on the latter line and none on the former, 52 passengers were injured, and of the servants of the companies 63 were killed and 109 injured. On the State Railways there were 259 accidents, including 174 cases of running over cattle, chiefly on the Rájputána line; 32 persons were killed and 26 wounded.

G. I. P. Railway. Receipts and Expenditure. The gross earnings of the G. I. P. Railway were Rs. 3,57,07,387 and the expenses Rs. 1,72,62,354, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,84,45,033, which is more by Rs. 66,74,938 than the amount earned in 1880-81, and is 6·29 per cent. interest on the capital. This sufficed to pay the guaranteed interest in full, and left a surplus of 37¼ lákhs. The coaching traffic yielded 63¾ lákhs: there was a decline in the receipts from first and second class passengers owing to the passengers to the North-West now using the

Rájputána route; but the cooly class contributed no less than Rs. 31,84,000, and the third class Rs. 10,36,000. The slow-train service at the rate of 2½ pies per mile has thus proved a lucrative source of revenue. The amount earned by the goods traffic was Rs. 9,52,41,000, due to the heavy traffic in wheat, which has increased from 99,000 tons in 1878 to 504,700 tons in 1881; and as the receipts of this article for the East India and Holkar and Scindia lines decreased during the year, the excess is due to the indigenous traffic of the country. The amount received for the carriage of cotton, chiefly from Berár, was Rs. 34,15,000, which shows an increase of more than 5 lákhs; for ground-nuts Rs. 2,75,000 were received, and for linseed Rs. 16,19,800. There was also an increase in teelseed and spice seeds. The salt and piece-goods traffic declined very largely, and the traffic receipts from food-grains fell to 15½ lákhs, or nearly 6 lákhs less than in 1880, probably owing to the local plenty making it unnecessary to move grain from one district to another. The through traffic with the East India Railway and with the B. B. & C. I. Railway has declined, but it has increased with the Holkar and Nágpur Railways.

The working expenses increased with the increased traffic and the extra cost incurred in the working of the State lines. They amount to 49·4 per cent. on the gross earnings.

B. B. & C. I. Railway. Receipts and Expenditure.

The capital account of the year has been added to by the cost of the extension from Páli to Godhra, 17 miles, of works at the Parel and Broach stations, by the Dhamanganga Bridge and other works, besides additions to the rolling stock at a cost of 7¾ lákhs. A separate account of the cost of the Narbada Bridge has been kept, and will be eventually charged to revenue; it appears that the expenditure to the 31st December 1881 was Rs. 37¾ lákhs.

The earnings were Rs. 98,87,304 and the expenses Rs. 41,90,968, leaving a net profit of Rs. 56,96,336, more by nearly 7 lákhs than in 1880-81, and represents interest at the rate of 6·48 per cent. on the capital, which was sufficient to pay off the guaranteed interest and to leave Rs. 4,78,703 as the surplus payable to Government. These results are due to the expansion of traffic consequent on the extensive area brought into connection with this railway by the Rájputána-Málwa line.

The receipts from the coaching traffic were Rs. 33,30,040, more by 6½ lakhs than the receipts in 1880, chiefly derived from the passenger traffic, which has been rapidly increasing since the opening of the short route to the North-West. The number of third class passengers in mail trains declined, but they apparently preferred the cheap slow train which was put on, and by which the charge is only 2½ pies per mile, third class. The local and suburban traffic has also increased, but not at the same rate as in previous year—the total number of such passengers being 4,351,505, who paid the company Rs. 2,87,942. The receipts for the goods traffic were Rs. 59,67,289, nearly half of which were derived from cotton, grain and seeds. The traffic receipts from the last item, seeds, have increased extraordinarily, but in cotton there would have been a heavy decline owing to the

short crop in Gujarát had it not been for receipts from the Rájputána-Málwa Railway. The rates for this article were reduced to compete with the sea-borne traffic, but as yet without effect. While the interchange of traffic with the Rájputana-Málwa Railway has increased by nearly 78,000 tons, it has declined with the G. I. P. Railway, chiefly in the article of salt, of which 5,535 tons less were carried by the B. B. & C. I. Railway itself, representing a loss of 2⅜ lákhs.

The result of the heavier traffic was an increase in working expenses to Rs. 37,79,114, which is 38·7 per cent. on the gross earnings. The permanent way was in bad condition and had to be renewed in many parts, and the rolling stock was greatly improved. For police charges Government now make a contribution both to this and to the G. I. P. Railway Company for the maintenance of law and order as distinct from the special duty of guarding the company's property and goods traffic.

CANALS.

Indus Conservancy.

51 sunken trees and other obstructions were removed from the bed of the Indus, and as for some time past the dead trees on the banks have been carefully removed, the obstructions from this cause have been gradually decreasing. The inundation was favourable, and although only one inch higher than in 1880-81, it caused a considerable amount of damage to forest land. It appears that the river is forcing an outlet to the sea through the Hydri Channel which has been closed for twenty years, while the Hajamri Channel is silting up.

The traffic on the river declined, and it is supposed that wheat was sent by the Rájputána Railway to Bombay in preference to the river in consequence of the great facilities offered by the railway and at the Prince's Dock in loading for export; but the Indus Valley Railway traffic in wheat also increased very largely. The voyage from Ferojpur to Kotri occupies three weeks in a native boat, and the freight is 3½ annas per maund of wheat and 6 annas per maund of cotton, but there is little or no return freight procurable. In spite of the decline of traffic the number of boats rose to 3,320, which exceeds by 99 the number in the previous year. The rules for the registration of boats have been improved, and evasion of the law will now be more difficult.

The receipts from fees from vessels plying on the river and other sources amounted to Rs. 46,925, and the expenditure, including special repairs to the tug, to Rs. 4,57,202.

TELEGRAPHS.

Offices.

There were 32 offices open at the close of the year in Bombay and 7 in Sind. New offices were opened at Bársi and Bijápur and one at the Cotton Green, Bombay. A temporary office was open for nearly three months at Badáni in Sind during the floods and used by the Public Works Department for observations in connection with the Kashmor bund. The office at Junágad was transferred to the Bhávnagar and Gondal Railway. Two offices are worked by military signallers and three are worked by clerks in the Collector's or Executive Engineer's offices.

Wires.

The line from Bombay to Dádar *vid* the G. I. P. Railway was dismantled, and all the wires are now carried along the B. B. & C. I. Railway. 20 miles were constructed to connect Sholápur with Bársi and 59 miles to join Sholápur and Bijápur, besides 17 miles from Ánand to Godhra along the railway.

Telephones.

The Secretariat was put in telephonic communication with Government House at Malabár Point and at Parel, and several private firms have had special lines laid down between their offices and the Prince's Dock and other places. The Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* with characteristic enterprise has a special telephone wire between his private residence and the office in the Fort. The Custom House has also been put into communication with the Prince's Dock. In Poona the Council Hall is in communication with Government House at Ganesh Khind, and at Mahábaleshvar the telegraph office was put in communication with Government House.

Indo-European Telegraph. *Persian Gulf Section.*

The failure of the Eastern Cable between Aden and Bombay and the total interruption of traffic by that route from the 12th July to the 10th August 1881 caused the full weight of the entire telegraphic correspondence with Europe to be thrown upon the Persian Gulf line. No less than 19,000 messages were forwarded in that time. The relay at Jask made it possible to manage the transit of about 800 messages daily by one working circuit only. With translation at Jask the speed of working is nearly doubled; and it is estimated that with both lines in working order 1,500 messages can be transmitted daily.

Revenue.

	Rs.
The net revenue for message transmitted over the Persian Gulf section during 1881-82 was	7,54,091
Sale of stores, fines, table money, hire of furniture and exchange	4,744
Total ...	7,58,835
Deduct—Working expenses and purchase of stores, subsidies, &c., as detailed below ...	3,16,205
Balance in favour of Persian Gulf section ...	4,42,629

The expenditure includes a payment of Rs. 19,820 as a political subsidy.

The length of the cable is 1,700 knots and of the land line 1,367 miles. The left wire of the Charbar-Jask section was cut by natives on the 13th February last, and was the only instance of wilful damage of that nature.

Notwithstanding the numerous faults in the cables and the lengthy interruptions of sections, through communication was only failing during a period of 9 days and 10 hours, at a time when both Jask-Bushire sections had suddenly experienced a break simultaneously. This was the first instance in twelve years of a total interruption of the Gulf system.

Receipts.

The gross value of the traffic of the section amounted to Rs. 21,72,436 and the net earnings to Rs. 7,54,091, being an increase of Rs. 1,06,011 in the net receipts of the previous year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Messages.

79,003 messages containing 1,065,520 words were transmitted as under:—

Government or official	...	...	1,443
Commercial and private	...	...	77,472
Press,—to "Times", London	...	...	88
Total		...	79,003
Increase for 1881-82		...	28,944

The traffic of the past five years shows a very satisfactory increase. The number of messages in that time has increased from 29,368 to 79,003 and the net receipts from Rs. 3,72,000 to Rs. 7,54,000.

The proportion of the traffic carried *viâ* Teheran was 95 per cent. and *viâ* Turkey 5 per cent.

Speed.

The average mean rate of transmission from England to Karáchi *viâ* Teheran shows a decrease of 10 minutes per message compared with the previous year, but compared with the speed attained by the cable to Suez the results are better *viâ* the Gulf; the mean speed from Calcutta *viâ* Teheran is 2 hours 6 minutes against 4 hours 11 minutes *viâ* Suez.

The speed of transmission *viâ* Turkey has considerably improved since October last, but the through working continues faulty and inaccurate, and interruptions between Busreh and Bagdad are of very frequent occurrence.

POST OFFICE.

The reforms introduced during the year were the system of prepayment of parcel postage in cash instead of by postage labels, the reduction in the registration fee from 4 annas to 2 annas, and the system of cash payment in advance at reduced rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals. The second measure has been perhaps the most important in a financial point of view, as the reduction in the fee has already caused an increase of over 100,000 in the number of registered letters. The third measure has been very largely accepted both by English and vernacular papers, as out of the 163 newspapers and periodicals that existed in this circle at the close of March 1882, 97 had availed themselves of the privilege.

Thursday and Tuesday were at first fixed as the days of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay in the fair and rainy seasons respectively, but this arrangement did not give satisfaction to the public of Calcutta, and the question was, therefore, discussed by a committee appointed in London, and Friday and Tuesday were adopted as the days of the departure of the Overland Mails.

Want of money retarded the development of the department in 1880-81, but during the year some little progress was made. The number of post offices open at the close of March 1882 was 794 as compared with 735 in the preceding year. 56 new offices were opened, and 3 were transferred to this circle from the Central Provinces and Berár. 74 additional letter-boxes were

made available to the public, and the number of village postmen was increased by 65. The total mileage was 13,076 at the close of the year, the increase being due to the opening of new offices which had to be connected with existing offices, and to the transfer to this circle of several lines with the 3 offices from the Central Provinces and Berár.

The statistics of the whole year show that letters, post cards, newspapers, books and pattern packets, parcels and money orders, aggregating 3,15,72,320, were given out for delivery as compared with 2,80,84,992 in the previous year, the increase being of 34,87,328 covers.

The Foreign Parcel Post is growing in popularity. A new exchange with China was established with effect from the 1st January 1882, but only two parcels were received up to the end of March. The net profit to the department from this branch, which was Rs. 20,557 in 1873, the first year of its establishment, has risen to Rs. 1,32,012-3-4 at the close of the ninth year of its existence. The number of parcels received from and despatched to foreign countries was 87,537. With a view to prevent the risk of loss of very small parcels, a minimum limit of size was fixed at 3 inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and 2 inches in depth.

A money order exchange was established with the following countries during the year:—

South Australia.	Victoria.
Western do.	Tasmania.
New South Wales.	China.
Queensland.	Japán and
Straits Settlement.	Mauritius.

The money order scheme has now taken deep root in the country, as may be judged from the increasing use of this means of remitting money.

The following two tables show separately the transactions under the head of inland and foreign money order during the last half of 1880-81 and 1881-82, the statistics for the whole of 1881-82 not being available:—

Inland.

Period.	Money Orders issued.			Money Order prepared and paid.		
	Number	Value.	Commission.	Number	Value.	Commission.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Half-year of 1880-81, average.	75,469	22,75,038 10	26,521 0	84,510	26,82,352 8	31,890 15
Do. of 1881-82	114,949	33,03,666 13	39,373 13	118,180	38,12,857 1	43,694 8
Increase ..	39,489	10,28,628 8	12,852 13	33,670	11,30,504 9	12,803 9

Foreign.

Period.	Advised to Foreign Countries.			Prepared and Paid.		
	Number	Value.	Commission.	Number	Value.	Commission.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Average half year 1881-82 ..	1,405	73,401 2	1,486 2	176	7,747 7	115 10
Half year 1881-82	1,988	1,02,040 4	2,025 9	204	7,390 2	105 6
Increase	583	28,639 4	539 7	28	....	..
Decrease	..	....	..	..	357 5	10 4

The statistics of the insurance scheme for six months of the year show a falling off—a result which is no doubt due to the expansion of the money order system. The value of the letters and articles insured declined by nearly ten lákhs in six months.

The insurance fees realised were Rs. 80,768, while the total amount of compensation paid to senders of insured articles amounted to Rs. 9,315 against Rs. 30,074-6-7 in 1880-81.

The value payable parcel system is being rapidly developed. For the half year 1881-82, 13,385 parcels were carried by the Post Office which were valued at nearly 1½ lákhs. The number was 8,055 more than the number carried in the half year of 1880-81.

In 1879 an important concession allowing State correspondence to be prepaid by service postage labels was granted to Native States in this circle, and most of them availed themselves of the privilege and abolished their own dâks. The Cutch State adopted the system in the year under report.

There were 5 cases of departmental loss during the year: the loss of a mail bag in one instance was due to the carelessness of a tonga driver for which the full contract penalty was enforced, and in two others the loss was due to the foundering of boats by which 4 postal servants lost their lives. The number of cases of loss due to actual neglect is thus reduced to 2. There were 6 cases of theft or house-breaking committed in post offices, but the amount stolen was very small, and only 4 instances of highway robbery of the mail as compared with 10 in the preceding year; all of them occurred in the Kánara Division.

District Post. In 1880-81 there was little to chronicle in the way of change or progress, as financial reasons would not allow of any expansion; but, in 1881-82, 51 District Post village postmen, who were self-supporting, were converted into Imperial village postmen, and the savings thus effected in the District Post were utilised in employing other District village postmen at places at which they were required. Something of an advance was, therefore, made in supplying the needs of the rural population.

The post office at Talevádi in the South Marátha Country was closed, and there was left only one office belonging to the District Dák. The number of letter-boxes was 524 as compared with 590

in the previous year. The decrease of 66 thus shown does not represent any limitation on the facilities given to the rural public for posting letters, but is due to the fact that a number of letter-boxes formerly served by District village postmen have been transferred to the charge of Imperial village postmen. There is also a decrease in the number of village postmen, of whom there were 498 at the close of the year as compared with 504 at the close of the preceding year.

In consequence of the abolition of the post office at Talevádi, in the Belgaum District, the runners' line between that office and Khánápur became unnecessary; but a line was opened between Bágevádi and Nidgundi, a distance of 16 miles, to keep up communication with the latter place.

272,169 articles were posted for despatch, and 911,968 articles were received for delivery. Taken together this shows an increase of over 30,000 articles, but 5·49 per cent. were returned undelivered. This is partly due to the fact that a smaller staff had to deal with a larger number of articles than last year, and partly to the fact that as District Dák postmen are converted into Imperial postmen, new men have to be employed in their places. In this way no fewer than 45 new District Dák postmen were engaged, and were necessarily at a disadvantage as compared with postmen of some experience.

As was expected, there has been a large increase in the number of registered articles received for despatch and sent out for delivery. This is to be attributed to the reduction in the registration fee from 4 annas to 2 annas, and to the special powers of registering letters on the part of village postmen.

Unpaid correspondence has been steadily decreasing for some years, and the falling off in the number of paid parcels received for delivery is due to the expansion of the money order system. Small sums of money, which were formerly sent through the post in cash as parcels, are now remitted by money order.

The approximate value of the articles received for delivery by the District Post was Rs. 43,387 as compared with Rs. 44,850 in the previous year.

The cost of the establishment was Rs. 85,457.

Irrigation.

The principal works in progress during the year were the Nira Canal in Poona, the Mhasvad Tank on the borders of the Sholápur Collectorate, and the Gokák Canal in Belgaum, all of them large works sanctioned for execution from the grant for Protective Public Works which had previously been commenced during the famine of 1876-77 and which are of great importance as a means of protecting considerable areas from the effects of drought. Of other projects the Kadwa River Works were in progress as Productive Public Works; the complete Pravara River scheme was submitted; and considerable repairs were effected to the old works of irrigation in Gujarát, Khándesh, Násik, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dhárwár.

The Ashti Tank in Sholápur and Bhádalwádi Tank in Poona were opened for irrigation, making in all 26 new works in operation. The area irrigated by these 26 works was 29,749 acres, and compares with that in previous years as follows :—

	Area irrigated.	Average Rainfall.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Inches.	
1875-76	7,296	29·88	
1876-77	17,059	14·65	Years of famine.
1877-78	25,362	22·01	
1878-79	17,286	32·69	
1879-80	22,412	20·91	
1880-81	34,447	18·71	
1881-82	29,749	17·46	

The rainfall was deficient, but there was no time during which water was a necessity. The total decrease in area on the whole of the works taken together was 4,695. On the Jámda and Mutha Canals alone the decrease was 5,291 acres, so that on the other works in the aggregate there was an increase of 596 acres.

The area irrigated was larger than in any previous year with the exception of 1880-81, and the irrigable area under command was 290,668 acres as compared with 223,933 acres in 1880-81.

In Sind the Indus rose unusually early, and maintained a high level from the middle of July to the middle of September. The season was unmarked by excessive floods, and the lands had further opportunity to recover from those of previous years. The river embankments were maintained and strengthened, and considerable progress was made with the Desert Canal and branches and the Eastern Nára Works.

Accounts.

The finance accounts of the year exhibit a total revenue, under the head direct receipts, of Rs. 3,54,033 as compared with Rs. 2,67,255 in the previous year. The bulk of the irrigation revenue dependent on the works is credited under land revenue, and does not, therefore, appear in the Public Works Finance Accounts.

The entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 29,69,634 including Rs. 12,616 from funds supplied by contributions, and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Works and Repairs...	23,33,015
Establishment	6,24,062
Tools and Plant	18,231
Suspense Accounts...	3,650
Refunds of Revenue	727
Receipts on Capital	2,751
Total ...	29,69,634

The cost of establishment was thus 26¼ per cent. on the outlay for works and repairs, which is not excessive remembering that a large proportion of the time of the establishment is devoted to repair and maintenance and in many cases to the revenue administration of the works.

GUJARÁT AND THE DECCAN.

Ahmedabad. Háthmati Canals.

The Háthmati Canal, a new work brought into operation for the first time in 1873-74, is complete in all essentials. The puddling of the canal bed undertaken as an experiment to stop excessive loss of water by percolation, proved only partially successful, and a considerable volume of water still goes to waste in this way. Measures are now under consideration for utilising the leakage water.

The weir and head-works of the canal are situated in I'dar territory, and it was the original intention of the I'dar State to build a bridge across the Háthmati River on top of the weir, but the Darbár have now substituted a causeway across the river below the weir. This will apparently answer all purposes, as it will be impassable only during floods, and at such times the country roads are impassable or nearly so—so that traffic is suspended.

The area actually irrigated was 1,928 acres as compared with 1,534 acres in the previous year. Storage works to supplement the Háthmati River's ordinary stream are urgently required to render the supply to this canal permanent and adequate at all seasons. Surveys and investigations are in progress.

Khári Cut.

This work is designed to supply the tanks in the vicinity of the city of Ahmedabad from the surplus water of the river, and has reached an advanced stage. It provides the means of irrigation to a tract in which it will be most readily taken advantage of. The defect of the scheme is that the supply is not at present constant, and its purpose is thus restricted to supplying tanks during freshes in the river or at times when there is surplus water available; storage works constructed above the head-works of the

Khári Cut would render the supply permanent, and irrigation direct from the channels as they now exist would be extensively practised. Surveys have been made, and projects for reservoirs on the Háthmati River (which would supply both the Háthmati Canal during the dry season and the Khári Cut) and on the Bokh near Parántíj, which would be partly filled by the surplus monsoon discharge of the Háthmati River and would supply the Khári Cut only, are under consideration.

60 old tanks, each irrigating an area of 50 acres or more, were ordered to be brought on the Public Works list for repair in view to their systematic maintenance and improvement where feasible. One of these works was repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,725.

Uru Salt-works Water-supply.

A small scheme for the water-supply of the salt-works at Uru was commenced. The source of supply is a well on the edge of a tank at the village of Uru, 3½ miles from the salt-works. The water is to be raised by bullock power into a cistern near the well and conveyed thence by an iron pipe to a covered masonry cistern capable of holding one day's supply for 2,000 people, which is in the centre of the salt-works. The cost of the works is estimated at Rs. 15,290.

Bháder River Works.

This river improvement scheme would have been entirely completed but for some damage done by heavy floods. Groins were constructed and breaches in the river-bank near Patna were repaired, the object being to redivert the river into its old course past the town of Dhandhuka to the Dholéra creek. The expenditure was Rs. 9,827, which was met from a local fund known as the Dholera Dharam Talávr Fund. This work and other works for the water-supply of towns mentioned in this section were carried out by the Irrigation Department, and although not irrigation works are included here for convenience.

Kaira.

An enquiry into the statistics of old works of irrigation in this collectorate was completed. There are 1,675 tanks in existence irrigating 15,754 acres, assessed at Rs. 85,359, including the land assessment. Only 49 of these tanks irrigate over 50 acres. The whole have hitherto been maintained by the people themselves with assistance from local funds in the case of tanks used for water-supply, and it has been decided that this system, which has worked well, shall be maintained; special works of improvement, where such give the promise of adequate return on the outlay, only being undertaken by Government.

Broach.

A return was rendered showing in all 20 irrigation works as existing in this collectorate. These irrigate only 768 acres assessed at Rs. 6,544. Their maintenance is to be left as heretofore to the people.

Surat.

The old works in this collectorate include in all 1,641 separate tanks irrigating 17,848 acres assessed at Rs. 2,20,576. Of these 251 works, irrigating 10,873 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,43,691, of which Rs. 47,065 is for water-rate, were ordered to be brought on to the Public Works list for repair. During the year improvements to 10 of these tanks were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,372,

and 18 tanks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,914; surveys of some of the tanks were also undertaken. The improvements effected consisted mainly of increased provision for the escape of flood waters after the filling of the tanks.

Khandesh. Hartala Tank.

The Hartála Tank was only replenished to 1·60 foot on the sill of the outlet sluice during the monsoon, and at the end of November the tank was empty. No irrigation was, therefore, possible during the dry season.

Mhaswa Tank.

The storage in the Mhasva Tank at the end of October was less than one-seventh of the whole capacity of the tank. This supply failed entirely at the end of March 1882, and the tank was empty for the first time in its history.

Lower Panjhra River Works.

The Mukti Tank was little more than half full. Fortunately the storage, small though it was, sufficed for all requirements and saved all the crops in the irrigated land of eleven villages.

Jamda Canals.

The cost of maintenance for the year amounted to Rs. 4,706. The rainfall, which was very favourably distributed, amounted to 25 inches at Kolgaon as against 13 inches of the year before; the consequence was a large falling off in the irrigated area, which was only 1,161 acres as compared with 3,224 acres of 1880-81.

Old Works.

General repairs were carried out from Imperial Funds on 41 old irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 23,491 as compared with Rs. 6,610 on 20 works during the previous year. Of the works repaired, 19 were in the Khándesh Collectorate and 22 in Násik. There was also an expenditure of Rs. 5,438 on 50 works from the Pátfála Cess Fund, which is voluntarily contributed by the people for the repairs of their irrigation channels.

One bandhára (Kikwári) constructed during the year was completely new, the jághírdár of the village aiding in its construction by contributing somewhat more than half the cost. Another bandhára (Sirasmani), which was destroyed by the great floods of 1872, was restored during the year; while the reconstruction of a third (Datarti), which had been in disuse for nine years, was commenced. A fourth work (Sháháda) had for many years yielded only a small portion of the assessed revenue in consequence of the bad condition of the works, and complete repairs of the whole were undertaken during the year. A fifth work (Sompúr) was extended so as to irrigate a fresh command of 62 acres. Extensive repairs amounting to Rs. 1,970 were carried out on the Bez Bandhára and channel, the most important work (with one exception, Patna,) in point of revenue in the whole district.

The revenue yielded by the old works in the Khándesh Irrigation Division was Rs. 1,66,535, of which Rs. 1,32,550 is the water share.

Násik. Kadwa River Works.

This system, including the storage tank at Wághad, and the Pálkher and Wadali Canals, the Ojhar Tambat and Sukina Bandháras for the distribution of the water, has now reached an interesting stage of progress. The canals and distributaries are virtually complete, and the most is being made of the river's natural supply, which is quite insufficient except during the mon-

soon season. The storage works at Wághad designed to supply the deficiency during the dry season were in progress during the year, but the system will not be complete until after the rains of 1883. The work on the Pálkher Canal is practically complete. In all 11 miles of main canal and 13 miles of distributary were open during the year, and the net area under command was 11,486 acres, of which 1,023 acres were irrigated. The Wadali and Ojhar Tambat Canals, the other distributaries of the Kadwa system now in operation, irrigated areas of 226 and 100 acres. The Wághad Tank was carried on by contract, and about one-half the total earthwork of the dam has been done, besides the puddle and concrete trenches and some of the pitching.

Old Works. The new bandhára at Tisgaon in the Dindori Táluka was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,462. Of the other works in this collectorate lying in the catchment of the Godávari River, 28 were repaired, or their repairs were undertaken during the year: the expenditure was Rs. 3,747, of which Rs. 208 was contributed by the villagers. New bandháras were sanctioned for the villages of Bhutane and Chickhlambe to replace existing works described as worn out.

Ahmednagar. Pravara River Works. The portion of this collectorate draining into the Godávari River is included in the Násik Irrigation Division. The only works in that tract are those comprised in the Pravara River system, which consists of the Left Bank Ojhar and the Lákh Canals already constructed, the Maladevi storage tank proposed for immediate execution, and the Right Bank Ojhar Canal proposed as ultimately desirable for the complete development of the scheme as a means of protecting a part of the country which has suffered greatly in recent years and is constantly liable to suffer from deficient rainfall. "The original works connected with the scheme were commenced in 1868 as relief works. Since then, 1875-76 was a bad year, 1876-77 was the great famine year; 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81 have all been more or less very unfavourable seasons as regards this section of the country. The current year 1881-82 is an extremely bad year, in many places the crops having been a total failure" (extract from Report of Commissioner, C.D., on Pravara Project). The complete project for the Pravara River scheme, including the two existing canals and the further works proposed, of which the storage work at Maladevi is of vital importance, was submitted to Government during the year.

Left Bank Ojhar Canal. This work may be described as complete with the exception of distributaries to command the area at the tail of the canal, which it is useless to construct until the storage works at Maladevi are completed. The net area under command is 21,030 acres, of which only 14,763 acres are under near command, the balance being unprovided for by distributaries. 19 miles of main canal and 17 miles of distributaries were in operation during the year. The area irrigated was 3,093 acres as compared with 952 and 3,161 acres in the previous two years.

Lákh Canal. The net area under command is 23,026 acres, of which only 8,612 acres were under near command when the year opened,

and 13,100 acres at its close. The supply is so short that very little land can be irrigated after December, and it is not, therefore, proposed to complete the entire system of distributaries until the Maladevi Tank is constructed. 23 miles of main canal and 12 miles of distributary were in operation during the year. The area irrigated was 316 acres as compared with 342 acres in the previous year.

Bhatodi Tank.

This work is situated in the portion of the Ahmednagar Collectorate draining into the Bhíma River and may be described as complete. The area irrigated was 785 acres as compared with 756 acres in the previous year.

Surveys.

A preliminary survey of the Hanga River, a tributary of the Bhíma, was undertaken, and five sites for storage tanks were selected for further investigation. Generally the project is for storage on the Hanga and a canal on the left bank of that river extending to above the táluka town of Shrígonda commanding a large tract of highly arable land extending to the bank of the Bhíma River in which the rainfall is most capricious and uncertain.

Poona.

Mutha Canal.

The head-works at Lake Fife are entirely complete with the exception of a length of 503 feet at the west end of the waste-weir, which is kept one foot below full-supply level with a view to concentrate the action of floods on the point where the natural surface of the ground joining the waste channel is high and requires removal to give the water a free escape and increase the discharging capacity of the waste-weir.

With the main distributaries on the Right Bank Canal considerable progress was made, and some slight extension of the distribution pipes for the Poona water-supply was carried out. The meter system of charging for the water was further extended and developed, resulting in further increase of revenue from this source.

The weir at the head of the Left Bank Canal across the waste channel from Lake Fife was completed. The plantations at the head-works and on the canal banks were extended and maintained, but progress in this respect will be greater when the works of construction are all complete and time can be devoted to tree-planting.

At the beginning of the year, owing to the excessive loss of water from absorption in the main canal and prospective shortness of supply towards the close of the hot weather, irrigation was restricted to the first 29 miles on the Right Bank Canal; during the subsequent monsoon and rabi seasons the supply was continuous to the 65th mile of main canal. The supply is entirely dependent upon the storage at Lake Fife from the end of November until the commencement of the following rains. On the 1st April 1881 the water in the lake stood at a depth of 14·67 feet above the sill of the canal sluices; at the beginning of June it had fallen to 6 feet, and on 15th of that month it was only 5·15 feet above the sill, at which level it was difficult to maintain any flow, as the water in the canal was nearly level with that in the lake, and there was no head. The supply continued deficient

until 1st July, when heavy rain commenced, and the lake entirely filled; on 3rd November 1881 the level was at full supply, and on 31st March 1882 it had fallen to 13 feet above the canal sill, or 1·67 feet below the level on the corresponding date in the previous year.

The area irrigated was 8,973 acres, showing a decrease of 3,228 acres as compared with the previous year, due to the more favourable character of the rainfall and consequent decrease in area of the poorer description of crops for which water was taken. The maintenance and repair of the works cost Rs. 40,531, of which Rs. 15,696 was on account of the Poona water-supply. A new scale of water-rates was introduced from 15th October 1881, under which the crops are charged for in five classes at rates varying from Rs. 25 for the best descriptions of produce grown close to Poona to Re. 1 per acre for inferior crops requiring less water.

Mátoba Tank. This work may be regarded as complete; its supply is practically as reliable as that on the best of the works in the country, as it is dependent on surplus monsoon water from the Mutha Right Bank Canal. The area irrigated was 1,235 acres as compared with 1,593 acres in the previous year.

Shirsuphal Tank. The work is practically complete, but unfortunately the rainfall of the year was very light, and the supply sufficed for only 109 acres of kharíf; the tank was empty on 30th December, and there was no rabi irrigation. This is the more to be regretted, as the people are very eager in availing themselves of the means of irrigation in this valley. There is, however, no remedy; like all tanks of its class and situation it must depend for its supply on the local rainfall. Facilities do not exist for increasing the catchment area of the tank.

Bhádalwádi Tank. The Right Bank Channel was completed during the year and the work was brought into operation for the first time. It has a storage reservoir of a depth of 35 feet. The Right Bank Channel is 6½ miles in length and commands 1,900 acres. The Left Bank Channel, which remains to be constructed, is designed to be 3½ miles in length and will command 1,100 acres. The work irrigated an area of 148 acres, and at the end of the year the water in the tank stood at a level of 29 feet above the outlet.

Old Works. 6 old works of a permanent character, irrigating an area of 566 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,613, of which Rs. 4,243 is due to irrigation, were brought on to the Public Works list for repair.

Nira Canal. The earthworks of a section of this canal were commenced in 1876-77 for the employment of people suffering from the effects of the famine, and continued in subsequent years as a relief work in a fitful manner. The scheme had been matured in 1873, but it was not carried out, owing to financial difficulties. The policy of constructing irrigation works which experience had shown did not return a fair interest upon the outlay, had also been under consideration, but in 1881 the Secretary of State sanctioned the work being carried out as originally designed, the cost to be charged to Protective Works. It comprises a canal on the left bank of the Nira River, with head-works at Vir, and will extend

to the town of Indápur, a length of 105 miles as finally aligned on the ground. The supply of water is drawn from the river during the monsoon and early part of the cold weather, and is maintained throughout the rest of the year by very extensive storage works to be constructed at Bhatghar. The reservoir will contain 4,642 millions of cubic feet, and with the aid of sluices, to be closed at the end of the season, this will be increased to 5,642 millions. It is to be formed by a masonry dam 101 feet in height and 3,129 feet in length, and the canal will command 279,680 acres of culturable land in the Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indápur tálukas of the Poona Collectorate. The cost is estimated at Rs. 33,39,260 for works only.

The excavation for foundations of the dam at Bhatghar has been commenced and considerable progress made, the rock having been laid bare across the whole of the river, and sound rock obtained for greater portion in the garden on the north side and also at a higher level on the south. The masonry of the over-fall portion of the main weir in the river and Vir nála was raised, and considerable progress was made in the main canal.

The earthworks of the canal were nearly completed for a total length of 35 miles. From that point to the end the works are in the state they were left at the close of the famine.

The construction of all the aqueducts (10 in number) within the first 35 miles has been taken in hand: 8 were nearly complete, and the remaining 2 were in progress.

Sholápur.

Ekrúk Tank.

The principal outlay during the year was on plantations on the margin of the tank and on the canal banks, with which great progress was made. The rainfall during the year at the tank site was 20·17 inches, and the tank was replenished, but not entirely refilled. The supply of water was, however, ample for all three of the canals throughout the year. The area irrigated was 1,230 acres as compared with 1,087 acres in the previous year.

Ashti Tank.

The canals for the distribution of the water were in progress; the excavation of the Right Bank Canal was completed to the 9th mile, and the Left Bank Canal is complete as far as the 6th mile.

Sholápur Water-supply.

The works for the supply of the town of Sholápur from the Ekrúk Tank Canal were entirely completed at a cost of Rs. 2,18,677, and after being maintained for six months were handed over to the municipality on 21st September 1881.

Pandharpur Water-supply.

The works for the supply of the town of Pandharpur have been improved by the laying of a line of iron piping connecting the tank with the town distributary reservoir and by the provision of filter beds to the latter.

Mhaswad Tank.

The history of this work is very similar to that of the Níra Canal. The scheme was in abeyance owing to the financial pressure and uncertainty as to the prospects of irrigation in the Deccan until the famine of 1876-77, when the work was undertaken for the employment of the people. During 1881-82 sanction was accorded to the completion of the entire scheme from the grant for protective works, and the work was proceeded with vigorously. The dam which is of earth, 9,080 feet in length and

80 feet in maximum height, made considerable progress. The pitching on the water face was commenced, and work in the river bed was also in progress, but the closure of the dam was not attempted. The convict gang hitherto employed at Ashti was transferred to the Mhaswad Tank.

Krishna Canal.

The length of main canal in operation during the year was 35 miles as compared with 33 miles in the previous year. The increase of 2 miles is due to the extension which was completed and opened for irrigation. The length of the branches in operation was 20 miles as compared with 15 in the previous year. The work was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,103. The area irrigated was 4,346 acres as compared with 3,555 acres in the previous year.

Sátára Water-supply.

The scheme for the water-supply of Sátára from a storage reservoir at Khas was in progress. The dam was commenced and the line of the channel thence to the head of the old masonry aqueduct at Yeoteshwar was marked out and the excavation was in progress for a length of 10 miles. The expenditure has been Rs. 24,734 out of estimate of Rs. 2,51,180.

Kaládgi Collectorate.

This work, the Muckkhundi in Bágalkot, has been commenced and Rs. 30,530 spent up to the close of the year out of an estimate of Rs. 99,930.

Repairs and improvements to two old tanks in this collectorate were undertaken, and investigations in connection with proposed schemes on the Don River were in progress.

Belgaum Collectorate. Gokák Canal.

The convict gang, numbering on an average 472, was employed throughout the year on the deep rock cutting in the first 2½ miles and fair progress was made, the total value of the work done by the gang being Rs. 11,996. A large number of tanks in Belgaum and Dhárwár was repaired and improved.

SIND.

Begári Division. Desert Canal.

The falls at the 30th mile, which were commenced in 1877-78, were completed during the year, the work having been suspended for some years owing to want of funds.

The Muradwah, a branch of the Desert Canal dug to irrigate the country between the Desert Canal and the Kashmor Bund, leaves the Desert Canal about half a mile above the head regulator, and crosses the Kashmor Bund at the 44th mile. The main canal is 32 miles long, and a branch, 10½ miles long, takes off at the 19th mile and runs to Kandkot. The excavation and embankments of the main line are nearly completed, and the branch line is in a forward state.

The estimated area to be irrigated from the Muradwah has been given out to the cultivators, and arrangements for the distributaries are being made. The estimate for excavation, embankments, and head sluice is Rs. 1,25,665, and the expenditure Rs. 75,206. The allotment for the Desert Canal was Rs. 82,963 and the expenditure Rs. 82,847, the total expenditure up to date being Rs. 6,25,745.

The embankments have been strengthened where they were evidently too weak. The 22 sluices at the heads of zamíndárs' kurriahs have been completed, as well as 133 others. The expenditure was Rs. 65,499, the total expenditure up to date being Rs. 10,99,212. Begári Canal.

The new inner loop line behind the 3rd and 4th miles of the Jhali Bund, which has been included in the capital account of the Ghár, was completed, together with the two sluices, at an expenditure, during the year, of Rs. 13,217, the total expenditure being Rs. 24,193 against an estimated amount of Rs. 30,709. The ordinary clearances and repairs, as well as the abkalani establishment maintained on the Ghár and Jhali Bund, cost Rs. 84,010 during the year. Ghár.

The gang of prisoners, numbering on an average about 550, employed on the protective embankment during the year did work to the value of Rs. 56,834 exclusive of the value of that done in March 1882, which had not been measured. The embankment was completed to the end of the 24th mile, with the exception of parts in the 5th, 6th and 7th miles which have been left incomplete in order that in the case of a flood the gang might not be without work. Work was in progress in the 25th and 26th miles, and there are still 8 miles untouched. The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 17,302. Eastern Nára. Thar Canal.

The allotment of Rs. 50,000 for "excavating a channel from the head of the Thar Canal to the sea" was all expended together with a further sum of Rs. 17,886, which was transferred from the "Protective embankment, Thar Canal". There were still about 182 lákhs of cubic feet of earthwork remaining to be done, which would probably be completed during 1882-83. The total amount of the estimate is Rs. 3,80,258, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,40,214. Eastern Nára

An allotment of Rs. 10,000 was given for this work and the amount was expended on three of the minor branches, the work done consisting of simple excavation and formation of side slopes. Great Marak.

The construction of the regulating bridges at the head of the Pinyári was continued, the principal work done being the completion of the pavement and superstructure and the erection of a shed for the regulating baulks. The allotment for the year was Rs. 27,000 and the expenditure Rs. 25,558, the estimated amount being Rs. 60,591 and the total expenditure to date Rs. 56,819. The bund across the Duja Chandan, a little below the tail reservoir of the Pinyári in the Jati Táluka, was successfully constructed during the cold weather, the salt backwater being excluded without a resort being had to any temporary expedients, which materially lessened the cost of the work. Pinyári.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

THE total receipts in 1881-82 in all departments amounted to Rs. 11,42,03,031 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,57,51,521, giving a surplus of Rs. 84,51,510. The revenue was less by 20⅛ lákhs than the revenue in 1880-81, a decline occurring in the receipts from customs, opium, mint, superannuation, marine and telegraph; but on the other hand, there was an increase in the receipts from excise and local funds. The expenditure was less by 83 lákhs than the amount in 1880-81, when heavy payments were made on account of the war, but a larger outlay was made on public works.

CIVIL IMPERIAL TRANSACTIONS.

Receipts, Increase.

The receipts credited to this head amounted to Rs. 8,19,88,959, and is both less than the estimate for the year and the revenue of the preceding year. The items which show a noticeable increase are land revenue, forests and interest; but the greater decrease under customs, opium, mint, superannuation and exchange caused a net decrease as compared with 1880-81 of 37¼ lákhs. The large increase of over 8½ lákhs under land revenue was caused by the recovery of arrears and the great extension of cultivation, particularly in Khándesh and Hyderabad in Sind. There were also unexpected receipts from the sale of building sites in the city of Bombay. Unusually large sales of timber and sandalwood caused an increase of over 3 lákhs in the receipts from forests, which would have been larger if the demand for railway fuel had not declined in Sind, and under interest the increase of 1¾ lákhs is due to large recoveries from the Bombay Port Trust and from the Bombay Municipality which had added to its capital debt by the amount taken up for the Tulsi Water Works scheme. On the other hand several Native States and district municipalities had paid off the loans which they had received.

Receipts, Decrease.

The large decrease of 10¾ lákhs in customs receipts had to a great extent been anticipated, but the actuals proved to be even less by 1¾ lákhs than what was estimated. The trade in the latter part of the year was not so brisk, the export of rice declined, and the abolition of import duties from the 10th March 1882 in itself caused a loss of 2½ lákhs. The expectations regarding opium were completely disappointed, as the receipts were 70⅛ lákhs less than estimated and nearly 34 lákhs less than the amount received last year. The difference is attributed to the competition of the Persian drug in the China market and to the great extension of opium cultivation and manufacture in China itself. In salt although the actual is only Rs. 14,400 less than the actual of 1880-81, yet it is greater

by 1¾ lákhs than the estimate, very large exportations having been made from Khárághoda in February. The difference of over 3 lákhs under mint was not expected, and is due to a less amount of bullion having been coined in the year. Under superannuation the estimate was fairly realised, although there is a decrease of Rs. 91,400 in the receipts of the military fund as compared with the preceding year. The decrease under miscellaneous is owing to fewer supply bills on district treasuries being sold. The gain by exchanges is 1½ lákhs less this year, owing to the reductions of the rate of drawing to 1*s.* 8*d.*

Expenditure.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,97,37,934, which is more by 69¼ lákhs than the figure in 1880-81 and 57 lákhs more than was anticipated. Compared with preceding year the items of interest on service funds, salt, municipal departments, political agencies, allowances and assignments and loss by exchange show a conspicuous increase, while there were noticeable savings under mint and superannuation.

The increase of 2½ lákhs under interest is due to the increase of deposits in the Savings Bank stimulated by the higher rate of interest. Under refunds the expenditure was considerably higher than was expected, and over half a lákh was paid to the Government of Goa as its share of the customs under the treaty. The exhaustion of the stock of salt at Khárághoda obliged large purchases to be made in Goa on Government account, and hence the increase of 1½ lákhs, although these purchases were much less than what had been provided for. The decrease under mint is chiefly nominal, and to some extent is due to less work having been done. The cost of the census, the registration of the land trade and the steam warning signals increased the charge under minor departments by nearly a lákh. A large provision for the local purchase of stationery was made, but was not availed of to any extent, as the articles required were not procurable. The charges connected with the administration of the newly-acquired villages near Aden and larger darbár presents account for the increase under political agencies. The payment of Rs. 60,000 to the Wali of Kandáhár is a new charge under allowances and assignments. The charge under superannuation in the previous year on account of the payment of bonus to retired officers of the Public Works Department and passages for families of military officers were exceptional, and hence the decrease. The heavy drawings of the Secretary of State in Bombay caused a large increase under loss by exchange.

Debt and Remittances.

The total receipts under this head were Rs. 40,76,52,380 and the expenditure Rs. 45,69,19,444. The particulars are given in the Appendix. Rs. 5,40,000 was recovered on account of loans made to Native States, municipalities and landholders and Rs. 2,58,475 was advanced to landholders and local-fund committees. Nearly 9 lákhs was received on account of the several pension and provident funds and 4½ lákhs was paid. Over 56 lákhs was deposited in the Savings Bank and 57½ lákhs was withdrawn. The moiety of the surplus profit earned by the guaranteed railways and paid as the share of Government was 27⅓ lákhs.

At the close of the year the cash balance was Rs. 187 lákhs, of which 46½ lákhs was in reserve, and the balance was distributed amongst the different treasuries.

MINT.

Coinage.

The amount of silver coined and put into circulation was Rs. 1,33,85,242 including Rs. 9,62,000 of the new Portuguese Indian coinage. Copper coins were also struck to the amount of Rs. 50,000 for the Goa Government in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Portuguese Monetary Convention. During the year the imports of gold and silver amounted to (approximately) :— gold 359 lákhs, silver 575 lákhs ; of which 1 lákh of gold and 135 lákhs of silver were exported, leaving the net imports of gold and silver 358 and 440 lákhs respectively. Of the 440 lákhs 230 lákhs were sent to the Mint for coinage. The remainder probably found its way to the States and districts which had been depleted of the precious metals during the famine.

Efforts have been made to reduce the loss in the Melting Department by obtaining thin bars free from air holes, but these have been hitherto unsuccessful, and probably the recoinage of dumb wasters and the increase in proportion of scrap, &c., has prevented the increase in the loss of the Melting Department from being compensated for by the reduction of loss in the Mechanical Department.

But though the actual working losses stand slightly higher, the general economy from the employment of thin bars quite outweighs the slight increase that seems to take place under the head of "Losses". The daily outturn of work is greater than with thick bars; and the resulting slip is of more uniform thickness than that from the thick inch bar, unless the slip of the latter is carefully annealed. Careful annealing means delay in outturn and a considerable expenditure of coal, which is all saved with the thin bar. For an outturn of 2 or 3 lákhs a day there would be required nearly a ton of coal for the annealing furnaces; a clear economy of this nature effected daily whenever coinage is going on, combined with diminished payments for extra time, will more than cover the slight extra loss that results from the increased friability of the silver used.

Bullion tendered for coinage.

The number of tenders was 222, representing bullion to the value of 230 lákhs against 410 tenders of bullion valued at 250 lákhs in 1880-81.

The silver bullion tendered for coinage during the year was classified as follows :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Imported from Europe ...	91½ lákhs.	200 lákhs.
Do. China and America *vid* Hongkong	133½ „	6½ „
Country silver and ornaments...	4 „	10 „
Native coins	1 „	25½ „

The diminished tenders of local silver ornaments and coins probably afford some proof of the revival of wealth in those districts which had been impoverished by famine.

By the electro-plating process of adjusting coins to the standard weight 7¾ lákhs of heavy bits were reduced and 6 lákhs of light bits were raised to the standard during 1881-82, against 9¾ lákhs of heavy and 7¾ lákhs of light bits adjusted in the previous year. The cost of establishment has been Rs. 557 for the year; to this has to be added Rs. 65 for making and repairing frames to carry the bits. The cost of recoining the 6 lákhs of light bits electro-plated would have been Rs. 3,000, which, after deducting Rs. 622 for establishment, &c., shows a saving of Rs. 2,378.

The new roof of the melting room was finished during the year: the ventilation is good, and the room keeps fairly cool even when heavy work is going on.

Mint Building.

The new Mint boundary wall was also finished. The old wall stood too close to the works, and it was thus possible for the men to throw over the railings silver and other Mint property which they could pick up at night. Now there is a clear open space of ground between the buildings and the boundary wall, which can be commanded by two sepoys, and no labourer can approach the railings without being detected.

The comparatively small coinage not only gave leisure for completing these most useful additions and for overhauling the Mint machinery, but enabled the department to give assistance to the currency in shroffing many lákhs of coin, and also in sorting old copper coinage.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts of the Mint were—			
Mint duty, &c.	Rs.	3,20,368	
Gain in coinage	„	31,423	
Other receipts	„	10,798	
		3,62,589	
Expenditure—			
Loss in coinage	„	48,745	
Establishment	„	2,27,872	
Other charges	„	65,321	
		3,41,938	
Surplus ...	Rs.	20,651	

CURRENCY.

The sub-circles of Akola and Nágpur were abolished from the 31st March 1882, but including their outstanding circulation, Rs. 4,21,295 on that date, the total circulation was as follows:—

Number of notes for Rs.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000
	1,24,830	4,49,587	90,358	53,828	65,788	5,070	10,444	675

	Pieces.	Value.
Total ...	800,580	3,59,26,380

The value is 41 lákhs higher than on the same date in 1881, and it appears that the circulation of the 5 and 10 rupee notes, and especially the latter, is increasing very largely. There is also a steady increase in the circulation of notes of higher values,

except in those of Rs. 500 which have declined, while notes of Rs. 10,000 have increased from 287 to 675. The reserve of silver coin and bullion held against the note circulation on the above date was Rs. 1,72,98,790.

The issues to the public of notes of the Bombay Circle were a little over 1,959 lákhs and less by 1½ lákhs than the value in 1880-81; the receipts were nearly 1,923 lákhs, or 2 lákhs less. Foreign circle notes valued about 207½ lákhs were received and 210¾ lákhs were remitted to the circles concerned. Except in December and January such notes were not freely cashed, as owing to the scarcity of coin in the treasuries it was necessary to restrict the privilege to travellers.

547 lákhs of coin were received besides 5½ lákhs of small coin, and the issues were 530 lákhs of coin and 5 lákhs of small coin. The receipts were a little smaller and the issues a little larger than the figures in the preceding year. Nearly 10½ lákhs of shroff-marked coin were received, and the amount is considerably larger than the amount in 1880-81, as such coin is now received at par, unless it has been fraudulently reduced in weight. With the exception of ¾ lakhs the whole of it was received from Lahore and Madras. 13½ lákhs of small silver coin were received and 8½ lákhs were issued, and the figures are very much in excess of those of 1880-81, but the receipts were chiefly from the Mint. Nearly 154 lákhs of bullion were received for conversion into coin, which is considerably less than the amount in any of the five preceding years.

The Central Provinces and Berár were included in the Bombay Circle from the 1st September 1881, and the transactions in notes at these agencies amounted to 14½ lákhs. A currency depôt for coin was established at Shikárpur to serve as a feeder to the treasury at Shikárpur. During the year Rs. 6,850 was paid for lost notes on indemnity bonds; and in no instance has any loss been caused to the department in consequence.

Land Revenue.

The agricultural year commences after the beginning of the rains, and the revenue demands and collections are, therefore, made to coincide with the agricultural year, and date from the 1st August. The gross land revenue for the year recoverable from the people was Rs. 3,85,45,381; but after deducting the alienations, Rs. 67,92,867, and adding the miscellaneous sources of revenue, such as quit-rents, sale of grass lands, &c., the total Government revenue was Rs. 3,17,52,517. A part of this sum is due to irrigation and credited to that department, and a further part, Rs. 5,53,963, has been remitted for various causes. The revenue for collection pertaining to the year was, therefore, reduced to Rs. 3,11,08,835, of which Rs. 2,99,09,177 was actually realised within the year and a balance of Rs. 11,99,655 was left outstanding.

The gross land revenue is liable to increase by the action of the survey in raising rates and to decrease by the resignation of occupancies and by the destruction or deterioration of land. From these causes, notwithstanding a considerable increase in different districts by the increase of rates, the resignation of lands in Gujarát and elsewhere caused the final result to be only a little over 4 lákhs more than in 1880-81. The decrease is very noticeable in Surat and Broach; but the increase is general in the rest of the Presidency, and particularly in Sind, where the increase is as much as 6 lákhs. The alienations for the most part have been reduced to fixed sums, but there are still certain causes of variation, and the result is a small decrease. There has been a small increase in quit-rents, from the sale of grass, and the cultivation of river-beds; but there has been a large decrease of 2½ lákhs under miscellaneous items which appears to have occurred in Surat. The receipts from notice fees and processes have decreased, which points to greater ease in the collection of the revenue. Under irrigation there has been a small decrease, which is chiefly noticeable in Sind.

It is the practice to remit the increased revenue assessed by the survey in the first year of its introduction, and in this year nearly 2 lákhs have been remitted for this reason. 2¼ lákhs have been remitted for the failure of crops in Ahmednagar, and nearly 1½ lákhs for other causes in other districts; but half of this is allowed in Kánara as a special inducement to extend cultivation.

The collections were almost equal to the collections in 1880-81 and 3½ lákhs of arrears were collected. Over 4¾ lákhs in arrears were written off, chiefly in Ahmednagar and Kaládgi, although in the latter district it is mostly due to the famine arrears which

have not been cleared off the books; but the greatest part of the irrecoverable arrears appears to have accumulated in Sind, where as much as 2¾ lákhs was written off. The balance for the year outstanding amounts to 12 lákhs, and is not 4 per cent. on the revenue.

Canal Revenue.

The direct receipts in the financial year amount to Rs. 3,54,033 as compared with Rs. 2,67,255 in the previous year, and this has been noticed under the section on irrigation.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

The Imperial revenue, Rs. 61,29,358, both gross and net, is lower by 10 lákhs than that of the previous year, which, however, was an exceptional one, but it is considerably higher than the revenue of 1879-80 and nearly on a level with the average of five years ending 1878-79. The duty on spirits increased by 1⅛ lákhs, due to larger imports of whisky, but on general merchandise the duty decreased by 10½ lákhs, mainly on cotton piece-goods, raw silk and sugar. On cotton goods the decrease in duty is 5¼ lákhs, owing to exemption from duty of piece-goods made from lower counts, to stocks in hand being large, and to the abolition of all duties in March. The tariff valuations in 1881 had been raised on grey piece-goods, raw silk and other goods, but had been lowered on metals, sugar and dyes; yet, as smaller quantities of goods were imported, the raising of values did not increase the revenue. The free descriptions of cotton goods in 1880-81 formed 70 per cent., but in 1881-82 they formed 85 per cent. of the total imports. The manufacture of the coarser goods have been left to the local mills, and importers have striven to introduce goods which would just escape the duty. These have come into favour, and since the total abolition of cotton duties no great increase has been made in the import of the finer goods; the coarser cloths are found to wear better, and are popular with the poorer classes, who are the chief buyers.

A great and important change in customs duties was made by Act II. of 1882, which abolished all import duties except on arms and ammunition, liquors, opium and salt. Rice continues to be liable to export duty. This change caused a loss of about 3½ lákhs for the part of March in which it was in operation. A large amount of Rs. 38,811 was refunded during the year, mainly owing to the order of the Government of India, under which the term railway material was held to include all raw materials imported by railway companies to be worked up into their buildings and works. Rs. 65,209 were repaid as drawbacks, which is considerably less than the amount in the previous year.

The export duty amounted to Rs. 1,95,000, which is a decrease of Rs. 87,000, chiefly due to the trade in rice having been found to be less profitable than the trade in wheat.

The Provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 57,870, and the slight decrease is owing to the abolition of duties, as transhipment fees are only charged on dutiable goods. The expenditure, Rs. 4,97,352, is nearly the same as in the previous year and about 7·72 per cent. on the total collections.

The Sassoon Dock and the Arthur and Mázgaon Powder Works bandars were closed altogether for dutiable traffic, and the Customs Department was concentrated at Prince's Dock, the Carnac Bandar and the Town Customs House, where all dutiable articles were to be landed or shipped, the remaining bandars being left in the charge of the preventive establishment. It is often necessary for ships to be loaded or unloaded on Sundays, and with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce it has been settled that the test of urgency should be the payment of a fee varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 by the person concerned, which, it is believed, will prevent unnecessary applications being made. 8 cargoes of kerosine oil arrived during the year and were tested previous to landing. They were found to be safe, with the exception of 3,200 cases which were re-exported to places beyond British India. Under the Native Passengers Ship Act the number of passengers whose embarkation or landing was supervised by the Preventive Branch of the Customs Department was 190,658.

Sind.

The customs revenue in Sind amounted to Rs. 5,41,214, less by Rs. 88,666 than the amount in 1880-81. There is a decrease under all heads except cotton piece-goods, rum, steel and woollen goods, but it is said that the trade of the previous year was exceptional, and the imports of liquor were affected by the withdrawal of troops after the war. The refunds were larger, owing to the ruling regarding railway material already referred to.

Continental Ports.

The total sea customs collection amounted to Rs. 26,818, showing an increase of Rs. 3,724 on the collection in the previous year, but they are considerably below the average of the previous five years. The import duties show a small increase of Rs. 1,068, due mainly to the Government share in the customs receipts at Cambay being larger than in the previous year. The export duties also show a small decrease of Rs. 1,183, which may be attributed to the operation of the Portuguese Treaty.

Land Customs.

The revenue, Rs. 14,570, derived from land customs in 1881-82 shows a small increase of Rs. 872, as the share of Government in the duties on articles exported from Cambay was larger than in the previous year, but the revenue is much less than the average of the previous five years. Under the Portuguese Treaty duty is no longer collected on the Goa and Daman frontiers; and the only collections now made are on the Habsán or Rájpuri frontier, and are very trifling.

OPIUM.

The following statement shows the number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár and Márwár and from the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár into Bombay, the amount of pass-fee realised, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1881-82, compared with corresponding particulars for each of the two preceding years and the averages of each of the three years ending 1872-73, 1875-76 and 1878-79 :—

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay.	Amount of Pass-fee actually realised and brought to account.	Number of Chests disposed of.		
			Exported to China.	Otherwise disposed of	Total.
		Rs.			
Annual average of 3 years ending 1872-73 ...	41,664	2,48,92,800	41,451	154	41,605
Do. ending 1875-76 ...	45,211	2,72,21,600	45,181	206	45,387
Do. ending 1878-79 ...	43,181	2,70,42,442	42,308	260	42,568
1879-80 ...	42,230	2,91,62,687	42,058	1,289	43,347
1880-81 ...	38,561	2,71,26,275	36,734	963	37,697
1881-82 ...	31,083	2,16,27,325	31,133	1,242	32,375
Annual average of 3 years ending 1881-82	37,291	2,59,72,096	36,642	1,164	37,806

The foregoing table shows a considerable falling off both in the imports into this Presidency and in the exports to China as well as in the duty realisations for the year 1881-82 as compared with previous years. The decrease is due to the extension of poppy cultivation in China, the comparative low prices ruling in that market for the indigenous drug, and the consequent diminution in the demand for the dearer Málwa opium. The subject attracted the attention of the Government of India, and they decided in June 1882 to lower the duty on opium intended for exportation to China by Rs. 50 per chest; the duty consequently on opium weighed at the Ajmere scales was reduced from Rs. 725 to Rs. 675 per chest of 140 lbs. and the duty on opium weighed at all other scales was reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 650 per chest. The decreased rates came into force on the 28th June 1882, and between that date and the end of the year (31st July 1882) sufficient time had not elapsed to show the effect of the reduction of duty on the export trade.

The subjoined table shows the quantities of opium sold in each division of the Presidency including Sind, Bombay and Aden, the amount of duty represented by the sales, and the amount of license-fees and other receipts realised from home consumption in each of the years 1881-82 and 1880-81, together with the averages

for each of the three years ending 1879-80 and 1876-77 :—

	Quantity of Opium sold.				Pass-fee realised on Opium sold.				Total Realisations including Pass-fee, License-fees and other Receipts.			
	Average of 3 years ending 1876-77.	Average of 3 years ending 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Average of 3 years ending 1876-77.	Average of 3 years ending 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Average of 3 years ending 1876-77.	Average of 3 years ending 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	919	7,112	11,125	10,750	3,939	33,613	55,625	53,750	13,877	45,505	71,429	69,451
Total N. Division ..	5,221	18,760	48,957	43,141	22,375	90,401	2,44,480	2,15,715	49,478	1,08,446	2,47,880	2,33,873
Total C. Division ..	6,079	6,616	13,992	21,428	26,054	30,681	69,956	1,07,140	82,510	80,537	1,06,722	1,44,644
Total S. Division .	1,154	1,238	1,424	1,577	4,945	5,772	7,118	7,885	12,575	11,412	13,556	15,087
Total Sind	11,168	8,780	9,480	9,875	27,920	33,636	42,412	49,375	84,317	82,784	81,612	93,451
Aden	222	249	259	265	951	1,153	1,297	1,325	3,180	3,686	3,564	3,854
Grand Total ..	24,763	42,755	84,237	87,038	86,184	1,95,256	4,20,888	4,35,190	2,45,937	3,32,370	5,24,763	5,60,360

The table shows a progressive improvement both in the aggregate licit consumption and in the realisations. The improvement is noticeable in almost all districts of the Presidency and is due to the measures adopted in recent years for the prevention of opium smuggling. There is no doubt that opium is still smuggled largely into this Presidency from Márwár, Meywár and Málwa, although seizures of contraband opium are effected almost daily through the efforts of Government establishments and the Native Chiefs on the frontier, many of whom have endeavoured to act up to their agreements in the matter of preventing the introduction of untaxed opium into this Presidency. So long, however, as the traffic in opium in the Native territories of Málwa and Rájputána remains unrestricted, it will be impossible, notwithstanding all the preventive arrangements adopted within the Presidency, to prevent entirely the ingress of untaxed opium.

The rate for the issue of opium from Government depôts continued till the end of the year to be Rs. 13 per pound.

The consumption of licit opium in the Native States in Gujarát in each of the last four years was as follows :—

States.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Baroda	25,760	33,552	20,531	35,561
Cutch	7,049	7,828	7,563	8,561
Káthiáwár	33,743	32,127	32,781	31,834
Pálanpur	*5,530	7,773	7,737	7,519
Mahi Kántha	*3,073	5,373	7,747	8,490
Rewa Kántha	*6,107	8,246	5,773	4,851
Cambay	*1,257	2,148	2,625	3,038
Total ...	82,519	97,046	84,757	99,854

* The figures are for ten months only

Opium consumed in Baroda is manufactured locally, and does not contribute anything to the British revenue. Opium produced in Baroda, when exported to China, pays the British duty leviable at the Government scales. More than 3,000 chests of opium have accumulated in His Highness' warehouses, of which about 200 chests were forwarded to Bombay on payment of the British tax. Arrangements are in progress for the transfer of the Government scales from Ahmedabad to Sidhpur, in which town His Highness' opium warehouses are situated, in order to facilitate the passing of the opium for export to China.

The duty collected at two-thirds the full pass-fee rate on opium consumed in Cutch and Káthiáwár in 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 28,537 and Rs. 1,06,113 respectively. No duty was levied on opium consumed in Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.

SALT.

The number of salt-works open and in use on the 31st March 1882 was 412 against 413 on the corresponding date in 1881. The auxiliary salt-work at Uru near Khárághoda was opened during the year, and the duty on salt was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 from the 10th March 1882.

The gross revenue was Rs. 1,46,16,679, which is a decrease of Rs. 1,06,966 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year, but more than 9 lákhs greater than the average revenue of the preceding five years. The duty on salt for home and inland consumption has fallen off by 5 lákhs, but nearly 2 lákhs of this decrease is due to the reduction of the duty; and it would appear that the decrease is caused by smaller exports to places beyond the Presidency, while the removals to places within the Presidency appear to have increased. The population is 25½ millions, but 5¼ millions of these do not contribute to the salt tax, including Sind, Káthiáwár and certain Native States in the vicinity of the salt-works. The quantity of salt consumed within the Presidency was 2,714,349 maunds, which gives an average of 11·21 lbs. per head against 10·41 in the preceding year, the rate of increase being nearly 1 lb. in all districts except Gujarát, where it was ½ lb. This is perhaps owing to the recovery of the people in the former districts from the effects of the great famine, but it appears that the consumption varies in different parts; for while in Gujarát it is only 8·69 lbs. per head, in all other districts it is 12·52 lbs. per head. This average includes all the uses to which salt is put, and does not merely represent the consumption by human beings. The diet scale in jails and hospitals allows 6 drams of salt a day per head, which is found to be sufficient. On this basis the average consumption should be 6 lbs. 7 ozs. per head, or at the outside 7¼ lbs. No doubt cattle consume a large quantity, but the difference between the average consumption in Gujarát and other districts cannot be explained by mere differences in diet, and probably points to greater facilities for obtaining untaxed salt in Gujarát than elsewhere, or it may be that the greater strength of the Runn salt which is used in Gujarát does

not require so much to be used as would be required of weaker sea salt.

The duty on export of salt to Calcutta fell off by Rs. 1,80,707 owing to a decrease in the quantity exported. The price was high from August to December owing to the destruction of large quantities of salt by floods in July, and this cause served to check business. The exports to British Malabár increased as the old stocks of monopoly salt have apparently been worked off. The imports of English table salt and Sind salt increased to a small extent.

6,349,769 maunds of salt were manufactured at works in the Presidency, or nearly 10 lákhs of maunds less than in the previous year, owing to heavy rain in July and to the unusual height of the spring tides which caused enormous loss. 5,782,105 maunds were removed from the works, which is considerably less than the quantity removed in the previous year, but the deficiency was made up by increased removals from the Portuguese works into British India. 1,166,287 maunds were written off on account of loss and wastage, or 14 per cent., more than half of which was caused by the floods already referred to. The stock in hand has been greatly reduced and only amounted to 1,209,105 maunds, but the stock of Portuguese salt had increased, and a large quantity of salt at Uru had not been brought to account before the close of the year.

The exhaustion of the stocks at Khárághoda in the previous year led to a restriction upon sales which very largely affected the removals of salt from those works during 1881-82 for the supply of the Central Provinces. The North-West Provinces received nothing, and to Central India and Rájputána the direct supply by rail was greatly curtailed. But it was not possible to restrict the Brinjára traffic with pack bullocks, and it is believed that the decline of the railway traffic was more than made up by the activity of the Brinjára traffic. 233 pans were worked at Khárághoda, and the outturn was 890,816 maunds, which is somewhat less than in the previous year. The Uru works consist of 200 pans into which brine was let in by the end of November; but as arrangements for storage could not be completed in time, the salt was not gathered until May, after the close of the year, the yield being 785,121 maunds. The department is, therefore, in a position to manufacture nearly double the quantity of Baragara salt which it has hitherto done. The salt-works in the neighbourhood of Bombay gave a larger outturn than the quantity manufactured in 1880-81, and the export to all places increased with the exception of Calcutta and Foreign Malabár.

The wholesale price paid at the works by traders to the manufacturers ranged from 3 pies to 1 rupee a maund; the average price per maund was 2 annas. The price in the districts was generally about Rs. 3½ a maund, except in Dhárwár and Kaládgi, where it was about Rs. 4½.

Sind. The supply of salt in Sind is obtained locally from the Mauripur works and the Saran deposits and to a small extent by imports

from the Punjab. 168,120 maunds were manufactured and 8,353 maunds were received from the Punjab during the year. The quantity sold was only 160,006 maunds, which exceeds by 12,776 maunds the average total consumption of the ten years ending 1878-79, but is not so large as might have been expected considering that the population has increased by more than two millions in the last ten years. The average consumption was 5 lbs. 12 ozs. per head, but it is believed that smuggling is practised to a large extent from Khairpur and Khelát. The Mir of Khairpur has agreed to close all his salt-works from the 1st January 1883, on condition of obtaining salt from British depôts at cost price.

The average price of salt was Rs. 4-2-8 per maund against an average of Rs. 5 in the previous year. The license system is a valuable check upon illicit sales, and as the number of licenses has increased very largely to 4,219, it indicates that no serious annoyance is caused by the inspections which have to be made. A new depôt was opened at Dilyar which will have the effect of lowering the price of salt in that part of the country from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-10-0 per maund.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,40,277 and the expenditure to Rs. 82,797. The increase in the latter is due to increase of preventive establishment and to larger rewards for the detection of smuggling. 496 cases were dealt with, and the quantity of salt seized was 57 maunds.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The accounts of the Provincial Services may be briefly summarised as under:—

Provincial receipts	Rs.	2,08,53,970
Imperial assignments	„	1,44,24,075
Contribution from local funds ...	„	47,042
		3,53,25,987
Deduct—		
Expenditure	„	3,39,32,593
Contribution to local funds ...	„	5,09,290
	„	3,44,41,883
Surplus ...	„	8,83,204
Add—		
Special Imperial assignments ...	„	33,13,333
Opening balance	„	14,80,033
Total surplus ...	„	56,76,570

Receipts. It was estimated that the Provincial receipts of the year would amount to Rs. 1,94,23,000, and they have proved to be better than the estimate by nearly 14¼ lákhs, due mainly to the very large increase of 11¾ lákhs in excise under the system by which the ábkári management of several Native States has been taken over by Government and to the greater consumption of liquor in a year of great agricultural prosperity, and also to the more effective measures taken to prevent the smuggling of opium. The increase in the land revenue over the estimate is only nominal, and is due to adjustments of the revenue of alienated lands and to enhanced survey rates which are nominally credited but remitted in the first year. In education the greater number of scholars attending Government schools caused larger receipts than were anticipated, a certain number of new toll bars caused an increase in the receipts of the Public Works Department, and a small increase was obtained over the estimate of receipts under salt and stationery. The receipts were much less than the estimate for general stamps, owing apparently to there being less necessity to borrow or sell among the people, and the same reason affected the increase from registration and from the license-tax, the money-lenders having had a very quiet year.

Expenditure. The Provincial expenditure was a little more than 4 lákhs over the estimate. Cheap food and the decrease in the jail population made it possible to effect a saving of 2½ lákhs under law and justice, and as less stamps were sold to vendors the expenditure for discount was reduced. The abolition of the preventive line on the Portuguese frontier, which was a consequence of the late

treaty, also caused a saving of Rs. 70,000. These and other savings made it possible to spend over 3½ lákhs more on public works than was intended, to establish more Government schools and to pay more for education by results. The Government were also able to make a contribution of Rs. 56,000 to the railway companies in aid of their police.

The contributions received from local funds were Rs. 23,000 more than the estimate, caused by larger receipts in aid of the agricultural classes established in many districts and to a contribution for a leper hospital at Ratnágiri. On the other hand, the expenditure was higher by more than 1 lákh than was anticipated, as special grants were made in aid of school buildings, improving the Nágothna creek, the water-supply of Bijápur and the construction of the civil hospital at Dhárwár.

Imperial assignments.

The Imperial assignment was increased by 30½ lákhs to Rs. 1,77,84,000. The Government of India were able to refund the 8 lákhs levied from Provincial Services in previous years and to make large contributions for the salt-works at Uru and Khárághoda and for compensation to Native States in connection with their agreements relating to ópium. In addition to these a special grant of over 25 lákhs has been made to cover the loss to the Provincial revenue which will be caused by the temporary reduction of the revised revenue settlements.

Comparison with 1880-81.

Compared with the actual receipts of 1880-81 the receipts for 1881-82 were more by 12¼ lákhs, due to larger receipts under land revenue, excise, salt, education, stationery and miscellaneous, amounting in all to 15 lákhs, which was counteracted by a decrease of 2¾ lákhs under law and justice, assessed taxes and stamps. These differences have been explained above. In the same way the expenditure was 7¾ lákhs more than the actuals in 1880-81. The chief excess was in public works of over 4¾ lákhs. Under land revenue, besides the adjustments already referred to, there were increases to the salaries of the settlement officers in Sind and a larger survey establishment entertained, but the appointment of a Deputy Collector in Sind was abolished. The strength of the excise department was raised, and the increase in schools entailed an increase in the cost of establishment. The appointment of Mahomedan inspectors for the supervision of Mussalmán education and larger payments as grants-in-aid and payments by results have also caused an increase under this head. The increase under medical has been caused by the reorganisation of the staff at the Grant Medical College, and the expenses of village registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act have caused a small increase.

The items of increase give a total of nearly 11¼ lákhs, but several items of decrease amount to nearly 3½ lákhs. The expenses for the collection of assessed taxes has decreased slightly, and under customs the reduction in the preventive establishment and the abolition of the preventive line have caused a decrease. The reduction of one Judge in the High Court, the cheapness of food, and small jail population, already referred to, explain the large decrease under law and justice.

EXCISE.

Spirits.

There has been a marked and rapid growth in the ábkári revenue of the Presidency for the past few years. From an average of about 32½ lákhs at the end of 1876-77 the revenue rose to 35¼ lákhs in 1878-79 and to 44¾ lákhs in the year ending 31st July 1881; and while the revenue has increased, drunkenness has diminished. In Thána this improvement is especially noticeable; and in Kolába it is remarked that while the general condition of the people has improved, the only class who are not making money are the Bhandharas, and that the untapped palm trees exceed those which are tapped. The increasing sobriety of the people is also reflected in the police returns, and has been generally noticed.

In all the fees on licenses for the sale of foreign spirits amounted to Rs. 1,24,606.

Mahura spirit is exclusively consumed in Gujarát, the Central Division and in Belgaum. In Sind the favourite drink is date brandy. The country spirit sold in Dhárwár and Kaládgi is manufactured from molasses and flavoured with the bark of the hewra and bábul tree, and it is proposed to extend the central distillery system to the latter districts. Toddy spirit is not consumed in any of these districts, but a tree-tax has been imposed on toddy-producing trees tapped for the extraction of toddy which is drunk in its raw state. The tree-tax in Ratnágiri and Kánara was reduced to remove the inducements to smuggling from Portuguese territory.

8 sadar distilleries are now in operation, and the plan is to levy fixed rates according to strength on the liquor manufactured; but the farms have been sold for three years and the farmers guarantee a minimum sum per annum. In the districts where this system is not in force the ábkári farms are sold by auction. In Thána, Kolába, Sátára and the town of Bombay both mahura and toddy spirits are consumed, while in Ratnágiri toddy spirit is used exclusively. In these districts it is necessary to fix the tree-tax in correspondence with the duty on mahura spirit.

A large reduction has been effected in recent years in the number of distilleries worked for the manufacture of spirits. Four years ago there were no less than 500 toddy stills in the town of Bombay and 4,000 in the Thána Districts. Concentration has been gradually effected, until now there are only 2 toddy distilleries in Bombay and only 14 in Thána. In Ratnágiri the number of stills has been reduced from 440 to 93, and further reductions are possible both here and in Kánara.

The special rights and privileges in respect of the ábkári revenue enjoyed by certain landholders in Sálsette under grants of the East India Company have been re-acquired on payment of compensation of about 1$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs, but another claim for 2½ lákhs is still pending before the High Court. The revenue has already benefited by the extinction of these rights by upwards of ½ lákh per annum. The Gáekwár has established a sadar distillery at

Navsári, where his territory is much intermixed with British villages, and a beginning has been made to assimilate the liquor duties in both territories. The policy of acquiring the ábkári rights of Native States on long leases has been pushed forward; the lease in Jawhár and the Sátára Jághírs had been already acquired, and the Southern Marátha Chiefs have now resigned their rights for a yearly sum of Rs. 57,335. The Government system has been adopted in Kolhápur and negotiations are in progress to acquire the ábkári rights in Janjira and the Gujarát States and to prevent smuggling from the Nizám's territory.

Drugs.

The rules for regulating the manufacture and dealings in intoxicating drugs bring the trade more under control, and are calculated to afford better security to the licensed retailers against illicit sales than when the traffic was free from all interference. The action of the Nizám's Government in prohibiting the growth of the poppy in their territories has also been of material help in developing a legitimate trade. In Thána the importation and sale of mahura liquor has been prohibited; but concessions have been made in regard to dealing in toddy, the owners of less than ten trees being allowed to sell the toddy at the foot of the tree.

The total receipts as duty on liquor, including import duty, was Rs. 5,67,70,000, of which Rs. 47,83,964 was for country liquor sold in 2,540 shops. The duty on wine, beer and other fermented liquors was Rs. 7,21,000 and on drugs Rs. 4,46,000, and the incidence of the whole excise revenue was 6 annas 4 pies per head. The distillery at Uran is under the Salt Department and contributed 12½ lákhs to the revenue; the spirit is consumed in Bombay, Thána and Kolába.

STAMPS.

The stamp revenue has been realised under the Indian Stamp Act, No. I. of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, No. VII. of 1870.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and disbursements under both Acts:—

Receipts and Disbursements.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross income under the Indian Stamp Act	19,15,686	18,37,867
Do. do. Court Fees Act.	23,02,759	23,28,235
	42,18,445	41,66,102
Charges	1,96,620	2,03,213
Net Revenue ...	40,21,825	39,62,889

The gross receipts show a decrease of Rs. 52,343, or a little over 1 per cent., owing to a falling off in the revenue under the Indian Stamp Act; there is an increase under the Court Fees Act.

Foreign Bill Stamps.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 21,502, being a decrease of Rs. 34,260, equal to 61·4 per cent. This is said to be due to the reduced sales in Bombay, where there was a large decrease of imports, the markets being overstocked with goods, and to the practice, which is believed to prevail amongst bankers

and merchants, of drawing by wire. It is also partly due to the fact that several Márwári firms carrying on exchange business in the Native Town had made it a practice of obtaining foreign bill stamps from Agra (where this description of stamps could be purchased by merchants at a higher rate of discount); and they not only used these stamps for their own purpose, but succeeded in unlawfully introducing them by stealth into the market. Some of the ringleaders were apprehended and punished, and the practice has apparently been stopped.

India Revenue and Share Transfer Stamps.

Under this head there has also been a very large decrease. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,09,306, showing a decrease of Rs. 42,338, or 27·9 per cent. The cause which has led to so large a decrease, besides that of the unauthorised sales adverted to in the preceding paragraph, is the exemption from stamp duty of receipts given by railway companies for fares for conveyance of goods and animals.

Bills of Exchange, including Hundis.

The receipts under this head were Rs. 2,59,600, or Rs. 44,166 more than the previous year, showing an increase of 20·5 per cent. This is the largest revenue derived from this source during the last ten years. The increase occurred in almost every district, and is attributed to improvement in trade and to large shipments of wheat and grain from Karáchi. It is also reported that the effect of the notification dated 21st October 1881 has been to make the parties to a hundi more careful to state its proper currency and to affix the proper stamp.

General Stamps.

The sales of other stamps realised Rs. 14,14,878, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 34,056, or 2·3 per cent. In the town of Bombay and 6 other districts, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Kaira, Karáchi, Baroda and Káthiáwár, there has been an increase in the aggregate of Rs. 77,890, of which Rs. 55,046 were realised in the town of Bombay alone. In other districts there was a decrease of Rs. 1,11,945 in all, and the most probable supposition is that, owing to the good harvest and cheap grain, there has been less borrowing, less selling and mortgaging, and, in short, less want and more comfort and contentment generally. If these are the true causes, the falling off is a healthy sign.

Court Fees.

The sales of these stamps brought in a revenue of Rs. 23,17,483, being an increase of Rs. 18,344, or ·7 per cent. Half the number of districts show an increase and the other half a decrease. The increase has been largest in Khándesh, whereas in the town of Bombay there has been the largest decrease. The increase is generally attributed to the larger number of suits filed, either because creditors stood a better chance of recovering their dues in a year of comparative plenty, or because debtors were in a position to sue for the recovery of mortgaged property or settlement of accounts. In the districts in which there is a decrease almost the same reasons are put forward. The good harvest improved the condition of the debtor, and made his relations with his creditor more amicable, and hence less suits for the recovery of money.

Other Receipts.

The stamp duty realised by Collectors was Rs. 10,349 and by civil courts Rs. 589 against Rs. 25,551 and Rs. 979 respect-

tively in 1880-81. The penalties amounted to Rs. 19,535, of which Rs. 13,508 were levied by Collectors and Rs. 6,027 by civil courts.

Adjudication fees realised a sum of Rs. 342. 72 documents were presented at the Stamp Office, and the stamp duty with which they were chargeable amounted to Rs. 22,188.

The receipts on account of court fees in pauper suits were Rs. 10,697 against Rs. 3,606 in 1880-81, showing an increase of Rs. 7,091.

The miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act were Rs. 1,764 and under the Court Fees Act Rs. 56.

Charges.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,03,213, showing an increase of Rs. 6,593, or 3·3 per cent., caused by the large amount of refunds allowed in the year the increase in which is remarkable, being Rs. 11,003 in excess of the previous year.

Miscellaneous

The number of licensed vendors was 1,059, being an increase of 3.

The number of documents impounded was 4,733 and of those unduly stamped brought to Collectors by the public of their own motion 290. Prosecution for breach of the law was ordered in 107 cases, of which 102 resulted in conviction. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,711 against Rs. 1,247 in 1880-81, and the number of persons convicted was 121.

LICENSE-TAX.

In the first year of its introduction the difference between the original assessment and the final demand was naturally more marked than in subsequent years in which the experience acquired has been utilised, and as a consequence the reductions made on appeal have been less. The working of the Act does not now present any difficulties, and as incomes less than Rs. 500 a year are not assessed, complaints have ceased, or, if made, they refer to the exemption of officials and professionals from assessment. In 1881-82 the assessment was Rs. 14,21,190, but after the disposal of appeals the amount was reduced to Rs. 12,66,460. In 1878 the final demand was Rs. 12,41,000, which was increased to Rs. 12,94,000 in the following year and to Rs. 13,07,000 in 1880-81. This indicates that the growth of the revenue from this source, which had been progressive for three years, has received a check and may be ascribed to greater leniency in the assessments and to the decrease in the profits of money-lenders which has been caused in some measure by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and in a greater degree by the general agricultural prosperity making the people independent of the sávkárs.

It appears that on an average only one person in every 300 of the population contributes to the tax, and the effect of the abolition of the tax on the lower incomes has been to relieve eleven-thirteenths of the people who used to be taxed. The incidence of the tax on the remainder who continue subject to it is now Rs. 24½ per head: it is naturally highest in the city of Bombay at Rs. 39 per head, but it appears to be unduly low in the Northern Division at Rs. 19-14-1, where wealth is more generally diffused

than in the Central and Southern Divisions, and yet in these divisions the incidence is higher. Nor is it credible that the proportion of persons liable to the tax in the district of Ahmedabad is about double the proportion liable in the district of Surat, or that there is a much larger proportion of persons deriving large incomes from industries other than agriculture in Khándesh than in any other district.

The balances outstanding at the close of the year are generally very small, and the expenditure incurred in the collection of the tax is also very trifling, except in Bombay, where over Rs. 18,000 was spent. The average rate is only 1·6 per cent. on the amount collected. The net sum collected in 1881-82 was Rs. 12,40,892, which is obviously a small result from the only direct form of Imperial taxation in the Presidency.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Incorporated Local Funds.

The receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds amount to Rs. 41,34,556 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,22,766. The receipts were better than the estimate by over 6 lákhs, and the expenditure was also more by Rs. 60,000 than what was anticipated. A large increase of nearly 3¾ lákhs occurred in the item of the District Road Fund, of which over a lákh was a contribution from the Provincial Funds and nearly 1 lákh was derived from the sale of roads in the Panch Maháls to the railway company. Nearly half a lákh was received as contributions from private persons, and the remainder of the increase is due to a general improvement in most of the sources of the fund, except fisheries, under which there is a decline of Rs. 16,231. A comparison with the actuals of 1880-81 gives very much the same results. The road-cess follows the revenue and improves with it, and the increase under sand and quarries and tolls is a satisfactory indication of general prosperity, the latter especially pointing to an increase of local traffic where it has not been caused by new toll bars. The expenditure of the District Road Fund, Rs. 24,87,470, was 2½ lákhs more than the actuals of the previous year, but only a little less than the estimate, the principal increase occurring under the items of road-side trees, on which nearly one lákh more was expended, and under public works, upon which Rs. 65,000 more was spent. The items of staging bungalows and medicines also show a larger expenditure.

Road Fund.

Educational Fund.

The receipts of the Educational Fund were over a lákh more than expected, and nearly 60,000 more than the actuals of 1880-81. The income is chiefly derived from a share of the anna cess, and has increased with the increase of the revenue; but it is extremely satisfactory to notice the large increase of Rs. 22,198 under school fees and a larger contribution of Rs. 7,500 from private persons. The expenditure amounted to 13 lákhs, which is more than a lákh greater than the amount in 1880-81, but nearly ½ a lákh less than the amount which had been provided. The larger expenditure on head-masters and teachers, contingencies and public works accounts for the increase.

Other Funds.

The receipts and charges of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund have been referred to under that section in a previous chapter.

It was expected that the Civil Jail Fund would have been extinguished as a separate fund and the receipts credited to Provincial Revenues, but the change was not effected during the year pending legislation on the subject, which has now been passed. The Pension Fund does not require any special notice, and the Central Book Depôt Fund has been lately transferred to Local Funds.

Excluded Local Funds.

There are certain funds which have been created for such special and limited purposes that it is necessary to keep them distinct from the general local funds which are common to all districts, and hence they are known as Excluded Local Funds. Their combined receipts amount to Rs. 5,72,023 and their expenditure to Rs. 5,88,652, but there is nothing specially important in the fluctuations of their receipts and charges which requires to be noticed. The accounts are given in the Appendix, and the most important are the Port Funds and the Cantonment Funds. The former shows less receipts from port dues and pilotage and wharfage fees, while the receipts of the latter fund have increased owing to the revised taxes introduced into cantonments.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

The income and expenditure of the Bombay Municipality and of the District Municipalities have been treated in the section on municipalities under Chapter III, and further details have been given relating to the latter in the statements in the Appendix.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Results of the Census.

Densities.

By the census taken on the night of the 17th February 1881, the total population of the Presidency was 16,454,414, thus made up :—

8,497,718 males.
7,956,696 females.

16,454,414

The total area is 123,860 square miles and the average numbers per square mile are 132·85. The densities range from 15·98 in Thar and Párkar to 35,145·27 in the city of Bombay; but excluding this over-crowded city and the sparsely populated Province of Sind, the general average for the other districts is 174·37 persons per square mile :—

Abstract.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumerated Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Northern Deccan ...	32,419	2,161,389	2,091,384	4,252,773	131·18
Southern Deccan ...	19,937	1,726,656	1,721,108	3,447,764	172·93
Konkan	13,594	1,821,009	1,661,314	3,482,323	256·17
Gujarát	10,158	1,471,834	1,385,897	2,857,731	281·33
Sind	47,752	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	50·55
The Presidency ...	123,860	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	132·85

Note.—This table includes the military population, which is 35,660.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

The births registered in 1881 were 459,657, whilst in 1880 they were 370,873 : so there was an increase for the year of 88,784. The rate per 1,000 of population was 27·93 against 22·85 last year. The proportion of males to females was 109·18 to 100 ; last year it was 111·22. In every 100 births there were 52·19 males and 47·81 females, and for every 100 males there were 91·59 females. The excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population is 4·75 :—

	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 born there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Mean for 9 years.	163,194	146,810	310,004	19·28	18·95	19·10	52·64	47·36	89·96
1881	239,912	219,745	459,657	28·23	27·62	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59

Taking the statistics of each registration district separately it appears that the highest rate (40·03) is for the Panch Maháls and the lowest (7·55) for the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1880 these extremes (33·10) and (8·16) were also in these districts. In Kánara, Násik, Kolába, Bombay City, Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier the recorded rates for this year are below those for last year. These decreased ratios may perhaps be accounted for by the increase of population as enumerated at the census of 1881. The actual numbers registered in these districts, except Bombay City, are higher than those for 1880. In all other districts the ratios are higher. The most notable instances are 30·69 against 16·73 for Broach, 30·67 against 13·26 for Kaládgi and 29·62 against 11·92 for Sholápur.

The number of births recorded monthly from 1872 is shown in the subjoined table, and it will be seen from it that in the year under review the maximum was in July and the minimum in February :—

Years.	Births by Months.						
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Mean for 9 years ..	22,084	21,117	23,968	24,164	25,303	26,036	28,541
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1872	1·42	1·30	1·48	1·49	1·56	1·60	1·76
1881	38,623	31,862	33,426	36,364	37,221	39,349	42,482
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1881	2·35	1·94	2·03	2·21	2·26	2·42	2·58

Years.	Births by Months—*continued*.						Remarks.
	August.	Septem. ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	December.	Total.	
Mean for 9 years ..	27,959	27,821	28,281	27,742	26,088	310,004	
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1872	1·72	1,71	1·74	1·71	1·61	19·10	
1881	42,026	39,157	40,300	39,782	38,565	459,657	
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1881	2·55	2·38	2·45	2·42	2·34	27·93	

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in 1881 was 381,450 against 328,673 in 1880, an increase of 52,777. The rate per 1,000 of population was 23·18 against 20·25 in 1880. The rate of deaths of males to the whole male population living was 23·79 and for females it was 22·53. The death-rate, as in 1880, was highest in Gujarát and lowest in Sind registration divisions.

The following table shows the number of deaths in 1881 and the ratio of deaths to population in each registration division of the Presidency :—

Divisions.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Northern Deccan ...	56,194	49,708	105,902	26·00	23·77	24·90
Southern Deccan ..	40,263	36,554	76,817	23·32	21·24	22·28
Konkan...	40,806	36,294	77,100	22·41	21·85	22·14
Gujarát...	47,378	42,340	89,718	32·19	30·55	31·39
Sind	17,525	14,388	31,913	13·31	13·12	13·22
Presidency	202,166	179,284	381,450	23·79	22·53	23·18

Death-rate according to Districts.

The total number of deaths in each district with the ratios per 1,000 are shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the ratios ranged from 37·91 in Broach to 6·56 in the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest actual mortality, according to the statistics furnished, is returned from Khándesh (30,661) and the lowest (815) from the Upper Sind Frontier :—

Districts.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population by Census of 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Broach	6,616	5,777	12,393	39·26	36·46	37·91
Surat	10,701	10,411	21,112	34·97	33·78	34·37
Kaira	14,018	11,946	25,964	32·85	31·60	32·26
Ahmedabad	13,757	12,040	25,797	31·31	28·88	30·12
Kánara...	6,513	5,538	12,051	29·21	27·85	28·56
Ahmednagar	11,246	10,024	21,270	29·47	27·12	28·31
Bombay City	11,379	10,174	21,553	24·48	32·99	27·87
Násik	11,434	10,128	21,562	28·77	26·39	27·60
Khándesh	16,499	14,162	30,661	26·09	23·42	24·78
Belgaum	10,706	9,426	20,132	24·64	21·94	23·30
Dhárwár	10,602	9,890	20,492	23·98	22·43	23·20
Thána	10,490	9,680	20,170	22·40	21·98	22·20
Poona	10,408	9,349	19,757	22·87	20·98	21·94
Sholápur	6,607	6,045	12,652	22·41	21·01	21·72
Sátára	11,790	10,886	22,676	22·14	20·55	21·35
Kaládgi...	7,165	6,352	13,517	22·56	19·79	21·17
Kolába	4,163	3,560	7,723	21·69	18·76	20·23
Karáchi...	5,038	3,933	8,971	18·98	18·19	18·74
Panch Mahás	2,286	2,166	4,452	17·43	17·42	17·43
Thar and Párkar ...	1,820	1,635	3,455	16·19	17·98	16·98
Ratnágiri	8,261	7,342	15,603	17·46	14·01	15·65
Hyderabad	5,498	4,501	9,999	13·50	12·95	13·25
Shikárpur	4,690	3,983	8,673	10·17	10·16	10·17
Upper Sind Frontier ...	479	336	815	6·83	6·22	6·56
Total ...	202,166	179,284	381,450	23·79	22·53	23·18

Death-rate according to Circles.

The aggregate population, according to the census of 1881, of the rural circles is 14,351,769, of the town circles 2,041,321, of the cantonments within British territory 61,324, and of the isolated cantonments 86,549 according to the census of 1872, as the figures for the census of 1881 are not at present available. The subjoined table shows that the highest mean ratio of recorded deaths per mille exists among the urban population :—

Districts.	Number of Registration Circles.				Population according to Census of 1881.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.
Khándesh ..	22	4	..	26	1,187,902	49,329	..	1,237,231	24·99	19·82	..	24·78
Násik	12	2	2	16	734,889	41,451	4,866	781,206	26·89	39·42	33·70	27·60
Ahmednagar ..	11	2	1	14	704,940	41,594	4,694	751,228	26·97	52·29	17·04	28·31
Poona ..	8	2	1	11	753,245	109,995	37,381	900,621	21·89	25·26	13·19	21·94
Sholápur ..	7	3	..	10	489,818	92,669	..	582,487	19·15	35·29	..	21·72
Sátára	12	3	..	15	1,010,868	51,482	..	1,062,350	21·24	23·44	..	21·35
Belgaum ..	7	3	1	11	809,824	44,608	9,582	864,014	23·41	23·76	12·21	23·30
Dhárwár ..	14	4	..	18	791,836	91,071	..	882,907	23·00	19·82	..	23·20
Kaládgi	8	1	1	10	631,469	7,024	..	638,493	21·17	21·21	..	21·17
Kánara	11	2	..	13	397,450	24,390	..	421,840	29·22	17·96	..	28·56
Ratnágiri ..	8	2	..	10	975,527	21,563	..	997,090	15·51	22·03	..	15·65
Kolába	6	2	..	8	368,469	13,180	..	381,649	20·16	22·23	..	20·28
Bombay City ..	..	1	..	1	..	773,196	..	773,196	..	27·87	..	27·87
Thána	11	3	..	14	870,831	37,717	..	908,548	22·38	17·93	..	22·20
Surat	8	2	..	10	491,125	123,073	..	614,198	33·92	36·20	..	34·37
Broach	6	2	..	8	278,170	48,760	..	326,930	39·95	26·25	..	37·91
Kaira	7	4	..	11	737,186	67,614	..	804,800	32·45	30·17	..	32·26
Panch Mahális ..	5	2	..	7	229,743	25,736	..	255,479	16·69	24·04	..	17·43
Ahmedabad ..	7	4	1	12	685,434	166,089	4,801	856,324	24·69	52·74	23·33	30·12
Karáchi	13	1	..	14	410,356	68,332	..	478,688	18·36	21·00	..	18·74
Hyderabad ..	13	1	..	14	709,429	45,195	..	754,624	12·54	24·41	..	13·25
Thar and Párkar	7	1	..	8	200,516	2,828	..	203,344	16·48	53·04	..	16·98
Shikárpur ..	17	3	..	20	769,913	83,073	..	852,986	9·20	19·01	..	10·17
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	1	..	4	112,829	11,352	..	124,181	5·08	21·32	..	6·56
Total ..	223	55	7	285	14,351,769	2,041,321	61,324	16,454,414	22·32	29·47	15·77	23·18

Deaths according to Causes.

In the following statement are shown the deaths from the more prevalent diseases and from injuries and other unspecified causes :—

Years.	Deaths by Causes.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries	All other Causes.	All Causes.
Mean for 9 years	23,028	9,973	249,578	34,052	6,482	70,935	394,048
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1872	1·42	0·61	15·38	2·10	0·40	4·37	24·28
1881	16,694	539	272,405	30,342	5,950	55,522	381,450
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1881	1·01	0·03	16·56	1·84	0·36	3·38	23·18

Deaths according to Ages.

The following table shows for the Presidency the deaths at various ages. The ratio per 1,000 is calculated upon the living numbers for the same periods :—

Age Period.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per Mille on Total Population	Percentage on Total Deaths, 1881.	Percentage on Total Deaths, 1880.
Under 1 year	75,371	164·69	19·76	16·76
1 and under 20*	110,673	15·23	29·01	27·48
20 and under 30	42,204	14·14	11·06	11·17
30 and under 40	39,429	16·03	10·34	11·02
40 and under 50	34,918	22·62	9·15	10·55
50 and under 60	35,803	35·80	9·39	10·70
60 and upwards	43,052	57·97	11·29	12·32
Total ...	381,450	23·18	100·	100·

* *N.B.*—The census tables do not give the following age periods: 1 and under 6, 6 and under 12 and 12 and under 20; they are, therefore, shown for the single period.

It will be seen that for the Presidency the mortality amongst infants under 1 year was at the rate of 164·69 per 1,000. In 1880 it was at the rate of 94·55. The period of greatest immunity was that "above 20 and under 30" when the rate was 14·14 per 1,000. For those above 60 years of age and upwards the mortality was at the rate of 57·97 per 1,000 of those living. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants (for the Presidency) is at the rate of 19·76. For those "above 1 and under 20" the percentage on total deaths is at the rate of 29·01 for the Presidency.

Deaths by Castes or Classes.

Deaths by castes or classes are shown for Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and "other castes or classes". By the census of 1881 the Mahomedans numbered 3,106,482 and amongst them there were 51,811 deaths against 42,647 in 1880. The death-rates per 1,000 for those years were respectively 16·68 and 15·00. There are 13,128,729 Hindus, and the total of their deaths was 323,786, making their death-rate 24·66 per 1,000. In 1880 the total was 280,556 and the rate was 21·40 per 1,000. The Christians numbered 138,326, the total of deaths was 2,168 against 2,231 in 1880, and the respective rates are 12·06 and 21·00. For all other castes or classes the deaths were 3,685 or 48·03 per 1,000 of their numbers living (80,877). In 1880 their deaths numbered 3,239 and the rate was 19·11. For Mahomedans the maximum rate (37·12) was in the Broach District, and the minimum (5·19) in the Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the maximum (38·00) was also in the Broach District, and the minimum (15·43) in Ratnágiri.

Deaths according to Seasons.

The following table shows the number of deaths by months from 1872 to 1881. The ratios of the mean mortality per 1,000 of population by months for the last 9 years (1872 to 1880) are contrasted with those for 1881:—

Years.	Total Deaths by Months from All Causes.					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Mean for 9 years	31,231	26,933	29,845	29,694	31,375	31,572
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1872	1·92	1·66	1·84	1·83	1·93	1·95
1881	31,885	27,204	27,805	27,923	25,883	26,004
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1881..	1·94	1·66	1·69	1·69	1·57	1·58

Years.	Total Deaths by Months from All Causes—*continued.*						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for 9 years	35,032	39,408	36,223	34,640	35,535	32,893	395,281
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1872	2·21	2·43	2·23	2·13	2·19	2·03	24·35
1881	31,393	41,097	37,651	34,895	34,359	34,391	381,450
Ratio per 1,000 of population enumerated at the census of 1881	1·91	2·55	2·29	2·12	2·09	2·09	23·18

Cholera. Mortality and Ratios for the Presidency generally.

Cholera prevailed in 144 out of 285 registration circles, and the total mortality from that disease was 16,694. These deaths were distributed over 18 districts and 1,563 units of registration. The ratio per 1,000 of cholera deaths to the population of the Presidency was 1·01. Out of the 223 rural circles, 55 town circles and 7 civil cantonment circles, 115, 25 and 4 were respectively affected. Out of 24,535 inhabited villages, 1,534 were affected.

Mortality in Towns.

Out of 55 town circles 25 were affected during the year. The collective population of the affected towns was 1,463,689 and the deaths in them were 2,697,—that is, one death occurred out of every 543 living. In the following table there are shown 6 towns in which the death-rate exceeded 5 per 1,000. Of these 6, 2 were in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, 2 in the Sholápur Collectorate and 1 each in those of the Kolába and the Surat Collectorates. The town of Sangamner, in the Ahmednagar District, heads the list, and the death-rate per 1,000 of population recorded there was 10·57 :—

Number in sequence	Name of Town.	Name of District.	Population by Census of 1881.	Deaths from Cholera.		Corresponding Number in Cholera Map.
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
1	Sangamner	Ahmednagar ..	8,796	93	10·57	51
2	Bársi	Sholápur	16,126	151	9·36	71
3	Surat	Surat	109,844	910	8·28	131
4	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar ..	32,798	221	6·74	50
5	Pandharpur	Sholápur	16,910	113	6·68	72
6	Mahád	Kolába	6,804	38	5·58	111

Mortality in Civil Cantonments.

There are 7 civil cantonments in the Presidency, of which 4 were affected—1 each in the Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Ahmedabad Collectorates. The collective population was 50,656, and the deaths in them were 23, which equals 1 death in every 2,202 living.

In Villages.

The affected area included 1,534 out of 24,535 villages in the Presidency. The largest number of villages affected in any district during the year was 328 out of 2,679 in the Khándesh District and 267 out of 1,331 in the Ahmednagar District. In Surat, Násik, Sátára and Sholápur they were 149, 147, 128 and 100 out of 780, 1,629, 1,340 and 709 villages respectively. In the remaining 10 districts the number of villages affected in each was below 100. The affected population, according to the census of 1881, of the area which includes these villages, was not available for this report. The table subjoined shows the number of villages affected by cholera month by month in each district, and the last column shows the percentage of the affected villages to the total villages :—

Districts.	Total Number of Villages in Districts.	Villages affected by Cholera in each month.					
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Khándesh	2,679	...	...	1	...	1	2
Násik	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	1,181	4	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	709	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1,281	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kaládgi	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	1,107	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ratnágiri	1,295	...	1	...	1	...	1
Kolába	973	2	1	...	...	...	2
Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána	2,098	...	...	...	1	8	6
Surat...	780	...	...	1	...	14	67
Broach	403	...	...	...	...	1	2
Kaira	577	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahás ...	673	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	857	...	...	1	1	...	...
Karáchi	722	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thár and Párkar ...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24,535	7	2	3	4	24	80

Districts.	Villages affected by Cholera in each month—*continued.*							Percentage of affected Villages to Total Villages.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Khándesh	69	198	53	3	...	1	328	12·24
Násik	1	39	59	47	1	...	147	9·02
Ahmednagar ...	27	139	67	30	4	...	267	20·06
Poona	4	89	38	15	25	5	180	15·24
Sholápur	10	55	30	2	3	...	100	14·10
Sátára	1	21	61	35	7	3	128	9·55
Belgaum	...	4	7	5	4	...	20	1·86
Dhárwár	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0·16
Kaládgi	3	3	2	5	...	1	14	1·23
Kánara	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·18
Ratnágiri	18	18	10	2	...	...	51	3·97
Kolába	14	31	12	...	2	9	73	7·50
Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána	13	12	11	...	3	...	55	2·57
Surat...	46	15	5	1	...	...	149	19·10
Broach	5	3	...	...	...	...	11	2·73
Kaira	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	1·04
Panch Mahás ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·23
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	212	629	359	146	49	19	1,534	6·25

The details here given month by month will be found in the subjoined table, which shows, for each month, the attacks and deaths from cholera and the total of deaths from all causes; it also gives the percentage of cholera deaths to attacks and to total deaths:—

Months.	Number of Cholera Attacks.	Number of Deaths from		Percentage of Cholera Deaths to	
		Cholera.	All Causes.	Attacks.	Deaths from all Causes.
January	101	79	31,885	78·22	0·21
February	60	47	27,264	78·33	0·17
March	44	23	27,805	52·27	0·09
April	28	20	27,923	71·43	0·08
May	594	344	25,883	57·91	1·33
June	3,048	1,499	26,004	49·18	5·19
July	5,536	2,618	31,393	47·29	8·34
August	14,112	6,568	42,004	46·54	15·64
September	7,147	3,327	37,651	46·55	8·84
October	2,925	1,403	34,895	47·96	4·02
November	840	500	34,359	59·53	1·45
December	448	266	34,391	59·38	0·77
Total ...	34,883	16,694	381,450	47·36	4·38

Small-pox.

In 1881 the registered deaths from small-pox were 539, and shown by sexes there were 301 of males and 238 of females: the

mean annual number for the last 9 years is 9,973. In the subjoined table there are given for each district and for the last 9 years the annual deaths from small-pox, the means and ratios per 1,000 of population, and the deaths and their ratios are given for 1881 :—

Divisions.	Number	Districts.	Deaths from Small-pox.			
			Mean for 9 years from 1872 to 1880.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1872.	1881.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1881.
Southern Deccan.	1	Khándesh	1,240	1·21	6	0·00
	2	Násik	752	1·02	4	0·01
Northern Deccan.	3	Ahmednagar	565	0·73	...	...
	4	Poona	556	0·61	...	...
	5	Sholápur	427	0·60	...	...
	6	Sátára	491	0·46	...	...
	7	Belgaum	743	0·79	4	0·00
	8	Dhárwár	865	0·87	...	...
	9	Kaládgi	395	0·48	...	...
Konkan.	10	Kanára	289	0·73	1	0·00
	11	Ratnágiri	457	0·45	19	0·02
	12	Kolába	154	0·44	49	0·13
	13	Bombay City...	911	1·41	37	0 05
	14	Thána...	505	0·60	16	0·02
Gujarát.	15	Surat	427	0·70	7	0·01
	16	Broach	171	0·49	2	0 01
	17	Kaira	383	0·49	1	0·00
	18	Panch Maháls	49	0·20	2	0·01
	19	Ahmedabad	297	0·36	...	...
Sind.	20	Karáchi	63	0·15	102	0·21
	21	Hyderabad	90	0·13	55	0·07
	22	Thár and Párkar	11	0·06	4	0·02
	23	Shikárpur	133	0·17	202	0·24
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	17	0·19	28	0·23

From the above table it will be seen that out of the 24 districts 7 were exempt, in 9 the deaths were below 10, and in the remaining 8, Shikárpur stands first with a maximum of 202. Next is Karáchi with 102 deaths, Hyderabad with 55, Kolába with 49, Bombay City with 37, Upper Sind Frontier with 28, Ratnágiri with 19 and Thána with 16. By divisions Sind heads the list with 391 deaths, the Konkan follows with 122, and Gujarát and the Northern and Southern Deccan with 12, 10 and 4 respectively.

The minimum mortality was amongst infants under one year and the maximum amongst those above 12 years.

In the following table the deaths are shown by seasons, and it will be seen that during the year in all the seasons they are comparatively fewer, not only when compared with those of the previous year, but with those of each year since 1872 :—

Years.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and Dry (61 days).	
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).
1880	36	82	150	194	146	117
Mean	461	1,044	1,376	1,960	1,677	1,218
1881	18	26	65	79	89	81

Years.	Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and Damp (61 days).		Total Deaths from Small-pox.
	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1880	91	43	34	20	12	15	940
Mean	801	512	313	193	160	258	9,973
1881	86	37	28	13	12	5	539

Fever.

The deaths from fever in 1881 were 272,403 against 246,779 last year, and by sexes there were 143,923 of males and 128,474 of females; this shows an increase of 25,624 deaths during the year. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and divisions; the 9 years' means and ratios per 1,000 of population are also given together with the deaths and their ratios for 1881:—

Division.	Number	Districts.	Deaths from Fever in				
			1880.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths from Fever.	Mean Ratio per 1,000 Population on Census of 1872.	1881.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1881.
Northern Deccan.	1	Khándesh	17,159	15,572	15·14	21,897	17·70
	2	Násik	11,481	12,514	17·04	16,327	20·90
	3	Ahmednagar ...	10,542	12,949	16·73	13,567	18·05
	4	Poona	10,522	13,459	14·84	13,967	15·51
	5	Sholápur	7,833	10,217	14·22	8,531	14·66
Southern Deccan.	6	Sátára	17,083	19,161	18·06	17,360	16·34
	7	Belgaum	15,666	14,943	15·92	11,874	13·75
	8	Dhárwár	13,917	18,082	18·31	12,886	14·60
	9	Kaládgi	11,054	13,855	16·98	10,025	15·70
Konkan.	10	Kánara	7,181	7,444	18·68	7,244	17·17
	11	Ratnágiri	11,603	9,491	9·31	8,869	8·89
	12	Kolába	5,064	3,598	10·27	5,545	14·53
	13	Bombay City ...	7,391	7,610	11·81	6,411	8·29
	14	Thána	14,997	14,046	16·58	17,109	18·83
Gujarát.	15	Surat	12,383	11,408	18·79	14,661	23·87
	16	Broach	9,470	7,866	22·45	10,835	33·14
	17	Kaira	20,475	16,917	21·61	22,317	27·73
	18	Panch Mahals ...	3,487	3,947	16·39	4,152	16·25
	19	Ahmedabad ...	20,546	17,146	20·67	21,251	24·82
Sind.	20	Karáchi	4,745	4,933	11·65	7,112	14·86
	21	Hyderabad ...	6,270	6,582	9·12	8,937	11·84
	22	Thar and Párkar...	2,049	1,566	8·66	3,242	15·94
	23	Shikárpur	5,431	*6,366	8·20	7,617	8·93
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	430	614	6·82	667	5·37

*Mean for 8 years.

From the above table it will be seen that in the Northern Deccan, Gujarát and Sind Divisions there is an increase of 32,257 deaths over those of last year, whilst there is a decrease of 6,633 in the Konkan and the Southern Deccan Divisions. For the

Presidency the total increase for the year is 25,624. With the exception of the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Ratnágiri Districts and Bombay City there is an increase, more or less, in each district over that of last year. The highest ratio of mortality during the year was 33·14 in Broach, and the lowest was 5·37 on the Upper Sind Frontier. By divisions the maximum mortality (25·62) was in Gujarát and the minimum (11·42) in Sind.

The next table shows the mortality by the conventional seasons for each year from 1872 to 1881 inclusive, and the totals for the year under report are so placed as to contrast with the means of the preceding 9 years. It will be seen that the numbers for 1881 for each season exceed the mean for 9 years; and for each month except February and March, and for each season except the cold, they are higher than the numbers for last year :—

Abstract.

Seasons.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Mean.	1881.
Cold	66,032	67,472	64,590	68,801	75,872	94,300	110,347	97,593	93,800	82,090	93,438
Hot and Dry ..	30,309	27,601	27,245	34,260	33,083	48,566	50,201	39,772	38,488	36,620	40,204
Rainy	69,078	56,560	55,381	76,465	72,038	121,309	123,194	88,400	73,746	81,797	87,966
Hot and Damp ..	41,268	36,568	36,501	39,630	39,840	72,690	73,634	60,761	40,745	49,071	50,795
Total ..	206,747	188,201	183,717	219,156	220,833	336,865	357,376	286,526	246,779	249,578	272,403

The general increase in the number of deaths under each head, except cholera, small-pox and injuries, is probably due to improved registration.

Bowel Complaints.

The deaths from bowel complaints during the year under report are 30,342 against 24,452 last year, showing therefore an increase of 5,890. By sexes there were 16,842 of males and 13,500 of females. In the following table are shown for each district the deaths for each year since 1872, the means and ratios per 1,000 of population for 9 years, and the deaths and their ratios for 1881 :—

Division.	Number	Districts.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints in				
			1880.	Mean for 9 years from 1872 to 1880.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1872.	1881.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1881.
Northern Deccan.	1	Khándesh	3,075	3,102	3·02	4,555	3·68
	2	Násik	1,201	1,537	2·09	1,791	2·29
	3	Ahmednagar ..	1,236	2,059	2·66	1,709	2·28
	4	Poona	976	1,632	1·80	1,463	1·62
	5	Sholápur	853	1,855	2·58	942	1·61
Southern Deccan.	6	Sátára	1,197	3,153	2·97	1,631	1·54
	7	Belgaum	2,545	2,649	2·82	3,026	3·50
	8	Dhárwár	3,038	5,126	5·19	3,167	3·57
	9	Kaládgi	1,025	1,495	1·83	1,284	2·01

Divisions.	Number	Districts.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints in				
			1880.	Mean for 9 years from 1872 to 1880.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1872.	1881.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population on Census of 1881.
Konkan.	10	Kánara	854	1,214	3·05	808	1·92
	11	Ratnágiri	1,335	1,516	1·41	1,398	1·40
	12	Kolába	141	199	0·57	88	0·23
	13	Bombay City ...	1,683	2,195	3·41	2,004	2·59
	14	Thána	188	388	0·44	239	0·26
Gujarát.	15	Surat	1,366	1,404	2·31	1,741	2·83
	16	Broach	320	487	1·39	674	2·06
	17	Kaira	1,810	1,960	2·50	2,013	2·50
	18	Panch Maháls ...	123	347	1·44	104	0·41
	19	Ahmedabad ...	980	1,315	1·58	1,216	1·42
Sind.	20	Karáchi	167	94	0·22	171	0·35
	21	Hyderabad ...	99	77	0·11	71	0·09
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	19	41	0·23	7	0·03
	23	Shikárpur	176	*202	0·26	195	0·23
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	45	26	0·29	45	0·36

*Mean for 8 years.

From the above table it will be seen that, except in the Sind Division, there is an increase in the number of deaths from bowel complaints during the year under report, but compared with the mean there is a decrease for the Presidency of 3,710, and when compared with the number of the previous year there is an increase in each district except in Kánara, Kolába, Panch Maháls, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. The highest ratio 3·68 per 1,000 during the year is in Khándesh, and the lowest 0·03 is in Thar and Párkar.

The next table shows the deaths by seasons from 1872 to 1881 inclusive, and the mean for the last 9 years is so placed as to contrast with the totals of 1881. It will be found that in all the months and seasons the number of deaths exceed those for last year, and when compared with the mean there is a decrease in each month (except in December). The four seasons contrast favourably with the mean :—

Abstract.

Seasons.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Means	1881
Cold	8,579	7,814	7,900	9,032	9,531	11,678	9,685	8,356	8,024	8,955	8,606
Hot and Dry	4,380	3,926	3,871	4,846	5,175	7,728	5,103	3,645	3,568	4,694	4,304
Rainy	15,134	9,705	10,527	14,268	13,041	20,653	19,429	9,696	8,333	14,543	11,783
Hot and Damp	5,568	4,814	4,692	5,504	5,336	11,198	6,948	4,652	4,027	5,860	5,649
Total ..	33,661	26,259	26,990	33,650	33,083	60,257	41,165	26,349	24,452	34,052	30,342

Injuries.

There were 5,950 deaths from injuries, and by sexes they were 3,424 of males and 2,526 of females; their ratio per 1,000 of population was 0·36. For 1880 the total was 6,082, the ratio being 0·37. This shows a decrease in the total of 132, and in the ratio

of 0·01. Of the 5,950 deaths there were 2,636 by drowning, 1,209 by snake-bites, 382 from wounds, 217 by hanging, 120 from attacks by wild beasts, 113 by poisoning and 1,273 from causes other than those specified. They are shown by sexes in the subjoined table :—

	1881.			1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning...	1,213	1,423	2,636	1,288	1,581	2,869
Poisoning...	75	38	113	64	30	94
Hanging	134	83	217	161	77	238
Wounding	267	115	382	273	86	359
Wild beasts	90	30	120	103	40	143
Snake-bites	788	421	1,209	759	420	1,179
Other causes	857	416	1,273	854	346	1,200
Total ...	3,424	2,526	5,950	3,502	2,580	6,082

It will be seen from the above table that on the whole there is a decrease, but there is an increase of 30 deaths under snake-bites, of 23 under wounding, of 19 under poisoning, and of 73 under other causes. The large decrease of 233 is under drowning, and of 21 and 23 under hanging and wild beasts.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief.

Poona and Ahmedabad Medical Schools.

The schools at Poona and Ahmedabad have made and continue to make very satisfactory progress, and that started at Hyderabad in July 1881 has begun its career under most favourable auspices. The latter school meets a great want, and will in time materially lessen the difficulty at present experienced by the Medical Department in supplying the Province of Sind with properly qualified subordinates. The school at Poona was called upon a second time to relieve a sudden strain on the Subordinate Medical Department, and 15 students were found qualified to enter the service. The question of the establishment of a medical school at Kolhápur, in the Southern Marátha Country, is under consideration.

Hospitals.

The hospital and dispensary buildings generally are reported in an efficient state of repair, and the conservancy has been carefully attended to. No case has come to notice which would suggest an unhygienic state of hospital wards and buildings. The accommodation is said to be sufficient, but the surgeon of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital again brings to notice the want of a separate building in which out-door patients could be received.

Of first class civil hospitals there are 6 against 5 in the previous year, of the second class 10—being the same number as in the preceding year, and of the third class 25 against 28. The total number is now 41 as compared with 43 in the previous year. The reduction in the number is due to the removal of a civil surgeon from Gogha and the change of the designation of the hospital at Alíbág. The two institutions at Gogha and Alíbág are now termed dispensaries. In the Konkan there is a decrease of one in the third class; in the Deccan a second class hospital has become a first class one; in Gujarát one third class has become second class, and one has been converted into a dispensary. In Sind and among foreign hospitals there has been no change of class.

Dispensaries.

Of dispensaries there are 25 first class, 60 second class and 61 third class, against 25, 55 and 64 respectively in the previous year: the total is, therefore, 146 against 144. In the Konkan there is an increase of one in the number of dispensaries, namely, Alíbág. In the Deccan the number is the same as last year, but

there is an increase of one in the first class and a decrease in the third class. In Gujarát there has been an increase of 3 in the second class, namely Gogha, and 2 formerly in the first class, but now brought down to the second class. In Sind there has been an increase of 2 in the first class and a corresponding decrease in the third class. The foreign dispensaries are unchanged. During the year, besides the changes in designation of the institutions at Alíbág and Gogha, the dispensary at Kashmor in Sind has been re-opened, but the dispensary at Tháno Bula Khán was closed at the end of the year.

In-door and out-door Patients.

The total number of patients treated at the various institutions in the Presidency, both in-door and out-door, was 1,275,494 as compared with 1,235,455 in the year 1880. The number of in-door patients was 35,679 against 35,059, and of out-door patients 1,239,815 against 1,200,396. There has thus been a small increase of 620 in-door patients; the numbers have, however, differed somewhat in the various provinces: thus there is an increase of 742 patients in the Konkan, a decrease of 471 in the Deccan, an increase of 282 in Gujarát, an increase of only 25 in Sind, and an increase of 42 in foreign institutions. Of the total in-door patients 27,073 were cured, 1,063 were relieved, 2,694 were discharged otherwise, and 2,913 died; the percentage of deaths to total treated was 8·1 against 7·4 in the previous year. The number of beds available was 3,122 against 3,056, and the daily average number under treatment was 1,797·9 against 1,883 in the previous year. According to sex the daily average was 1,420·3 men, 261·8 women and 115·8 children as compared with 1,459·4, 294·5 and 129·1 respectively in 1880. The total number of out-patients treated at civil hospitals was 297,392 and at dispensaries 942,423, making a grand total of 1,239,815, an increase of 39,419 over the total of the previous year. The increase was in the Konkan 13,858, in Gujarát 13,369, in the Deccan 6,415, and in Sind 7,245; there was a decrease of 1,468 in the foreign institutions. The daily average attendance at civil hospitals was 2,981·1, at dispensaries 10,080·9, or a total daily average attendance of 13,062 as compared with 12,930·9 in the previous year.

Malarious Fevers.

Again, as is always the case, malarious fevers caused the largest number of patients admitted for treatment. The total admitted for these fevers was 267,420, or 20·9 per cent. of the total treated for all diseases. The ratio per cent. in the various provinces was in the Konkan 25·6, in the Deccan 16·6, in Gujarát 19, in Sind 28·2 and in foreign hospitals 18·9, showing as compared with last year an increase in the Konkan, Gujarát and foreign institutions, and a decrease in the Deccan and Sind.

Cholera.

During the year cholera prevailed in many parts of the Presidency; in the Konkan there were 356 cases, 2,481 in the Deccan, 1,089 in Gujarát, 1 in Sind, and 30 in foreign institutions. These cases, in all 3,957, or 0·31 per cent. of the total admissions from all causes, are only those that were treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries, and cannot be taken as showing the extent of the disease.

There are few admissions recorded for this disease, only 100 against 115 in the previous year. Of these, 41 occurred in Bombay, and of the remainder 43 are returned from Sind. Small-pox.

The admissions for syphilis alone numbered 21,132, showing a decrease of 2,179 as compared with the previous year. The decrease has been distributed fairly over the whole Presidency, except in Gujarát, where it only amounts to 161; in the Konkan it is 657, in the Deccan 750, in Sind 629: there is a slight increase of 18 cases reported from foreign institutions. It is worthy of remark that admissions for this disease in the island of Bombay, which is included in the Konkan, show a reduction of 717. Taken together with gonorrhœa, the total admissions were 34,039, or 2·6 per cent. of the total treated. According to provinces the percentage to admissions was in the Konkan 2·8, in the Deccan 2·1, in Gujarát 2·6, in Sind 3·5 and in foreign institutions 2·4. The percentage for the island of Bombay, though still higher than in any other division of the Presidency, shows a large reduction, being only 4·1 as compared with 7·9 in the year 1880. Venereal Diseases.

Admissions for various forms of rheumatism numbered 41,315, being 3·2 per cent. of the total treated. Rheumatic Affections.

For diseases of the lungs 73,989 patients sought relief, being in the proportion of 5·8 per cent. of the total treated. Respiratory Affections.

There has been an absolute increase in the number of patients treated for these complaints, but relatively to the total treated there has been little increase. Dysentery gave 1·5 and diarrhœa 2·4 per cent., against 1·5 and 2·2 respectively in the previous year, the Konkan again showing the greatest number, namely, 1·7 and 3·6. Diarrhœa and Dysentery

From this form of disease 85,081 patients suffered, giving a ratio per cent. of 6·6 on the total treated. The disease was most prevalent in the Konkan and the Deccan, but was comparatively rare in Sind. Intestinal Parasites.

Skin diseases gave 153,795 admissions, being 12 per cent. of the total treated. They are most common in Gujarát, the Deccan and the Konkan. Skin Diseases.

For diseases of the eye 101,543 patients were treated, and for diseases of the ear 37,780, giving a ratio per cent. to all cases of 7·9 and 2·9 respectively. Disease of the Eye and Ear.

There was a slight decrease in the number of major operations owing to circumcision being now classed as a minor operation. Including 132 remaining from the previous year there were 3,617 cases of operation under treatment against 3,679 in 1880. Of these 2,288 were performed at civil hospitals and 1,329 at dispensaries; 1,121, including 1,068 in Bombay City, were performed in the Konkan, 392 in the Deccan, 353 in Gujarát, 375 in Sind, and 47 in foreign hospitals. Of these operations 963 were performed upon the eye and its appendages, the greater number, 832, being recorded from the Cowasji Jíhangir Ophthalmic Hospital. Of operations on joints, chiefly reduction of dislocation, and including 89 of the shoulder, 66 of the elbow, 48 of the jaw, 23 of the wrist and 18 of the hip, there were 295 per- Surgical Operations, major.

formed. There were 283 amputations including 2 cases in which two limbs were amputated at the same time; besides these, the most important were 7 at the shoulder joint with 1 death, 21 of the arm with 2 deaths, 31 of the forearm and 3 deaths, 15 of the thigh with 6 deaths, 61 of the leg with 13 deaths and 15 of the foot with 3 deaths. For relief of stone in the urinary passages, 550 patients were under treatment; they included 484 cases of lithotomy with 41 deaths, or a mortality of 8·4 per cent., and lithotrity 23 cases with one death. Cæsarian section was performed once and ovariotomy twice, with death in each case.

Minor Operations.

67,650 minor surgical operations were performed, exhibiting an increase of 4,870 as compared with the previous year. In Gujarát 21,481 were performed, in the Konkan 14,850, in Sind 14,738, in the Deccan 15,102, and in foreign institutions 1,479.

Sex and Caste &c. of treated.

The details of the attendance of patients at the various institutions are as follows:—Of the total treated 621,166 were men, 236,418 were women, and 417,910 were children, being in the proportion of 52·5, 19·6 and 27·9 per cent. respectively as compared with 53·4, 20·1 and 26·5 in 1880, showing a continued increase in the attendance of children. The proportionate attendance of males in the different provinces is in the foreign institutions 62·9, in Sind 61·3, in the Konkan 53·1, in Gujarát 50·7, and in the Deccan 48·7. Of women in the Konkan 21·3, in Gujarát 20·8, in foreign institutions 19·9, in the Deccan 18·7, and in Sind 16·4. Of children in the Deccan 32·6, in Gujarát 28·5, in the Konkan 25·6, in Sind 22·3, and in foreign institutions 17·2. As regards caste 66·9, per cent. of the total treated were Hindus, 25·8 were Mussalmáns, 3·3 Native Christians, 2·4 Pársis, 0·5 Europeans, 0·3 Eurasians, and 0·8 other castes; in 1880 the proportions were 66·4 Hindus, 25·9 Mussalmáns, 3·3 Native Christians, 2·8 Pársis; 0·5 Europeans, 0·3 Eurasians and 0·8 other classes.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income was Rs. 10,28,927-10-1; deducting from this the cash balance in hand at the beginning of the year, the net income was Rs. 9,33,965-8-0 against Rs. 9,37,817-0-2 in the previous year. This difference is due to the diminution in the amounts received from local and other funds. The sums contributed by Government amounted to Rs. 7,34,783-15-1 against Rs. 7,36,040-5-1, and those from local and municipal funds and miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 1,82,251-0-2 against Rs. 1,88,598-13-4. The interest on invested capital amounted to Rs. 14,126-7-6 against Rs. 10,686-8-9; subscription from Europeans to Rs. 1,049 and from Natives to Rs. 1,755-1-3 as compared with Rs. 1,006-0-0 and Rs. 1,484-11-0 respectively. The total expenditure, after deducting sums remitted to the treasury on account of paying patients, &c., and the amount invested during the year, is Rs. 8,99,342-14-8 against Rs. 8,90,127-10-4. There is a reduction of expenditure under the heads of bázár medicines and diets and an increase under establishment, European medicines, and buildings and repairs. The average cost of each patient was Re. 0-12-6 against Re. 0-12-7 in the previous year. The cost of each patient according to divisions

was:—Konkan Rs. 1-7-3, Deccan Re. 0-9-2, Gujarát Re. 0-8-4, Sind Re. 0-8-7 and foreign Rs. 2-3-9. The proportion of the total cost paid by Government amounts to 81·7 per cent. against 82·7 in the previous year. It may here be pointed out that it has not been the custom, in calculating the proportion of the cost paid by Government, to include the cost of institutions entirely supported by Native States. Were these considered, the percentage of cost to Government would in the year under review be reduced to 75·6 of the total expenditure on medical relief in the Presidency. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-5 against Re. 0-2-7 in the previous year.

The account of invested capital during the year shows that on 1st January 1881 there was a balance of Rs. 2,72,000, and Rs. 5,500 were invested during the year, making a total of Rs. 2,77,500.

Surgeon General.

Exclusive of the large hospitals at the Presidency town, 23 civil hospitals scattered throughout the Mofussil were visited, and the work of each medical officer in charge carefully examined, by the Surgeon General.

The Sassoon Hospital.

Since the last report two lying-in wards, capable of accommodating 2 European and 6 Native patients, have been added to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and an European matron on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 sanctioned for the charge. The maternity when completed will be advantageous to the middle and poorer classes of females.

Ahmednagar.

The building used as a civil hospital at Ahmednagar is situated in a thickly inhabited portion of the town, and wholly unsuited to the requirements of so large a station. A properly constructed hospital on a selected site is urgently needed.

The Vengurla Hospital.

The civil hospital at Vengurlá, being still located in the old military camp, is, from its inconvenient distance (3 miles) from the town, rendered almost valueless to the inhabitants. A proposal to abandon the present building and convert the existing travellers' bungalow into a suitable dispensary (erecting a new rest-house nearer the point of landing) was submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

Dhárwár.

The newly constructed hospital at Dhárwár will soon be fit for occupation, but the transfer of the lunatic asylum from that station to Belgaum has as yet, owing to the impossibility of obtaining suitable accommodation for the insanes, been deferred.

Belgaum.

The station of Belgaum has been made a charge of a civil surgeon of the first class since November 1881.

Kolhápur.

At Kolhápur a large hospital is now being completed, and in connection therewith it has been recommended that a medical school, superintended by a commissioned officer, should be opened so as to afford the opportunity for giving medical instruction in the Southern Marátha Country.

Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital.

The means at the Principal's disposal in the Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital being in all respects complete, the system of instruction may be regarded as excellent. It may with confidence be affirmed, that no sounder medical education than that procurable at the

Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital is obtainable in any institution in India.

Since the date of last report a third physician, to whom the chair of pathology is entrusted, has been added to the strength of the medical staff. It is anticipated that much practical benefit to the students will accrue from this appointment.

Under Government Resolution No. 274, dated 27th January 1882, the system of enlisting the services of unpaid, instead of paid, assistant surgeons, was directed to be tried, the experiment commencing in the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. The Surgeon General writes :—

The Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

"No efforts shall be wanting in this department in endeavouring to give effect, in the fullest sense of the term, to the wishes of Government in this matter, it being considered that if members of the medical profession can be induced to give their gratuitous services to hospitals 'in consideration of the experience and reputation gained thereby', a great public benefit would be achieved. The progress of the measure will be watched with extreme interest, and the result, after six months' trial, reported to Government."

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Asylums.

Lunatic asylums are situated at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Dhárwár, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind). The numbers confined both at Colába and Dhárwár exceeded the accommodation provided. At Ahmedabad the maximum number was reached and admissions had to be refused. At Poona and Hyderabad the accommodation was sufficient. There was some overcrowding only at Colába, where the number confined at one time reached 342.

Inmates.

The total inmates numbered 903 against 913 in 1880; of this number 752 were males and 151 females. There were 226 males and 26 females admitted, making a total of 252. Only 5 were re-admitted. The number discharged was 223: of these 67 were cured, 154 were transferred to friends (149 improved and 5 unimproved), and 2 were discharged otherwise.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 53, or 16 in excess of the number in the previous year. 26·1 of the persons admitted were cured and 20·6 died.

Admissions and Discharges.

On the 31st December 1880, 90 criminal lunatics remained, 19 males and 1 female were admitted, making the total treated 110, an increase of 5 on the number treated in the previous year. Of these 3 were discharged to undergo their trial, 8 were declared cured, 1 was given over to the care of friends, and 9 died, leaving at the end of the year 84 males and 5 females, total 89. As to the nature of the crimes of these insanes, 48 males and 4 females were confined for murder, 26 for theft, 4 for attempted suicide, 10 for causing grievous hurt, 3 for housebreaking, 7 for mischief and 8 for other crimes.

Admission by Castes.

Of the total number of lunatics admitted, 97 were Europeans, 1 Eurasian, 8 Native Christians, 91 Hindus, 52 Mahomedans, and 8 Pársis. Patients are admitted from all parts of this Presidency, the Europeans being chiefly soldiers from different stations in

India. Classing the admissions by occupations, 84 were European soldiers, 50 beggars and fakirs, 42 servants and labourers, 16 clerks, 11 cultivators and 6 unknown. No less than 196 were between the ages of 20 and 40.

Causes of Insanity.

The cause of insanity is given in 416 cases out of 903, and of these 350 are ascribed to physical and 66 to moral causes. Of the former the use of spirits or intoxicating drugs accounts for 178, namely gánja 130, spirits 41 and opium 7. Fever is given as the cause in 32 cases, hereditary in 22, epilepsy 28, previous attack 24, destitution 14, onanism 7, and climate 11; of moral causes, in 45 cases grief is the alleged cause, study in 2, religion in 12, and fear 4.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,07,695; of this Rs. 96,290 were drawn from the treasury, Rs. 9,722 were received from paying patients, and Rs. 1,682 were the value of articles from the manufacture department used for asylum purposes. Deducting the receipts from paying patients the net cost to Government was Rs. 86,568 against Rs. 91,404 in 1880, and per head it was Rs. 136-13-2 against Rs. 150-2-2. The decrease occurred in all the asylums except Dhárwár, where it is again much in excess of any other asylum, but the account is swelled by special charges expended by the Public Works Department.

The total cost of establishment was Rs. 3,697 a month.

The average number of patients employed in manufactures was 316, or about one-fourth of the whole number confined. The credits were Rs. 5,140 and the debits Rs. 2,194, or a profit of Rs. 2,945 against Rs. 1,328 in 1880.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sanitation.

Sanitary Works—Military.

The annual cantonment reports of the executive engineers in charge of military stations show the actual outlay on sanitary works (military) during the year 1881 to be Rs. 4,22,109. Of this sum Rs. 2,43,103 were spent at Nasirabad, of which Rs. 2,43,061 were spent on water-supply. At Aden Rs. 39,952 were expended, of which Rs. 7,701 were for constructing a guard-room at the West Gate, Isthmus Position. Rs. 11,014 were for constructing lines for a company of Sappers and Miners at Steamer Point. Rs. 8,160 were for constructing quarters for the engineer in charge Seera Condenser. At Ahmedabad Rs. 25,230 were spent, of which Rs. 13,977 were for a new bakery, and Rs. 4,169 for a new church for Protestants. At Kolába Rs. 25,008 were expended, of which Rs. 8,242 were for constructing an armourer's shop, Rs. 5,919 for covering the gymnasium at Morley Hall, and Rs. 3,425 for making additions to the surgery and dispensary of the Station Hospital. At Baroda Rs. 22,112 were spent, of which Rs. 4,803 were for improving accommodation and ventilation in canteens, and Rs. 14,759 for constructing a bakery for European troops. At Mhow Rs. 21,647 were expended, of which Rs. 9,889 were for constructing elephant sheds. At Purandhar Rs. 11,879 were spent, of which Rs. 4,470 were for a guard-room, and Rs. 7,169 for a new roof to the Sanitarium Hospital. At Neemuch Rs. 11,174 were expended, of which Rs. 10,060 were for improving the drainage of the Sadar Bázár.

Municipalities.

The total amount expended on conservancy by the various municipalities is Rs. 6,33,713. The amount expended by each municipality and the details of the sanitary condition of the municipal towns in this Presidency are given by the Sanitary Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1881. Many of these municipalities have an abundant supply of good water; the notable exceptions are Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Nandurbár, Taloda, Násik, Talegaon, Lonávla, Vita, Wái and Dhárwár. At Karáchi a temporary scheme for supplying drinking water was carried out during the year 1880-81 at a cost of Rs. 4,068. Most of the municipal towns have open side drains of masonry in the principal streets: the exceptions are Dholka, Dhandhuka, Modása and Gogha, towns in the Ahmedabad District; Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District; Kúrla in the Thána District; Trimbak, Sinnar and Igatpuri, towns in the Násik District; Yamkanmardi and Nipáni, towns in the Belgaum District; Vengurla and Dápoli, towns in the Ratnágiri District; Byádgi and Guddguddápur, towns in the Dhárwár District. Sátára has no side drains: the physical features of the city facilitate natural drainage. Hyderabad City is drained entirely by surface drainage. The following 8 towns—Kaira, Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Násik,

Poona, Talegaon, Sholápur and Sukkur—have under-ground sewers, more or less complete, but of faulty construction. Most of the municipalities have public latrines which are kept clean at the expense of the municipal funds. The exceptions, 66 in number, are mostly small places, but among them are the towns of Godhra, Dohad, Jambusar, Broach and Ratnágiri. In the municipal town of Mahád there are a few public latrines which are not used, as there are no sweepers employed to clean them. A number of the municipalities employ their establishment to clean the private privies of the townspeople; but the practice varies in different districts, and some of the best-managed municipalities—such as Kaira, Kaládgi, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Jacobabad—prefer to allow the owners of private privies to make their own arrangements for cleaning them, making their owners responsible if the work is not properly done. 20 municipalities have urinals within the town in addition to the latrines. Sweepers are employed by almost all the municipalities for cleaning the streets: the exceptions are Lonávla in the Poona District; Ratnágiri; Anklesvar in the Broach District; Jacobabad; and Gogha in the Ahmedabad District. In the last three towns the work is done by contract. Poudrette is prepared and sold as manure at the following towns:—Ahmedabad City, Surat City, Pen, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Wái, Sholápur, Pandharpur, Belgaum and Sukkur. At Ahmedabad Rs. 7,097 were spent on new works and Rs. 19,655 on repairs. Of the former Rs. 1,269 were expended on wells. At Dholka public latrines were erected at a cost of Rs. 635. At Dhandhuka Rs. 817 were spent on wells and tanks. At Mándvi, in the Surat District, Rs. 256 were expended on a latrine, and Rs. 470 on two wells. At Thána 27 acres and 15 gunthás of marshy ground have been reclaimed. At Alíbág, in the Kolába District, 15 dust-bins were constructed at a cost of Rs. 300, and some ground was specially prepared for the manufacture of poudrette. At Ahmednagar Rs. 7,148 were spent on drains, roads, and water-pillars, &c. At Erandol, in the Khándesh District, new drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 475; on temporary wells Rs. 39 were spent, on conservancy carts Rs. 493, and on new dust-bins Rs. 175. At Poona City new roads were made and old ones improved at a cost of Rs. 15,488. On water-supply, new works, such as pipes, settling beds, filters and new cisterns, Rs. 7,457 were expended. On new drains and sewers Rs. 3,653; on urinals, Rs. 383; on new latrines, Rs. 3,534; on new lights in streets, Rs. 1,211, and on dust-bins, Rs. 1,021. At Sátára Rs. 1,214 were spent for water-supply. At Sholápur the construction of reservoirs and erection of special steam pumps for raising water have been completed. At Vengurla Rs. 2,523 were expended on the improvement of the head water-works. At Rájápur Rs. 1,882 were spent on the improvement of the water-works channel. At Ratnágiri Rs. 15,131 were spent on the completion and repairs of the existing water-supply works. At Chiplún Rs. 8,636 were spent on repairs to the head water-works. At Kambar, in Shikárpur District, Rs. 482 were spent on wells and tanks. Besides the above, a number of minor sanitary works were under construction in the various municipalities.

Local Funds.

The expenditure from local funds on sanitation is for the most part confined to the improvements in water-supply.

Sanitary Inspection.

The following places were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner:—Sukkur, Sibi, Karáchi, Poona, Násik, Thána, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Nasirabad, Tárághar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ron, Shikárpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad: an account of the water-supply of some of the above places will be found in his report for the year 1881.

Water Analysis.

The travelling water analyst of the Sanitary Department examined 247 samples of water: of these 117 were found to be fair, 86 bad and only 44 good.

Vaccination.

The strength of the department was—
5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.
3 Superintendents of Vaccination.
31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.
5 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.
28 clerks and kárkúns.
432 vaccinators.
481 peons.

There were 729,323 persons primarily vaccinated and 56,769 re-vaccinated, against 642,505 and 62,479 in 1880-81, showing a net increase of 86,818 or 13·31 per cent. under primary vaccinations and a net decrease of 5,710 or 9·14 per cent. under re-vaccinations. There was a considerable decrease (5,726 persons) under re-vaccinations amongst Native and European troops, the figures being 54,274 against 60,000 in the preceding year. On the whole, there has been an increase of 81,108, or 11·50 per cent.

Primary Vaccinations.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated, as also the increase or decrease for each of the last ten years :—

Primarily vaccinated.	Years ended 31st March										
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons	527,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,639	732,184	670,055	561,969	586,601	642,505	729,323
Increase	..	42,872	55,793	45,999	18,822	41,545	(Decrease.) 62,129	108,086	24,532	56,004	86,818

Number of surviving newly-born children successfully vaccinated.

The following table shows for the last two years the number of surviving newly-born children successfully vaccinated in Bombay, exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth :—

Years.	Children vaccinated successfully.		Children available for Vaccination.	Births returned as having been registered	Deaths registered among Children under 1 year.
	Those under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.			
1880-81	247,949	139,268	315,780	370,873	55,093
1881-82	282,480	145,210	384,286	459,057	75,371

Results in Primary Vaccinations.

Out of 729,323 persons primarily vaccinated, 703,923 cases were successful, or 96·52, the highest percentage ever attained, against 95·95 in 1880-81, 95·11 in 1879-80 and 94·53 in 1878-79: thus showing that there was an improvement in the quality and the quantity of the work performed during the year. The number of unsuccessful cases also compares favourably with those of the previous years, being 14,061 against 14,721, 15,178 and 19,425. Secondary operations after the failure of the first were performed on 2,701 persons, and 14,040 persons escaped observation.

Results in Re-vaccination.

During the year, 56,769 persons were re-vaccinated against 62,479 for 1880-81. In 162 instances the re-vaccinations were repeated; in 6,091 instances the results could not be ascertained; and in 10,165 the re-vaccinations failed. The number of successful cases was 40,675, or 71·65 per cent. against 72·79 in the preceding year.

Results in total operations.

The total number of persons operated on was 786,092, of whom 94·72 per cent. were successfully vaccinated. In 1880-81 the percentage was 93·90. 2,863 persons were operated on more than once. In 24,226 cases the results were unsuccessful, and in 20,131 cases they could not be ascertained.

Primary Vaccinations. Increase and Decrease by Districts and Circles.

In primary vaccinations an increase of 87,193, or 13·57 per cent., occurred in all the districts and circles except Aden and the British Army. They may be arranged in the following order according to the rate of increase:—The Western Gujarát, Presidency Circle, Baroda, Eastern Gujarát, Southern Deccan, Native Army, Northern Deccan, Cutch, Konkan and Sind, where the rate is only 2·34 per 100.

The decrease in Aden and other foreign settlements is owing to only 6 persons having been operated on against 124 last year in Basadore, 140 against 237 in Zanzibár, and 133 against 327 in Muscat.

Re-vaccinations. Increase and Decrease by Districts and Circles.

In re-vaccinations the increase is distributed over Southern Deccan, Konkan, Presidency Circle and Baroda; but the decrease (6,845) in the other districts is more than the increase, so that the net decrease is 5,710. The rate of increase for Southern Deccan is high, being 43·12 per cent. Next in order are the Konkan, Presidency Circle and Baroda, where the rate is 2·17 per 100. The decrease in other districts is 10·96, or 9·14 per cent. more than the rate of increase. These districts stand in the following sequence:—The British Army, Cutch, Aden, Eastern Gujarát, Northern Deccan, Native Army, Western Gujarát and Sind, which gives the rate as 2·61 per cent.

Total operations. Increase and Decrease by Districts and Circles.

In the total operations a decrease of 2,614 is to be observed in Aden and among British and Native troops, whilst an increase of 83,722 is distributed over all the other districts and circles. The net increase is 8,108, or 11·50 per cent.

Percentage of success reviewed by Districts and Circles.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations contrasted with those for the previous year:—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentages of Success in Primary Vaccinations.		Percentages of Success in Re-vaccinations.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	Cutch Circle	97·11	98·76	76·64	89·53
2	Konkan Registration District ...	97·44	98·65	72·91	63·99
3	Northern Deccan Registration District.	98·31	98·37	71·89	65·61
4	Eastern Gujarát Registration District..	96·80	97·08	47·67	48·57
5	Baroda Circle	96·12	96·95	70·31	76·60
6	Southern Deccan Registration District.	96·54	96·83	81·01	77·07
7	Sind Registration District	96·12	96·59	75·79	73·81
8	Dispensaries	92·42	93·46	77·21	68·54
9	Presidency Circle	91·54	93·36	72·65	96·52
10	Western Gujarát Circle	91·82	93·32	64·05	68·58
11	Native Army	83·94	83·00	68·66	60·67
12	British Army	92·56	76·01	51·30	56·61
13	Aden	63·84	74·63	59·18	29·41
	Average for the whole Presidency...	95·95	96·52	72·79	71·65

Protection per mille of Population.

In the "successful" primary vaccinations the percentages are lower than last year in the British and Native Army owing to there being more "unsuccessful" and "unknown" cases.

The ratio to the whole population of protection by successful operation is higher than last year in all the districts and circles. It is lowest in the Southern Deccan and the Presidency Circle. In British and Native territory it is respectively 27·00 and 28·53 against 24·80 and 24·22 per mille of population in the previous year. On the whole, 27·54 persons of all ages per every 1,000 of population against 24·60 last year and 22·26 in 1879-80 were primarily vaccinated successfully.

In primary vaccinations the percentages are higher than in the preceding year in all establishments except the British and Native Army. The highest percentage is 100 in cantonment and the lowest is 76·04 in the British Army. The next highest is 98·81 in Government and the next lowest is 83·00 in the Native Army. In re-vaccinations the lowest percentage is 56·61 in the British Army and the highest is 95·83 under Government.

Sex.

There were 375,896 males and 353,427 females primarily vaccinated. The re-vaccinated were respectively 30,989 and 25,780, and the totals of persons operated on were 406,885 males and 379,207 females. In primary vaccinations, according to sex, the percentages are respectively 51·54 and 48·46 against 51·83 and 48·17 last year; in re-vaccinations they are 54·59 and 45·41 against 57·42 and 42·58; and in total operations they are 51·77 and 48·23 against 52·32 and 47·68. These ratios show that this year more females were primarily vaccinated as well as re-vaccinated.

Race.

Of the total number primarily vaccinated, 4,328 were Christians, 554,826 Hindus, 120,091 Mussalmáns, 2,024 Párs and 47,994 persons of other castes; and in all classes the numbers are higher than last year, the respective percentages being 0·59, 76·07, 16·47, 0·29 and 6·58; the percentages for Christians, Mussalmáns and Párs are, however, lower by only 0·05, 0·60 and 0·01.

Age.

The age details are compiled for three stages, *viz.*, those under 1 year, those between 1 and 6 years, and those above 6 years. The numbers under each stage primarily vaccinated were respectively 479,000, 231,352 and 18,971 against 396,618, 223,988 and 21,899 during the preceding year. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 463,311, of children between 1 and 6 years 223,313, and of persons of other ages 17,299. Thus out of every 100 persons primarily vaccinated, there were 65·68 infants, of whom 63·53 were successfully vaccinated against 59·58 in 1880-81, 52·71 in 1879-80, 52·11 in 1878-79, 47·55 in 1877-78, and 42·18 in 1876-77. Thus every year is characterised by a progress in the protection afforded to infants.

Animal Vaccination.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay and Poona. 8 calves out of 13 were inoculated successfully in Bombay with the Brussel's cow-lymph received from Dr. Warlomont. Animal lymph was sent to Tasmania, New South Wales, China and the civil surgeon at Surat. Except in Bombay where animal lymph only is kept up, and in Poona where both animal and human lymph were in use, vaccination in all other places was carried on from arm to arm and with human lymph.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination may be seen from the following table :—

Establishment.	Total Expenditure.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial	94,875 8 10	1,13,995 1 4
Municipal	20,045 8 5	21,939 11 3
Cantonment	326 13 6	327 4 6
Local Fund	73,406 8 10	73,710 6 5
Native State	48,484 11 0	50,383 6 8
Total ...	2,37,139 2 7	2,60,355 14 2
Increase ...	.....	23,216 11 7

Cost of each successful case, including all charges.

The total cost for the whole Presidency including all charges was Rs. 2,60,355, and the average cost of each successful case was annas 5-10, or 2 pies less than last year.

Cost of each successful case, excluding the pay of the supervising officers.

Excluding the pay of the supervising officers, the average cost of each successful case was annas 4-7, or 5 pies less than for the previous year.

Inspections.

Taking the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors together there were 5,289 encampments; 88,941½ miles travelled in 9,218 days; and 343,652 children inspected in 14,762 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 43·72 were this year in-

spected against 46·27 in the preceding year, 43·10 in 1879-80, 45·58 in 1878-79, and 35·53 in 1877-78.

Bombay Vaccination Act.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act (I. of 1877) has been in force for four years and it is worked fairly well. There is a considerable progress in the number of infants protected, being 12,013 against 10,416 in the preceding year, 7,825 in 1879-80 and 6,558 in 1878-79.

Karáchi Act.

This is the second complete year in which the Karáchi Vaccination Act (IV. of 1879) has been worked in that city, and out of every 100 persons primarily vaccinated successfully there were 68·18 infants against 45·61 last year, which shows that the protection afforded to infants is increasing.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Receipts. The income of the Educational Department in 1881-82 was as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds	11,28,148
Cess	7,63,307
Fees ... Provincial	1,99,282
Fees ... Local	1,52,492
Funds of Native States	...
Subscriptions	22,336
Municipal Assignments	82,342
Interest on Endowments	49,029
Miscellaneous	26,321
Total of Local Funds ...	12,95,109
Grand Total ...	24,23,257

Expenditure. The expenditure was as follows—

	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	38,953 15 5	....	38,953 15 5
Inspection and subsidiary charges	1,72,018 10 8	9,672 8 7	1,81,686 3 3
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ..	9,17,181 3 7	12,67,980 13 6	21,85,162 1 1
Total ..	11,28,148 13 8	12,77,653 6 1	24,05,802 3 9

and is an increase of Rs. 1,65,392 over the expenditure in 1880-81, chiefly due to the opening of more primary schools.

The following table shows at a glance the state of the department for the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grants.	Expenditure of Local Funds controlled by Government Officers.	Expenditure of Private Funds on Aided Schools.	Schools in Native States inspected by Department.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1877-78	4,417	248,140	11,43,925	12,38,698	3,41,863	334,493
1878-79	4,605	242,851	10,51,729	12,40,365	3,44,747	344,770
1879-80	4,875	275,133	11,02,630	13,10,546	3,68,378	356,703
1880-81	5,343	316,974	10,89,118	13,57,934	3,79,529	394,258
1881-82	5,704	358,891	11,28,148	12,77,653	4,14,153	587,554

Grants.

The grants awarded during the year came to Rs. 85,090. Rs. 4,100 was given to colleges, Rs. 37,775 to schools for Europeans, and Rs. 43,215 to Native schools. In addition to grants paid by results, Rs. 26,532 as fixed grants was paid to certain institutions such as the Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools, the Pársi Benevolent Institution, the Sassoon Reformatory and the *Anjuman-i-Islam*. Rs. 2,751 were given to indigenous schools from local funds and Rs. 27,673 were paid by Government as building grants and special grants, chiefly to the Byculla Education Society and the Frere-Fletcher School. The total Government expenditure on aided institutions, including arrears of amounts not paid last year, was Rs. 1,57,307 against Rs. 4,15,963 expended from private sources.

Rs. 1,58,932 was spent on new buildings and repairs. Of this, Rs. 1,29,493 was spent on Government vernacular schools, Rs. 15,000 on the School of Art, and Rs. 7,945 on the agricultural class-room for the experimental farm at Hyderabad. A further sum of Rs. 31,203 was spent on educational buildings by the Public Works Department.

Central Book Depôt.

The Central Book Depôt has paid its way throughout the year without any subsidy from Government. The sale proceeds were Rs. 7,478, and Rs. 7,920 were outstanding.

School Books.

The number of depôts for the sale of school books is 247. The stock sold brought in Rs. 1,86,100, and the value of obsolete and damaged books was written off. In Sind there is a growing demand for school books, and the sale proceeds were Rs. 6,474.

Schools.

The number of Government colleges and schools was 3,978, of which 3,784 were lower class schools, and the average daily attendance was 179,446. In the 307 aided schools the attendance was 17,589 and in the 1,389 non-aided but inspected schools the attendance was 57,199. The attendance appears to be the best in the aided schools. Including the 30 police and jail schools there were altogether 5,704 schools and colleges, which had an average of 339,833 names on their rolls.

The percentage of scholars to population is best in the British districts of the Northern Division, where it is 2·51, and in the British districts in the Southern Division 2·08 of the population go to school. The percentage sinks to 1·86 in the North-East Division, to 1·48 in the Central and to ·81 in Sind. The Native States in the Southern Division stand at 1·24, while the Northern Division is at 1·13 and the Central at 1·11. Including Native States it would appear that the Southern Division possesses the highest percentage—1·81—of scholars, but by themselves the Native States stand at 1·16 against 1·73 in British districts. There is one school to every 13 square miles in the British districts in the Northern Division, to every 28 in the Southern Division, and 26 in the Central Division. In Sind there is one school to every 228 square miles, and in all the Native States there is one school to every 52 miles, while in the British districts the proportion is 1 to 37.

The number of Government schools has increased to 3,978, which is 243 more than in the previous year; the increase occurs

in primary schools 181, in night schools 27, and girls' schools 19. Private aided schools have increased by 36 to 307 and inspected schools have also increased by 80 to 1,389. The increase has occurred in primary schools, night schools and girls' schools. With the increase of 361 schools the scholars were increased by 41,917 to 358,891.

The University.

The most important events in the history of the University are described in the following extracts from the Registrar's report to the Senate :—

"Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, a Justice of the Peace, offered to the University a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be annually awarded to the Mahomedan candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

"This offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

"Mr. Varjivandas Madhavadas, a Justice of the Peace and Fellow of this University, has lately offered to the University a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be annually awarded to the candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

"The most important alteration in the bye-laws and regulations made during the last year was the abandonment of the limit of age below which candidates were not allowed to present themselves for Matriculation. Further concessions have been made to graduates in science who may be desirous of taking degrees in Medicine and in Arts. And the Senate have lately adopted, with certain modifications, a scheme laid before it by the Syndicate for new bye-laws which it is intended to substitute for the existing ones.

"The Baroda High School, having been raised to the rank of college under the style of the Baroda College, has been recognised in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination."

In 1880-81 there were two Previous Examinations, but in 1881-82 one only. 135 Hindus, 78 Párs'is, 5 Christians, 2 Mahomedans and 1 other person passed the higher examinations,—that is, 221 out of 643 who were sent up. 3 out of 8 passed the M.A. Examination, 36 out of 125 passed the B.A., and 34 out of 88 passed the First B.A. 71 out of 278 passed the Previous Examination. 2 went up for the First B.Sc. Examination, and both passed; for the Second B.Sc. Examination 2 succeeded out of 7. 5 men were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. 37 men passed examinations in Medicine and Surgery and 31 the examination in Engineering. Of the whole 221 who were passed at the different examinations, 47 were educated in private colleges.

Comparing the detailed figures for 1881-82 with those for the previous year, for the F.E.A. or Previous Examination 71 passed against 179; for the First B.Sc. 2 against 2; for the B.A. 36 against 34; and for the M.A. 3 against 4. There were also 34 candidates who passed the First B.A. Examination, and 2 who passed the Second B.Sc. Examination—two tests which now for the first time appear in the returns. In Law 5 passed against 17 in the previous year. In Medicine, for the First L.M. & S. 23 passed against 21, and for the L.M. & S. 14 against 24. In Engineering 15 passed for the First L.C.E. against 26 the year previous, and 16 for the L.C.E. against 17.

Arts Colleges.

The Elphinstone College passed 2 men in the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., one in the Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., and one in the Examination for the Degree of M.A. The Free General Assembly passed one man in the Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., and one in the Examination for the Degree of M.A., and Saint Xavier's passed one man in the Examination for the Degree of M.A.

The results of the Previous Examination were generally poor and much below those obtained in the previous year. But the best average is shown by Saint Xavier's, and the Free General Assembly is about equal to the Elphinstone and ranks above the Deccan College.

In the new examination—the first for the degree of B.A.—Saint Xavier's again has the best average, but is nearly equalled by the Deccan College. In the remaining examinations—the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. and the examinations for degrees—the figures generally show a slight improvement over those of the previous year, and the Elphinstone College takes the first place.

There is a great falling off in the Gujarát College, which is attributed to the opening of the Baroda College, where the fees are said to be lower.

In the Rájárám College the fee receipts have doubled, and the average attendance has risen from 12 to 22.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 3,417 to Rs. 4,880, but there is a falling off in the number of students on the rolls at the end of the year from 152 to 136. 45 out of 65 candidates passed the examination in the Jurisprudence Class, and 5 out of 27 passed the LL.B.

Grant Medical College.

The fee receipts have advanced from Rs. 13,825 to Rs. 14,125, and the number of students in the University classes is the largest number as yet borne on the college rolls.

5 students obtained certificates from the college with the view of prosecuting their studies in England. 44 students sent in their names for the First L. M. & S. Examination of the Bombay University, and 23 passed, 4 in the first and 19

in the second class. In the Final Examination for the L.M. & S. Degree there were 27 candidates, and 14 passed, 5 in the first and 9 in the second class. In the Hospital Apprentice Class 9 candidates passed the final examination, and the two female students of Midwifery having finished their course of study were examined and found qualified for the usual certificates.

College of Science. The fee receipts have fallen from Rs. 5,917 to Rs. 5,012, and there is a decrease in the attendance returns of all the classes except the University classes.

Civil Engineering Class. The students of the Civil Engineering Department did well at the University examinations; 24 and 22 presented themselves for the L.C.E. and F.C.E. Examinations respectively, of which number 16 passed the L.C.E. and 15 the F.C.E. In the college it has been the invariable custom to hold a searching examination before the end of the second term in each year, and only to permit those who seem to have a fair chance of passing to go up for the University examinations. This of course has the effect of giving a high ratio of men passed to men sent up for examination. The opening of the Southern Marátha and Goa Railways has been the means of giving employment to many members of the class which passed out in December last.

Agricultural Class. The Agricultural Department is not flourishing in point of numbers. Dr. Cooke complains that the passed pupils have no career before them, and there is absolutely nothing to tempt youths to enter the class, and after two years of hard work the youth finds that there is no employment obtainable for which his qualifications specially recommend him.

A course of veterinary lectures and another of botanical lectures were delivered, the latter supplemented by practical demonstrations in the Ganesh Khind Gardens. There is a small farm attached to the college, of which 16¼ acres are under cultivation, and 5 students out of 6 passsd the practical examination in farming.

They were examined practically in the field in the use of agricultural implements—an examination which was conducted thoroughly, and which lasted for some days. The students received lessons in budding and grafting, and each student had himself to work on mango stocks obtained from Bombay. This is by no means the least important part of the practical education of a class. Much may be done to improve the natural fruit of the country, and the cultivation and improvement of the mango has been much neglected.

Forest Class. Of the *Forest Class* Dr. Cooke writes:—"The final examination of the senior class was held in September 1881. 5 students passed the final test. I regret to state that the guarantee of a certain number of annual appointments awarded by competition to the members of this class has been withdrawn. This of course is discouraging; and unless the class be placed on some sound footing as regards the subsequent employment of its members, it cannot possibly thrive. It seems to me certainly a move in the right direction to endeavour to recruit the subordi-

nate service of a department, which should be a scientific one, with educated men. If it is worth while specially to train gentlemen in England for the upper grades of the forest service, it must surely be equally important to train men for the subordinate grades in India. The cost of training here is a mere nothing, and the success of the system introduced throughout India of training subordinates for the Public Works Department has been such as to justify a similar course as regards the Forest Department. But without some inducement to educated youths, such as that given by the Public Works Department to all the engineering colleges in India, young natives will not be found to come forward and spend, after Matriculation, two years in a course of study from which no advantages are to be gained."

Mechanical Engineering Class.

The account of the *Mechanical Engineering Department* is satisfactory. "The maistry or sub-overseer class was finally examined in January 1882. 16 candidates presented themselves, of whom 12 passed. The students who passed out of this class last year have all been fortunate enough to obtain employment—3 in the Public Works Department, 2 in the Irrigation Department, 1 on the Southern Marátha Railway, 1 in Local Funds, and 1 with a contractor at Kalyán. The average number of apprentices on the roll of the workshops during the past year has been 71·7, the average daily attendance being 55·9."

Special and Technical Schools.

Sir J. J. School of Art.

The average daily attendance was 112 and the fee receipts were Rs. 1,587. The attendance in the elementary school has improved, but in most of the senior classes there is a slight decrease.

Out of 206 candidates 57 passed, and the examiners notice that some improvement had been made in the elementary school, especially in practical geometry; they also give a satisfactory account of the ateliers of painting and sculpture, but speak less favourably of the architectural class, where the difficulty is the desire of the students to leave for profitable employment before they have obtained a high degree of proficiency. In wood-engraving little improvement has been shown, and the examiners recommend that a qualified teacher should be obtained for this important branch. Of the pottery the examiners speak very favourably, but remark that improvement is much needed in the manufacture, and recommend that the services of a skilled potter should be secured. In the examination in drawing 33 passed out of 139 examined: this is a decided improvement, but some of the Government schools which are provided with drawing-masters have not sent up any candidates.

Engineering School, Hyderabad.

At the commencement of the year there were but 4 pupils in the school, all of whom went up for examination in July before a committee of officers from the Public Works Department. In this examination 3 candidates were successful, and were provided with employment as overseers or sub-overseers in the Government Department. The school was subsequently closed

as a separate institution; but in place of it an engineering class has been attached to the high school, and this class is now attended by 10 pupils.

David Sassoon Reformatory. The number on the rolls has risen from 204 to 208. Of these 42 were learning English, 106 Maráthi and 32 Gujaráthi. Of the boys learning English half attend on alternate days at the Central Press, where they learn printing, &c.; 20 boys also who are employed during the day at spinning-mills in the neighbourhood, and 7 who are occupied in the gardens, &c., do not attend school. The progress in reading, writing and arithmetic was fair, but the workshops are now so fully employed that perhaps scarcely sufficient time is devoted to mere book-learning. When examined the order and discipline were excellent, the premises clean, well kept and tidy, and the institution evidently in a flourishing state.

Dhárwár Factory. The Inspectors' returns show 69 apprentices against 38 in the previous year. No report has been received from the managing committee; but the examination of the boys in reading, writing and arithmetic showed that progress had been made.

Surat School. The Fardunji Parekh School of Art and Industry at Surat shows an expenditure of Rs. 5,536 against an income of Rs. 5,901, including a Government grant of Rs. 2,000 and receipts from sale-proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,943. With regard to attendance the Secretary reports that there were 51 boys under instruction, 22 of whom were learning drawing, while 16 were being trained as carpenters and 13 as fitters. The Secretary adds that, in 1881-82, 6 boys left the school to seek for employment as fitters, and 4 of them have been taken on in mills or factories.

Dhulia Workshops. The industrial class at Dhulia has proved to be a failure; the boys commenced well, but after six months most of the boys ceased to attend the carpentry-class, because, they say, their parents do not wish them to waste any time in learning carpentry to the prejudice of their regular school studies.

Ratnágiri Factory. No report has been received from the managers of the factory, but the Inspector reports that the number of apprentices has risen from 73 to 80, and that the boys passed a fairly good examination under the first four vernacular standards.

Orphanage Press, Poona. This institution, which is managed by the Mission of the Free Kirk of Scotland, has been registered under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules and also receives a special grant of Rs. 20 for every pupil learning a handicraft, on condition that fair progress has been made during the year, and that each boy, for whom the special grant is claimed, has attended half-time at an elementary school and is presented for examination by the Inspector. This year special grants were paid for 7 pupils who were learning printing or book-binding.

Orphanage, Pandharpur. The Pandharpur Orphanage, which is under the management of the municipality, shows an attendance of 65 boys who are to be taught a trade as carpenters or blacksmiths. The institution receives a grant according to the ordinary rules for aided schools,

and it is proposed that it should be annually inspected by an officer of the College of Science.

Apprentices' Home, Byculla.

This institution, which is under the management of the Bombay Education Society, receives boys, Europeans and Indo-Europeans, who are employed in the workshops of the G. I. P. Railway or in other of the larger factories of Bombay. The conditions of Government assistance have been obliged to be altered, and the allowance is now Rs. 10 per mensem for three-fourths of the whole number of inmates: this arrangement to be subject to reconsideration at the end of three years, when it may be hoped that the number of inmates will have so far increased as to make it profitable to the Society to revert to the original terms.

Medical Schools.

The Byramji Jijibhai School at Poona shows an attendance of 59, or 8 more than in the previous year, and it appears that 20 students of the third year have been granted certificates qualifying for the grade of hospital assistant.

The Byramji Jijibhai School at Ahmedabad has not been established long enough for a final examination to be held, but the attendance of pupils has risen from 56 to 65.

A medical school has been established at Hyderabad, and at the close of the year there were 19 scholars on the list.

Agricultural Classes in High Schools.

The Broach class has been closed as a failure, but the attendance in the eight classes now open is 286 against 207 in the previous year. 41 students of the first year and 22 students of the second year passed examinations, the greatest efficiency being observable in Násik, Nadiád and Belgaum.

Matriculation.

The examination was conducted as in the previous year at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karáchi. 60 institutions sent up 1,374 candidates, of whom 388 passed. Of these 294 were Hindus, 53 Pársis, 36 Christians, 2 Mahomedans and 3 others. The second language generally chosen was Sanskrit by 164 boys, 50 took Gujaráthi, 48 Latin, 45 Maráthi, 44 Persian, and a few others took French or Hebrew or other language. The Bombay schools passed 33 per cent. of the pupils they sent up, while the Mofussil schools passed 39 per cent. The schools in Native States have done best by passing 50 per cent. of their pupils, Government schools passed 37 per cent., private schools passed 33, and of those who were private students only 8 per cent. succeeded. The general success is not so good as in the previous year, when 34 per cent. were passed, whereas this year the success was only 28 per cent.; it is said the examination was a very strict one.

High Schools.

The returns show an increase of 4 schools and 831 scholars. Under Government schools there is an increase of 582 scholars, under aided an increase of 5 schools and 37 scholars, and under inspected schools a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 212 scholars.

The Elphinstone School again shows a large increase in attendance and fee receipts, and the teaching staff has been increased; yet the annual cost of educating each boy has fallen from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. The Poona School has also made marked progress during the year. After Elphinstone and Poona comes the Sátára School, and next to Sátara is placed Thána, where an increase in attendance is attributed by the Inspector "partly to the reduction of the fee rates and partly to the increasing efficiency of the school." The fee rates were reduced under instructions from Government, and the people of Thána deserved the favour which was shown them, as they have been liberal in their contributions for the purchase of a new school-house. Mr. Waman Ramchandra Oka has very generously offered Rs. 600 for the purpose of awarding a prize every year in the name of Mr. Coghlan, the late Judge of Thána, to the student from this school who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

In the University examination the Poona School did well, but the Elphinstone School showed a falling off, owing to the unexpected failure of the Gujaráthi or Párs boys. The Gujaráthi classes generally contribute most to the success of the institution, but this year the Maráthi side passed double the number which the Gujaráthi side could claim. But the Elphinstone School still heads the list of high schools which are represented at the Matriculation. The Sátára School improved its place in the University list. Ratnágiri did very badly, and General Waddington reports that he cannot speak favourably of the general efficiency and progress of the school. Sholápur did not send up any boys to the Matriculation. Thána has improved its place on the University list, and the results at the Inspector's examination contrast very favourably with those obtained in the previous year.

With regard to the aided schools for natives, the four Mission schools passed 27 boys in the University examination, while the number of boys who passed from the Párs Benevolent Institution fell from 18 to 11, but yet this school is highly spoken of. Among the Mission schools the Free General Assembly's Institution in Bombay appears to be first; the Poona Mission School does not rank high.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians were successful in the University examination, the number of candidates who passed having risen from 27 to 37.

The Inspector was thoroughly well satisfied with St. Mary's School, Poona, and with the Scottish Orphanage at Máhím. He was also pleased with the Bishop's High School, Poona, and with the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School; but in instituting any comparison between the girls' school and the boys' it must be borne in mind that a considerable portion of each girl's time is devoted to needle-work, and also that the whole of the household work is done by the girls themselves.

Some progress has been made at Dhulia and Násik, and the falling off at Ahmednagar may be attributed to a severe out-

break of cholera, which caused a panic and interrupted school-work at the most important period of the year. In the University examination Násik came first, and Dhulia was easily beaten by Ahmednagar.

Among the Government schools in the Northern Division, Surat Broach and Nadiád all show a good increase, but Ahmedabad has made marked progress. The four Káthiáwár schools are also flourishing and show an increase in attendance, and the Native States are generally most liberal in their educational policy.

The Junágad High School has been completed and is occupied by the school. This is a fine building planned and built by the State engineer. The plans prepared by the late Major Mant, involving a very large expenditure, were not adopted. The Darbár are adding quarters for resident students and a gymnasium. At Bhávnagar the gymnasium has been completed,—a fine pukka building of stone erected by the State engineer. Plans and estimates are ready for a new high school at Navánagar, which will be erected. The four high schools of Káthiáwár will then be supplied with handsome and commodious buildings. Other smaller buildings have been erected, and the States have shown their usual liberality in meeting suggestions. At Pálanpur the Darbár have nearly completed the large building which is to accommodate the Anglo-vernacular school, vernacular school and girls' schools.

The school at Surat and Broach failed to pass a proportionate number of candidates at the University examination.

results of the Matriculation were very satisfactory as high schools in the Southern Division,—the Sardárs' t Belgaum and the Kolhápur and Dhárwár schools com- th, fifth and sixth in the University list and giving place the three great schools of the Presidency and Poona.

fee receipts at Hyderabad show a satisfactory increase, Inspector reports that the Shikárpur School is becoming with the townspeople. The examination results of the year orally satisfactory, and from the greater number sent up nination it would appear that higher education is now ed by the natives of Sind. The aided schools are also g, especially the grammar school.

Middle Class Schools.

turns for the whole Presidency show an increase of s and of 1,544 scholars. *Government Institutions* show se of 8 schools and 930 scholars, *Aided* an increase ls and of 247 scholars, and *Inspected* a decrease of but an increase of 367 scholars.

aided schools in the Central Division may be classed

"35 schools connected with Missionary or religious bodies—
26 for Europeans and Eurasians, or Anglo-Portuguese.
9 for Natives.
18 schools not connected with Missionary bodies—
10 for Europeans and Eurasians, or Anglo-Portuguese.
8 for Natives.

53"

The examination results of the Government schools show that the greatest success is obtained under mathematics and then under English and history and geography, while in the aided native schools the highest success is in English and geography, then mathematics and then history. The European and Eurasian schools passed 50 per cent., obtaining the highest success in writing and mathematics and then in English.

The railway schools at Parel, Lonávla and Sholápur are favourably reported upon, the Lonávla School especially having made great progress. Amongst the new schools aided this year for the first time is the Israelite Benevolent Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Bombay, which promises well, and will be of much service to the Beni-Israel community. The Alexandra Institution for Pársi girls was found in a very bad way, with no lady superintendent, the whole of the teaching work having been entrusted, for several months, to an assistant and 3 pupil teachers.

North-East Division.

A particularly good account is given of the Government first grade schools at Násik and Ahmednagar, where the classes have outgrown the accommodation which is available for them.

The head-master of the Ahmednagar first grade school showed commendable zeal in forming a school m of natural history. Besides the collection of ferns g Mr. Fairbank, the school was presented by Khán Nasirwanji Kharsetji with 20 interesting specimens fro and Japán. Other objects in the museum were obtaine boys themselves during excursions with the head-mas his assistants.

The account of the second grade schools is also sati the most advanced being those at Málegaon and Bhusá the former town and also at Yeola. the people p for an extension of the present English course up to t ard of the First Class Public Service Certificate Exa They stated that many parents in those towns who d to give their sons a high school education, are des they should qualify for admission to the public servi least put something of a finish to the preliminary stu scribed in the first three English standards which they n

At Bhusával the Great Indian Peninsula Railway requested that special accommodation might be made in grade Anglo-vernacular school for the instruction of dren of their native employés. It has now been arrang a new school-house to accommodate 250 children, the giving a site and Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of th

They have also consented to give Rs. 120 per annum as their share of the cost of an extra teacher.

Northern Division.

A second grade school at Godhavi, in the Ahmedabad District, has been opened through the liberality of Mr. Virchand Dipchand, who has contributed a sum of Rs. 180 per annum for three years to its support, has supplied a room for the boys to sit in, and has given a donation of Rs. 50 for books and furniture.

In Kaira the people of Umreth and Borsad have guaranteed Rs. 15 per mensem, and classes have been opened which next year will appear as second grade Anglo-vernacular schools. At Kapadvanj also an English class will shortly be opened.

Southern Division.

Two local committee schools in Belgaum and two in North Kánara have been opened, while one school in Dhárwár has been closed. A school for European girls at Dhárwár has been put upon the grant-in-aid list, and a new English school has been opened at Lakshmeshvar.

Sind.

An English class was opened at Rohri in Sind.

The Study of English and Optional Languages, &c.

The figures for the institutions connected with Government show a large increase of 2,988 in the number of students learning English, in all 25,225, the increase chiefly occurring in middle-class and high schools. There is also a satisfactory increase in the numbers learning Sanskrit, Latin and Persian.

The Government schools of the higher class are attended chiefly by sons of officials and private clerks, but it is satisfactory to observe that a large number of boys belonging to the wealthy class and of professional gentlemen as well as the sons of merchants, tradesmen and artisans also attend these schools, besides a few boys of the cultivating class.

Vernacular Schools (Boys').

The number of vernacular schools for boys at the end of the year was 5,012 with 312,771 scholars against 4,705 schools with 275,642 scholars at the end of the previous year.

The details for March 1882 are :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of	
			Schools.	Scholars.
Government	3,603	231,272	208	27,594
Aided	146	9,564	15	1,137
Inspected	1,233	70,450	82	8,290
Police and Jail Schools	30	1,485	2	108

Cess Schools.

The increase of the year for second grade and vernacular schools together is 281 schools and 30,909 scholars against an increase of 323 schools with 30,982 scholars in 1880-81. This increase is due in the first place to the prosperous state of the country

and to the growing desire of the people for education. And as a proof of this increasing desire for elementary instruction it may be noted that the fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,29,107 to Rs. 1,52,491. A second cause for the satisfactory results of the year is to be found in the local fund committees who have worked hard to extend and improve the system of local cess schools throughout the country.

Municipal Grants.

The proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls is 46 per cent. in the second grade Anglo-vernacular schools and 61 per cent. in vernacular schools, which is higher than the proprotion last year.

The primary schools in the town of Sukkur have for some years been under the management of the municipality, which receives grants from Government according to the ordinary rules for payment by results. No other town has followed the example set by Sukkur, but large assistance was received from some of the most important municipalities, such as Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad. The Presidency, in particular, has been most liberalin its assistance, and has lately made an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum in aid of Urdu schools which are to be established by the Anjuman-i-Islam.

Town and Rural Population.

With the view of showing the educational position of the urban as compared with the rural population, the following table has been prepared. It shows that in ten years the number of children at school has nearly doubled, and that the progress has been a little better in the rural districts :—

	Inhabited Towns and Villages.	Population.	Number of Schools teaching Vernacular Standards and recognised by the Educational Department.		Number of Children learning Vernacular Standards.		Percentage of Children to Population.	
			March 1871.	March 1882.	March 1871.	March 1872.	March 1871.	March 1882.
Towns with a population of 5,000 and upwards..	179	2,776,812	499	744	45,497	88,603	1·63	3·19
Smaller towns and villages	26,473	13,452,962	1,845	3,242	86,728	167,234	·63	1·24
Total ..	26,652	16,229,774	2,344	3,986	132,225	255,897	·81	1·57

The increase of local committee schools in the Central Division has been general, but is most marked in Poona, Thána and Ratnágiri.

Central Division.

Though the number of schools has not for want of funds increased very much, yet the increase of scholars nearly equals that reported last year, showing that the older schools are prospering.

It appears that there are marked signs of progress in the zillás, and that the operations of the committees could be largely extended if funds were available to meet the cost of developing existing schools and of opening the new schools which are urgently required.

The aided schools of the division consist of 17 Mission schools and 44 schools under native managers (including 38 indigenous schools). And of these 61 schools, 3 receive fixed grants and 15 grants by results, while 43 receive sums varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 according to the Inspector's report.

North-East Division.

There were 6 free schools in the North-East Division last year. There are now 12, and they are attended by 463 pupils, chiefly of the Mahár caste. These schools are established at the following places:—3 in Khándesh, 1 Nagar town and 8 in Násik. They are well attended. One of these was examined, and the reading, pronunciation and explanation of the Mahár boys were found to be as good as that of intelligent boys of other castes. Besides the boys who attend the above schools, 71 low-caste boys attend the other schools in the district. No demand for separate free schools remains to be satisfied in Násik, as they have been given wherever required. The Deputy Inspector writes:—"I would record with the greatest pleasure that the impetus given to learning has at last reached the lowest stratum of Hindu society."

"No new free school was opened in Ahmednagar Sub-Division, but 129 boys of the lowest castes were attending the ordinary cess-schools. There is besides a large attendance of such children at the Mission schools established in all parts of the zilla.

The Inspector reports:—"The teaching of the little children in the preparatory class of the vernacular schools has been much improved and enlivened during the last 18 months. Formerly I used to find that their lessons were confined to writing letters of the alphabet on sandboards or slates and to learning by rote integral and fractional multiplication tables. These symbols and numbers were taught without any sort of concrete associations to interest and inform either the eye or the mind; and I was not surprised to find, therefore, that dull children and even bright children who had no love for figures frequently took two years to get out of this dreary forcing-house. The Deputies have now been instructed to see that the uzalani tables are taught in the concrete. Arithmeticons, colour charts, form-boxes and wall-pictures of animals, birds, &c., have been ordered for all the larger schools; and at least one of the object-lessons given each week is taken by the head-master himself. Skilfully used, this apparatus will go far towards making a child's first years at school happy as well as instructive; and it will gradually work improvement in the system of teaching all through the school.

"In furtherance of this object I also instructed some of the most intelligent masters in the division to encourage their pupils to collec tspecimens for a school museum, and where circumstances favoured to get up a small garden in the school premises. The masters of no less than 48 schools have made very creditable collections of natural objects, and 15 gardens have been begun. Prizes will be given in January next for the three best gardens in each sub-division."

Southern Division.

Increased provision has been made for the children of the lower castes in the Southern Division. There are 2 schools in

Dhárwár, 3 schools and classes in Kánara, 3 in Belgaum and 1 in Kaládgi. The 2 schools in Dhárwár are kept under Mussalmán trained masters. Other schools also are under Mussalmán teachers, but they are untrained and unpassed men. Most of these schools and classes are attended by Mussalmán boys also. The schools at Dhárwár and Hubli are the largest in the Southern Division, with about 75 boys on the roll. Besides these, many low-caste boys attend the ordinary Government school of their village.

Sind.

There were many applications for the establishment of local fund schools in the Karáchi Collectorate, but for want of funds only a few schools could be opened. On the whole it may be said that the desire for education is slowly spreading, and leading zamíndárs or merchants make an offer of a grant-in-aid or bind themselves to secure a regular attendance of a certain number of pupils. Much, however, yet remains to be done before it can really be said that an effective desire exists generally among the country people, and some parts of Sind are very disheartening.

Night Schools.

The night schools have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. There are now 134 schools with 3,919 scholars, the result of the year being an increase of 35 schools and 1,037 scholars.

At Junnar in Poona the school is attended by grown-up men who are generally labourers and artisans. The pupils do not remain long at school, leaving it as soon as they have learnt to read and write a little; but their attendance at school is not regular. The one school at Sánand is mostly attended by adult agriculturists. All the four schools in Sátára are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Deputy remarks :—"If funds be available, it will be possible to start a dozen schools of this class in this district. The poor rayats and their sons who are required to work hard in their fields or after their cattle in the course of the day are often found to be very anxious to attend the night schools, and obtain in them the elements of education. I have at present 5 applications for night schools registered in my office which I have been unable to grant for want of funds." The school at Kúrla is almost wholly used by boys working by day in the spinning and weaving mills.

The private night schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay now number 175 pupils. The studies are generally confined to Maráthi reading and writing and a little arithmetic, and the students are mostly working men or peons. The Gujaráthi night school numbers only 32 pupils and it is maintained by the charity of Shett Jeram Shiwjee. The school at Ahmednagar is chiefly attended by Mahomedans, and contains 51 pupils. In Broach the Deputy Educational Inspector reports that they are attended by nearly all castes, except Pársis : three-fourths of the total number are adults, and the schools are becoming gradually more popular.

Indigenous Schools.

The statistics for such of these schools as are connected with the department have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. The separate returns show a total of 73 schools and 3,548 scholars, or a decrease of 2 schools but an increase of 173 pupils.

Besides these it is reported that there are 3,669 indigenous schools which are not recognised by the department or which do not comply with the terms under which they would be recognised. At Godhra there are 7 Mussalmán schools, but of the 7 teachers only one could read and write. In Sind only the Korán is taught.

The Inspector writes: "I have tried to make something of these schools, but with any fixity of procedure nothing can be done. So in the Upper Sind Frontier, where I was well off financially, I have given a sum to be spent exactly as the Deputy Collector thinks fit, reporting to me at the end of the year how he has spent it. The advantage of such looseness of procedure is that it enables a district officer to give a reward *on the spot* for anything that strikes him as meritorious in education, and many of these village schools might be induced not to teach under Government standards but to impart some knowledge of arithmetic and writing if they thought that the district officer would give them *bakhsheesh* (present) as an encouragement to their efforts, but we cannot get them to come under our system."

The Education of Mahomedans.

The number of Mussalmáns under instruction by the department has risen from 35,865 to 41,688. A Mussalmán gentleman has been appointed Deputy Inspector of Mahomedan schools, Central Division and Southern Division, and a Special Deputy was attached to the Northern Division. There are more than 70 Mussalmán schools, and a number of classes are attached to Maráthi schools for their convenience.

Mussalmán teachers were employed throughout the year in the high schools at Dhulia, Ahmednagar and Násik, but the returns show only 36 Mahomedan boys learning under middle school and 8 under high school standards. The number of Mussalmán children attending Maráthi schools in the Nagar District rose from 713 to 1,312.

Police and Jail Schools.

The returns show 30 of these schools with an attendance of 1,485 scholars, the increase for the year being 2 schools and 108 scholars.

The Poona City Jail School under a trained teacher is in a very thriving condition and passed several scholars. The Poona Police School makes no progress and is in a very inefficient condition. It is taught by one of the constables. The jail school at Sholápur is fairly reported of. It is held for two hours daily, and is taught by one of the convicts: attendance is optional. In the Sátára Police School the examination results were satisfactory. At the Ratnágiri Jail School 47 convicts were presented for examination (39 males and 8 females). The former showed fair progress, the latter none.

The Khándesh School is reported to have made no improvement and the attendance at the Ahmednagar School has fallen off. The Násik School is in very fair order. The school attached to the Surat Jail contains 4 pupils. Accurately speaking, it is no school; the convicts who are willing to join are made to attend after the whole day's full labour has been done, and are taught by one of the prisoners. They have no books. The Police Line School at Surat contains 106 boys and men and is in a prosperous state. The discipline and progress are very satisfactory. In Ahmedabad there is a school in the Police Lines, which has two departments, one for the children in the lines and one for the sepoys. The school is efficient. In the Bhaddar School for unarmed sepoys only reading is taught.

The Belgaum Police School is doing well under the superintendence of the head-quarters chief constable. The teacher is a trained man. The sons of constables attend this school.

At the Shikárpur Jail School many adults have acquired a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Girls' Schools.

The total for these schools is 326 with 19,917 girls, the increase being 28 schools and 2,305 girls. These are exclusive of 28 schools and 1,581 girls shown under high and middle schools and of many girls attending boys' schools.

The aided schools in Bombay and Poona are in many cases very useful institutions, and include 12 Mission schools and 10 schools under native management. Of the Mofussil schools, whether local committee or Native State schools, the Inspector, Central Division, does not give a very satisfactory account:—

"It is only with great difficulty and by sending special servants to collect the children and bring them to school that attendance is secured. I still see but little real interest in or desire for female education. The bulk of the girls that do attend are mere children, and the object which their mothers have in view in sending them is generally to keep them out of mischief. The female school at Ratnágiri has been in existence for more than thirty years, and I see little or no improvement in it in all that long period, nor do I believe it has ever turned out an educated woman."

There are 6 girls' schools in the city of Poona, and it is said that new private schools have been established in their neighbourhood, which offer greater inducements in the way of prizes and presents.

576 girls attend boys' schools in addition to the 440 on the rolls of the girls' schools in Thána. All the existing schools are reported to be in a good state of efficiency, except the one at Murbád.

The Maráthi schools in Bombay appear to be in a good state of progress, and the percentage of attendance is also good. In the Gujaráthi schools the attendance is satisfactory; but the Deputy Inspector is of opinion that the people have not yet learnt to prize education for their girls, nor is it fashionable among

them. Girls are sent to school only while they are too young to be of use in domestic affairs and to keep them out of mischief at home. He thinks that girls should be bribed and tempted to attend school.

Every considerable town in Ahmednagar is now provided with a girls' school, and the chief school at Ahmednagar is attended by nearly 100 Mussalmán girls, several of whom belong to families of good social standing. But by far the first school in the North-East Division in point of organisation and efficiency is the boarding-school of the American Mission at Ahmednagar, which is a model to the whole district.

There are, besides the aided schools in Surat, 8 Pársi Panchâit endowed girls' schools; but the Government girls' schools do not make the improvement that they should, and this is partly due to the fact that as the Surat Zilla sends no women to the Female Training College for training, so trained women sent into Surat will not stay there contentedly, but soon desire to return to their own zillas. In Broach there is little interest taken in female education by the people themselves, and there is an utter absence of that encouragement which municipal and local bodies might give by rewards and scholarships. Some of the girls' schools in Kaira and Ahmedabad are very prosperous. Those at Kapadvanj and Viramgam have especially attracted the notice of the district officers.

The schools at Limbdi, Wadhwán, Bhávnagar, Junágad and Navánagar would compare favourably with the best zilla schools, and the Navánagar School can turn out better needle-work than any other school, except perhaps the Maganbhai School in Ahmedabad. It is reported that mistresses are more popular than male teachers, and can conduct schools in an efficient and orderly manner. At the same time the difficulty of obtaining the most suitable women for training does not diminish. It was hoped at one time that masters would see the advantage of educating their wives. But masters are very backward, both in sending their wives to be trained and in educating their own children.

The school at Kolhápur is supervised by an English lady employed by the Darbár; and particular praise is given to the schools in Native States and specially to the Lakshmeshvar School. The Kánarese school at Anturbentur, in the Gadag Táluka, is a model village mixed school. Some five or six years ago there was no school there, and the patel and kulkarni were the only persons who could sign their names. The school has maintained its reputation for the last two years.

In Sind the main difficulty is to get respectable mistresses whom the people will trust. There is not much abstract opposition to female education; it is mainly that the schools are practically not good ones, and there is almost an insuperable difficulty to get women of any education who also bear good characters. During this year an offer was mde by two Hindu gentlemen to aid in building a Hindu girls' school at Hyderabad, which is an encouraging sign.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

At the end of the year there were 145 men under training in the Poona College or 11 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to a large supply of men from the North-East Division. The boarding-house attached to the college contained 134 resident students at the end of the year. The average monthly number was 130, and the cost per head of board and maintenance averaged to Rs. 3-3-5 per mensem. The Poona Female Training College has 42 names on the rolls ; great attention is given to plain needle-work, and meetings are held once a fortnight of the women and other native ladies after school hours. Essays written by some of the women are read, and addresses given on some useful or scientific subject by native gentlemen, which call forth a number of remarks and questions.

The Ahmedabad Training College contained 91 students at the close of the year. 20 men were sent out to places in accordance with the marks obtained by them. The results of the annual examination were in every way satisfactory, and the college has been efficiently and quietly managed. At the Normal School for women 31 women were under training. A teacher lent to the Baroda State is very highly appreciated there, having been appointed, on an increased salary, mistress of the newly opened normal class.

The Training College at Rájkot had 63 students on the rolls; 60 were Kathiáwáris and 3 from Cutch. The attendance in the Dhárwár College has risen from 97 to 100, and the examination results were satisfactory.

Schools in Native States.

The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 5,66,745. The largest amount of nearly 2¾ lákhs was spent in Káthiáwár. Other large items are Kolhápur Rs. 1,05,000, Cutch Rs. 36,000, Sángli Rs. 30,000, Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur Rs. 28,000, Rewa Kántha Rs. 21,000, Sávantvádi Rs. 14,000, and Miraj Rs. 11,000.

No returns are available for Baroda and Janjira.

In Miraj the schools are very largely attended by the children of cess-payers, the proportion of such to total on rolls being 83. In Jawhár the Chief appears to take an intelligent interest in his schools, and is reported to contemplate building a gymnasium for the Jawhár School. 4 of the schools in Sávantvádi teach up to the highest vernacular standard, and in efficiency the schools in this State are generally on a par with Government schools.

In Káthiáwár the number of fund schools has risen to 453, and the number of scholars to 30,483, and may be said to be steadily progressing in popularity and efficiency. The private schools in Káthiáwár are 89 in number, and the number of scholars has risen to 2,217. More attention is being gradually paid to the wants of schools, and buildings are being erected in Pálanpur, Rádhanpur and Mahi Kántha. The State Kárbháris of Devagadha and Lúnáváda in the Rewa Kántha have agreed to employ in State service boys who pass under the highest standards.

This encouragement will induce boys to remain at school through the whole course. The Darbárs appear to take a real interest in education, and are willing to meet suggestions as far as possible. At Udepur the new administration has been most liberal in opening schools and in sanctioning necessary increases proposed by the department. All schools are gradually being well supplied with buildings, books and furniture.

There are 18 night schools in Káthiáwár and 7 in Cutch, and the attendance is generally satisfactory.

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

No young Chiefs attend any of the Government schools in the Poona Collectorate, and of the 82 minors under the care of the courts only 6 attend Government schools. Two nephews of the Chief of Vinchúr attend the Vinchúr School, and are making satisfactory progress. The three sons of the Dáng Rája are still at Dhulia School, but they take too many holidays and do not get on very satisfactorily with their studies. The eldest Kuvar of Dharampor is at the Rájkumár College; the two daughters attend the girls' school; Bánsda Kuvar and the Sachín Chief attend the Rájkumár College. The young Kuvar of A'mod and the young Thákor Sáheb of Dehej are educated in the local schools.

There is a large number of wards under the charge of judicial and political officers, and those who are old enough and rich enough are ordered to attend school. The number so ordered is not given, but from the figures of the Central Division it would appear that the orders are not observed very strictly, for out of 1,350 only 212 actually attend school. The richest of these, 5 in number, are taught English.

In the Sardárs' class which is attached to the Rájárám College at Kolhápur there are 10 names on the rolls against 13 last year, and the general progress was satisfactory. The Nawáb of Savanúr was absent during the whole year on account of his marriage. The Rája of Mudhol has left off attending the college, and is studying law and legal procedure with a view to taking up the management of his State.

The Rájkumár College.

The Rájkumár College was established for the education of young Chieftains; last year there were 37, and at the close of 1882 there were only 34 on the rolls.

The decrease in numbers, though it must be regretted, is apparently inevitable, as there appear for the present to be no sources whence to draw reinforcements. A college such as this, where the question of quantity is subordinate to that of a limited quality, is necessarily subject to fluctuations, and, for the present, the supply of young Chiefs in the northern half of the Bombay Presidency would seem to be at the ebb. It is well, however, that the college has already had the opportunity of educating several young Chiefs of eminence. At the time when it was first opened, the supply of young Chiefs under Government tutelage was unusually large, and having educated them it is necessary to wait some time for their sons.

Four *kooers* have joined within the past year, while 7 have been withdrawn. Kooers Hurbhumji of Morvi and Jewansinghji of Bhávnagar left India at the end of last April for Cambridge, where they are now pursuing their studies under Mr. Borissow, of Trinity College. There is reason to hope that this experiment will be attended with the happiest results. The fact that Hurbhumji has been able to pass the "Previous" in his first term is creditable alike to his energy and ability. He will now give almost exclusive attention to his favourite study of mathematics. Jewansinghji likewise is doing well; but probably he will not remain in England long enough to take a degree.

Maháraja Kesrisinghji of I'dar left after residing two years in the college. Though somewhat wanting in physical activity he had won the esteem of all his companions by the dignity and goodness of his character. He can speak and write English very fairly, and has founded an "I'dar Prize" for the best student in English in remembrance of his connection with the college.

The Nawáb of Janjira had also resided only two years in the college. He joined in July 1879, and left at the beginning of last September. As he came at the age of 17 with little or no education, his case was not at the outset a hopeful one; but he was diligent and persevering and made as much progress as he could: the two years which he spent in college were years of considerable profit.

Amra Wala of Bilkha and Ghujeffur Khan of Manawadar had both spent eight years in the college, having joined in 1873. Both, when they left, were in the second class. Their progress in school was not altogether satisfactory, Amra Wala's work having repeatedly been interrupted by delicate health, and Ghujeffur Khan's tastes leading him more towards riding and field sports than towards study. But both are intelligent and well-disposed, and likely to do well hereafter. Each is fully equal to take an honourable part in the improvement of his State.

The young Mir of Hyderabad, Sind, joined the college on the 18th of July; he left on the 15th of September, and has not since returned.

Students. The following is the list of students, as now existing, in class-order:—

	Age.
1st Class.	
1. The Thákor of Gondal	... 16
2. Kalubha of Wadhwán	... 19
3. Ladhubha of Rájkot	... 21
4. The Thákor of Vala	... 17
5. The Thákor of Ilol	... 18
6. Bhupatsingji of Bhimrad	... 20
2nd Class.	
7. Nasrullah Khan of Sachín	... 13
8. Ramsinghji of Sihor	... 13
9. Doulutsinghji of Dhrol	... 16
10. The Rája of Bánsda	... 17
11. Edal Khan of Junágad	... 16
12. Raisinghji of Bhimrad	... 16
13. Nathubhai of Kali Talao	... 16
14. Jaysinghji of Sihor	... 16
15. The Nawáb of Sachín	... 15

	Age.
3rd Class.	
16. Mohandevji of Dharampor	... 19
17. Harisinghji of Lákadiya	... 17
18. Chandrasinghji of Navánagar	... 16
19. Ranjitsinghji of Navánagar	... 9
20. Shivasinghji of Gadkha	... 15
21. Raisinghji of Mállia	... 15
4th Class.	
22. Akherajji of Vala	... 12
23. Khoda Wala of Bilkha	... 20
24. Gagubha of Shapur	... 15
25. Jivabhai of Ribra	... 13
26. Naja Wala of Bilkha	... 19
5th Class.	
27. Madhavsinghji of Wadhwán	... 12
28. Jaswatsinghji of Lathi	... 14
29. Madarsinghji of Sayla	... 13
30. Kala Wala of Lunee	... 10
31. Giga Wala of Bagasra	... 9
32. Jetmal of Dedan	... 13
33. Mulwaji of Kotra Sangani	... 9
34. Ajitsinghji of Dhrángadra	... 10

The three eldest Chiefs in the first class were about to leave at the end of the term to take part in the administration of their States.

The general health throughout the year was remarkably good. The out-door games and riding exercises were carried on as usual, and some stimulus has been given to cricket through games with the local gymkhána and high school. The cavalry drill was regularly conducted; and at the commencement of the current term a class of the boys was put through a regular course of musketry with the Snider rifles supplied to the college by permission of His Excellency the Governor.

General Table of Castes, &c.

The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under:—

	1881-82.	Per Cent.
Christians	7,423	2·07
Hindus... { Brahmans ...	75,932	21·16
Hindus... { Others ...	221,757	61·79
Mahomedans	41,688	11·62
Párs is	8,602	2·40
Jews	750	0·20
Aboriginal and hill tribes...	2,734	0·76
Others	5	...
Total ...	358,891	...

Two new libraries (at Dholka and Erandol) were registered, and the total number is now 92.

The expenditure from the Dakshina was as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bráhmans ...	...	1,413	3	5
Do. to teachers and students	...	13,412	1	6
Rewards to authors	...	3,685	0	0
Prize Committee and Accountant	...	2,171	7	3
		20,681	12	2

The Dakshina Prize Committee examined a large number of compositions, and awarded prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 425. With regard to school-books the usual work of revision has been carried on under the supervision of the 4 vernacular committees, and several useful publications have been added to the list of sanctioned text-books.

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

Mr. Jacob made a special inquiry into the educational condition of Europeans and Indo-Europeans in the Presidency of Bombay, and on his report Rs. 1,50,000 were granted to clear off claims accumulated under the grant-in-aid rules. An allotment of a grant of Rs. 2,000 was made in aid of the education of destitute and neglected children, and a conditional promise was given that the ordinary grant-in-aid rules shall be made slightly more liberal for all classes of schools, and that increased aid shall be given to industrial education.

The year was also marked by a correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government with regard to a wide application of the principle of self-government in educational matters. Final orders were not passed during the year, but it is proposed to confer large powers on the municipal authorities of great towns, and to make a new departure in educational progress.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

Number of Works.

The total number of works published and catalogued during the year is 931, or 49 less than in the previous year. These 931 works may be first divided as follows:—

Books	679
Pamphlets	9
Periodicals	225
Miscellaneous	18
Total ...	931

Of these 814 were Oriental and 117 European books.

English Works.

Among these last may be mentioned the following:—"Butler's Method of Ethics" by Professor Selby of the Deccan College; "Sindi Ballads, translated from the Sindi, by T. Hart-Davies of the Bombay Civil Service", a small work interesting as an index to the character of the people of Sind so far as ballad poetry can depict the feelings and notions of a people. "The Plants and Drugs of Sind; being a systematic account, with descriptions of the indigenous flora, and notices of the value and uses of their products in commerce, medicine and the arts", by James A. Murray, Curator, Karáchi Municipal Museum. "A Lecture on Agricultural Reforms in India", by Assistant Surgeon Vishrám Rámji Ghollay, chiefly drawn from the works of Mr. Robertson of Madras. "The Journals of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1880 and 1881" contain several papers from the pen of Mr. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. The series entitled "Papers for Thoughtful Readers" continues to be issued by the Christian Tract and Book Society of Bombay for the benefit of educated persons, particularly natives of India. Five numbers were issued this year. The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabhá contains papers on such subjects of current and general interest as "Hindu and Mahomedan Religious Endowments"; "Mr. Wedderburn and his Critics on a Permanent Settlement for the Deccan"; "Tobacco, its Cultivation, Manufacture and Cure"; "Factory Legislation in India"; "Indian Vernaculars and University Reform"; Land Law Reform and Agricultural Banks." The journal is conducted and edited by native gentlemen, and contains some well-written articles. "The Theosophist", now in the third year of its existence, continues to diffuse information on

Oriental philosophy, art, literature and occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism and other secret sciences, and is popular with a large section of young educated natives, commanding a comparatively extensive circulation. "The Orient", an Anglo-Indian monthly magazine of literature, science and art, is an ably conducted periodical likely to become popular.

Oriental Publications.

This year there are altogether 814 Oriental publications; of these 347, that is, about 42 per cent., are original; 58 or 7 per cent. are translations; and 409 or 50 per cent. are reprints. Of the whole 151 are educational works, while the remaining 663 are non-educational. Again, classified according to the languages, the number of "books published in more than one language" is 174 of the total number of publications in Oriental languages. In the years 1878 and 1879 the number of publications under this head was unusually large, owing, as was explained in the reports for those years, to the increased desire evinced by publishers for placing before the Maráthi reading public old Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi. The issue of these publications gradually ceased in 1880 and 1881, owing, it is believed, to the publishers having found the work unremunerative. Of the 174 publications issued in 1881 in more than one Oriental language, 35 are Sanskrit and Maráthi books mainly, of the above nature. Turning to the publications in a single language, it is noticeable that formerly the Maráthi works constituted the majority of the publications, but latterly the number of the publications in Gujaráthi has nearly approached the number of Maráthi publications, and in the year under review whilst the Maráthi books are 228 or about 28 per cent. of the total number of Oriental publications, the Gujaráthi books number 249 or 30 per cent. of the total. Thus the two great vernaculars of the Presidency, Maráthi and Gujaráthi, absorb between them more than half (58 per cent.) of the total of Oriental publications. There have been only 11 books published in Sindi this year, 9 of which are reprints and 2 works in Kánarese. The Hindi and the Urdu, the two forms of Hindustáni, respectively count 13 and 44 of the total. Of these also 9 in the former and 35 in the latter are mere reprints. Brij and Márwádi have three works each, and Afgháni has only one publication. The proportion which the publications appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total is very small, being 10 per cent. Again, of these 86 classical works 69 are purely Sanskrit, 11 Persian, 4 Arabic, 1 Zend and 1 Mágadhi. Almost all these classical publications are mere reprints of old books.

Biography.

Only 4 works have been registered under this head. 3 of them are in Gujaráthi and one in Maráthi. "The Life and Letters of Gokúlji Sampattiráma, and his Views of the Vedánta", is a tolerably well-written work. Gokulji, a Nágar Bráhman, was Diván of the Junágad State from 1848 to 1878. He appears to have been self-educated and to have risen by personal merit. The life of Columbus and an account of Bacon make two more works under this head.

Drama.

There are 47 publications registered under this title. Of these 25 are in Maráthi, 10 in Gujaráthi, 11 in Urdu and 1 in Sanskrit.

Of the 25 Maráthi publications 8 are founded upon legendary tales given in the Puráns, and of the 10 Gujaráthi works 2 are drawn from the same source and 2 are epitomés of the drama of Shákuntalá or the Lost Ring. Of the 11 Urdu works, 7 are small dramas in verse founded upon the popular stories of Laila and Majnu, Chhel Batáu and Mohaná Ráni, &c., and are chiefly written in the Gujaráthi character. "Sangit Shákuntalá Nátak", or the musical drama of Shákuntalá, is a Maráthi translation of Shákuntalá or the Lost Ring, the popular master-piece of Kálidás. It is particularly adapted to acting, and is interspersed with verses set to different airs and tunes of Indian music. "(Shri) Harischandra Nátak, or a drama based on the story of king Harischandra", dramatises the popular and stirring tradition about king Harischandra of Ayodhyá or Oude which is to be found in the Devi Bhagawat Purán. "Sitame Hasarat ane Nekie Nekbakht, or you will reap as you sow", is a historical piece in Gujaráthi representing the times when inveterate and constant wars were carried on between the kings of Irán and Turán. The principal characters—Nekbakht, king of Irán, and Hasrat, king of Turán—are impersonations respectively of good and evil, and the aim of the author is to represent the triumph of good over evil. "Sáwki Mátana chhokráná upar Padatan Dukh, a drama describing the miseries inflicted by step-mothers on their step-children",—is another Gujaráthi work deserving notice. "Satikam Prabodha Chandrodayam náma Nátakam, or the rise of the great moon of knowledge", is an old drama of much reputation among the learned. It resembles the old English "Moralities", in which virtues and vices were personated for the purpose of inculcating moral and religious truth.

Fiction.

Under the head fiction there are 41 publications, 13 of which are Maráthi, 18 Gujaráthi and 10 others. Many of these are reprints of well-known popular tales, as the Wetál Panchwishi, or the twenty-five stories of the demon Wetál, the Shuk Bahátari, or the seventy-two tales told by the parrot, the Children's Friend, the Arabian Nights, the Sinhásan Battishi or the thirty-two stories of the statues, the Gul Bankáwali, the Gajará Máru, the Sadewant Sáwling, &c. "Prince Shurasen or the story of Prince Shurasen", a small Maráthi tale, though plain is well written. "The Shirastedár" is also a short Maráthi tale written in an attractive style. The single work in Kánarese, entitled "Kamaláksha and Padmagandhi", is a story based on Shakespeare's tragedy of Romeo and Juliet and adapted to the taste of the Kánarese reader. "Rasselas translated into Sindi" is a translation of Johnson's Rasselas.

History.

There are 44 publications under this head. Of these 28 are Maráthi, 10 Gujaráthi and 6 others. Nearly one-half of them are elementary school-books. Among the remaining half there are in the Maráthi section 17 numbers of the serial entitled "Kawyetihás Sangraha" which is intended for the publication of old chronicles, historical and biographical, and old unpublished poems in Maráthi and Sanskrit. In Gujaráthi the most important addition to Gujaráthi literature is "The History of the Common-

wealth of the Magian Monarchies, which arose out of the fragments of Alexander's conquest of Persia". "Fatu Husshám; or the rise and progress of Mahomedan conquests" is an Arabic work containing a history of the reigns of the successors of Mahomed—Abubakar, Umár, Usmán and Alli. "Riazool Akhbár, the history of Abool Fida from the creation to A.D. 1328, translated from the Arabic; and Kholá Satul Akhbár (abridged) from A.D. 1329 to 1529 translated from the Persian" give a history from Adam down to the Arab descendants of the Prophet Ismail.

Language. This head comprises 94 publications: 24 are Maráthi, 12 Gujaráthi, 7 Sanskrit, 2 Hindi, 4 Sindi, 1 Arabic, 2 Persian, 1 Urdu, 7 Maráthi and English, 19 Gujaráthi and English, 1 Somáli and English, 1 Sanskrit and Maráthi, 1 Sanskrit and Gujaráthi, 3 Sanskrit and English, 7 Persian and English, 1 Hebrew and Maráthi, and 1 Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit. Most of these publications are reprints of school-books in different vernacular and classical languages, books of paraphrase, small elementary grammars, glossaries, &c.

Law. There are 7 works under this head. Of these 4 are in Gujaráthi, 1 in Maráthi, 1 in Sanskrit and 1 in English and Urdu. All the productions are either reprints of old works or translations, or summaries of the existing Acts and Regulations.

Medicine. 5 works are registered under this head. Of these 2 are Gujaráthi, 1 Maráthi, 1 Sanskrit and Maráthi, and 1 Arabic. "Dukha Nivárána" is a very useful attempt to popularise Europe medicines among the Gujaráthi-speaking population. "Stri Rog Widnyán; or diseases of women and their treatment" is a Maráthi book founded upon European and Indian medical works. The remaining works are reprints.

Miscellaneous. The head miscellaneous comprises 258 volumes or 31 per cent. of the whole number of Oriental publications. Prose translations of the old Vedic hymns and of some of the Puráns, several numbers of the different periodicals in the Maráthi and Gujaráthi languages, both literary and technical, a number of essays, large and small, on a variety of subjects, works on astrology, on military exercises, short accounts of well-known mythological personages; receipts for the preparation of various articles of daily use, maps, &c., have all been put under this general head.

Poetry. Poetry comprises a large number of publications. They amount to 168, or a little more than 20 per cent. of the total number. Of these 25 are Sanskrit, 51 Maráthi, 42 Gujaráthi, 26 Urdu, and 22 others. They include new editions of some popular Puráns; some reprints of old and popular vernacular and Sanskrit poems, of songs and of hymns, and several original pieces.

Politics, Philosophy. Under this head no work was received for registration.

37 publications are registered under this head, including mental and moral science, and almost all are reprints. Of these 10 are in Sanskrit, 4 in Maráthi, 6 in Sanskrit and Maráthi, 9 in Sanskrit, Maráthi and English, and 8 others. There are several editions of the well-known Bhagawat Gitá,

some of which are accompanied with translations, "Eknáthi Bhagawat" or the Bhagawat Purán by Eknáth. There is also an edition of the well-known Bhagawat Purán. "Panchdashi" or a book on Vedánt philosophy consisting of fifteen chapters by Widyáranya, and some tracts on popular Vedántism were also published during the year.

Religion.

This important head comprises 68 publications. The collection contains reprints of several respectable treatises on some of the sacred ceremonies of Bráhmanism, reprints of portions of the Korán, of Christian Gospels, of Zend Awastá, of works relating to the modern sect of Swámi Náráyan, of some Jain hymns and Jain religious tracts, and a few works of the Indian Deistic or Rationalistic School.

Mathematics and Natural Science.

20 works were registered under the former and 21 under the latter of these heads. Almost all the publications comprised under these heads are small school manuals calling for no special notice.

Travels and Voyages.

No works have been registered under this head during this year.

The 79 printing presses in this Presidency are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 37 presses in which 578 books were printed. The Deccan has 23 presses in which 195 books were published. Gujarát has 17 presses in which 147 books were printed. Sind has 2 presses in which only 11 books were published. Of the total number of the publications 674 were printed, while the remaining 257 were lithographed.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Newspapers.

At the close of the year 1880 there were 78 newspapers: 5 of these were discontinued and 19 others were started during the year, leaving 92 papers at the end. Of these 4 are entirely English. Last year there were 2 English newspapers only, of which 1 died during the year under report and 3 new papers appeared in the same period. Last year there were 11 Anglo-Maráthi papers, while this year there are 7. Of the 4 papers which have disappeared from under this head, 1 has ceased to exist, and 3 have been transferred to the head of purely Maráthi papers. There were 30 Maráthi papers; of these 4 have ceased to exist and their place has been supplied by 12 new publications. There were 4 Anglo-Gujaráthi papers at the close of last year; one of them became a purely Gujaráthi paper during the year, and has been, therefore, transferred to the latter head. Last year there were 27 purely Gujaráthi papers, and 8 additional newspapers and periodicals which have appeared this year have been added to them, making a total of 35. Last year there were single papers in Kánarese, Urdu, Urdu and Hindi, and Persian; the Urdu and Hindi paper has ceased to publish the Hindi portion, and a new one in Persian and Urdu has appeared. The four English papers are printed. Of the 45 Anglo-Maráthi and purely Maráthi papers 29 are printed and 16 are lithographed. Of the 38 Anglo-Gujaráthi and purely Gujaráthi newspapers 35 are printed and 3 are lithographed. The Kánarese, Urdu and Persian papers are all lithographed. Thus 68 papers are printed and 24 are lithographed.

Most of the papers published in cities and large towns, such as Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Thána and Sátára, are printed, while those published in smaller towns are generally lithographed.

Maráthi Papers. The only daily paper in Maráthi is the *Prabhákar*. The *Dnyán Prakásh* of Poona is bi-weekly. The remaining Maráthi papers are weeklies, except four fortnightly and four monthly periodicals.

Gujaráthi Papers. Of the Gujaráthi papers 3 are dailies, 1 is a tri-weekly and the rest are weeklies, while the 12 periodicals are monthlies. The Kánarese, the Persian, the Persian and Urdu, and one of the two Urdu newspapers are weeklies, the remaining Urdu paper being a tri-weekly.

English Papers. Two English papers are printed in Bombay and two at Poona.

Papers where printed. 11 Maráthi papers are printed in Bombay, 8 in Poona, 4 in Thána, 3 in Sátára, 3 in Ratnágiri (including 1 at Vengurla), 3 in Belgaum, 2 in Násik, 2 in Alíbág, 2 in Sholápur (including 1 at Pandharpur), 2 in Ahmednagar, 2 in Dhulia, and 1 each in Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Kolhápur.

22 Gujaráthi papers are printed in Bombay, 6 in Surat, 4 in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira, 2 in Broach and 1 at Rájkot in Káthiáwár.

The Kánarese newspaper is printed in Dhárwár, the two Urdu and single Urdu and Persian paper in Bombay, and the single Persian in Karáchi.

Thus 90 newspapers and periodicals are published in the British territory of this Presidency, and 2 papers are published in Native States, namely, 1 at Kolhápur in the Southern Marátha Country and 1 at Rájkot in Káthiáwár.

All the chief towns of the collectorates of this Presidency, except those of the districts of Kánara, Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind which continue to be without any papers of their own, have one or more papers according to the importance of the place. For instance, Poona has 10, Surat 6, Ahmedabad and Thána have 4 each, Sátára, Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Kaira have 3 each, and so on. Bombay alone has 38 papers, the Deccan 37, Gujarát 16, and Sind has 1 only.

Price. The *Satya Prakásh* continues to be the cheapest paper, the subscription to it being only 4 annas per annum. 8 others, including the *Kesari*, charge 1 rupee per annum. The *Kesari* is a large sheet containing a great deal of matter, and is cheap at the price. The charge for the *Deshi Mitra* is a rupee and a quarter. The yearly subscription of 8 papers is a rupee and a half; that of 13 papers is 2 rupees; that of 2 papers is 2 rupees and a half; and that of 16 papers is 3 rupees.

Age. The *Bombay Samáchár* has attained its 63rd year. The *Jáme Jamshed* its 51st year. The *Prabhákar* is 43 years old; and there are 9 others between 26 and 40 years' standing.

Editors. Of the 92 newspapers and periodicals, 2 English papers are conducted by Deccani Hindus, one by a Pársi, and the remaining one by a Eurasian, while 41 Maráthi and Anglo-Maráthi papers

and periodicals are conducted by Deccani Hindus. One Anglo-Maráthi is conducted by a European, apparently assisted by one whose vernacular is Maráthi, and who writes the Maráthi portion of it. Two Maráthi newspapers are conducted by Jews and one Maráthi paper is edited by a Gujaráthi Hindu. Of the 38 Gujaráthi and Anglo-Gujaráthi newspapers and periodicals 19 are conducted by Pársis, 18 by Gujaráthi Hindus and 1 by a Mahomedan. The Kánarese paper is edited by a Deccani Hindu. Of the 2 Urdu papers one is edited by a Mahomedan and the other by a Hindu from Upper India, and the Urdu and Persian and the purely Persian papers are conducted by Mahomedans.

Character.

The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabhá is the organ of the Association at Poona, and is published in English; a monthly journal is also published in Maráthi which discusses political questions. The *Indu Prakásh* and *Native Opinion* are admittedly the best Maráthi papers, as the *Bombay Samáchár* and the *Jáme Jamshed* are the best among Gujaráthi papers. The *Mahrátta* and *Kesari* have distinguished themselves by the violence of their language, notably in the matter of the Diván of Kolhápur, for which their editors were criminally prosecuted for libel. The *Dnyánodaya* is the organ for Native Christians, while the *Din Bandhu* is the organ for Shudras, and distinguishes itself by attacks upon the Bráhmans. The *Yajdán Parast* and the *Hakh Majdayasnámám* teach the principles of the Zoroástrian religion, while the *Israel* and the *Satya Prakásh* strive for the amelioration of the condition of the Jews, and the *Kosid-i-Mumbai* and *Kashfu Akhbár* write for Mahomedans. The *Pársi Panch* (illustrated) and *Dátardu* are comic papers in Gujaráthi, and the latter has lately contained clever and satiric sketches of Pársi life. The *Hindu Panch* is professedly comic and is said to be coarse.

The Gujaráthi periodicals are three times as numerous as the Maráthi periodicals, and both the Gujaráthi and the Maráthi periodicals contain useful information on literary, scientific and social subjects. They rarely criticise administrative measures, and are mostly published in Bombay.

Chief Topics of the Press.

The Native Press hailed the evacuation of Kandáhár with great pleasure, but was quite alive to the necessity of being wary as to Russian intrigue and of watching Persian movements, and represented that with India content England need not be anxious about Central Asia. Still some advocated help being given to Abdul Rahman while his position was insecure against Ayub. The letter of a native gentleman who gave his experiences of Russia was widely printed with remarks that India was loyal to England, and that Russia need not be feared if the natives were kindly treated, and it was generally thought that the English contribution of five millions pounds sterling to the Afghán war was insufficient and ungenerous and should have amounted to one-half the cost. There was some discontent manifested regarding the tardy fulfilment of Mr. Gladstone's promise to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, but there was universal satisfaction when the Act was repealed without restriction. The repeal or modification of the Arms Act was repeatedly demanded, and it was alleged that the trifling reward for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes had

caused an increase in the number of lives destroyed, while the number of beasts and snakes killed had decreased owing to the restrictions placed on the possession of arms. The exemption of the professional classes and officials from the license-tax has been noticed with suggestions to bring them under the Act and lower the incidence of the rate on the poorer classes or to repeal the Act altogether, and that this measure and a reduction in salt duties should have preceded any abolition or reduction of the cotton duties, for the retention of which there was the further reason that Indian industries required to be encouraged and even supported by a protective tariff. In dealing with the question of the salt duty it was alleged that the tax was so heavy that disease and death among cattle and even men were caused by its prohibitive price, and that the poor on the Ratnágiri coast are obliged to use sea water instead: but the press considered that the opium monopoly should be maintained, and condemned the agitation in England on this question as moral prudery which while it cost the agitators nothing would cause an enormous loss to the Indian revenue if the monopoly were abolished. The stringency of the ábkári laws and the heaviness of the ábkári duties were complained of, as well as the forest law and the severity with which it is said to be worked. The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was criticised unfavourably and described as doomed to failure, as the sávkár alone was not answerable for the condition of the rayat, and it was contended that the relations between the two classes being beneficial on the whole, the State should not have interfered to disturb them, although in the kindred policy of a Pawn Brokers' Act many papers maintained such an Act would be beneficial and extremely serviceable as a protection to the poor against extortionate money-lenders.

The policy of encouraging local industries and its practical application in the orders regarding the purchase of stores locally were commented upon with thankfulness and the suggestion made that specimens of the manufacture of each district should be collected by the district officers.

The interference of Government has also again been solicited to superintend the management of religious and charitable endowments which are said to be much mismanaged and the funds misapplied, and the curious insinuation has been made that more good would have been done by the prohibition of early marriage than by the abolition of suttee.

The encouragement given to private capitalists to construct railways was applauded, but the decision to carry a line to Goa instead of Kárwár was unhesitatingly condemned and denounced as a sacrifice of Indian interests, while the reduction of telegraph rates and newspaper postage was gratefully acknowledged. The instructions of the Government of India on the restriction to be observed in the revision of land revenue settlements were highly applauded, and some papers advocated that progress in this direction should be carried one step further and a permanent settlement introduced into the country. The decentralisation scheme was considered a proof of the great anxiety entertained by Lord Ripon for the progress of the country, and the wide exten-

sion of the franchise to municipalities was advocated to give a vigorous impulse to local self-government, as it was held that the existing municipal constitutions allowed too much scope for official interference, and the new scheme was commended, provided the power of local authorities was restricted by law. The principle of nominating only men of good family to the Native Civil Service was disapproved; and it was asserted that the gentlemen already nominated to the Service not being men of ability, their nomination would, it was feared, give Government a ground for saying that natives were not fitted for the Covenanted Service. It was, therefore, desired that the Service should be thrown open to competition in India also.

The Maráthi papers devoted considerable attention to the Rája of Kolhápur and to affairs at Baroda. They did not believe that the Maháraja was demented, but argued that his unfortunate condition was caused by the great oppression to which he was subjected by the people who surrounded him; and papers, said to be in the handwriting of the Kárbhári himself, were referred to as undoubted proofs of his complicity in the offences which were charged against him. It is just to add that these publications formed the subject of a criminal prosecution for libel in which several editors were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. The Diván of Baroda also received the censure of the Maráthi Press, and his administration was denounced as a failure by the same papers which attacked the Kárbhári of Kolhápur. The papers published in Gujarát freely criticised the conduct of the Native States of Káthiáwár, and particularly condemned the Chiefs of Junágad and Navánagar for their mal-administration.

These are some of the principal subjects upon which opinions were expressed in Native papers; there are many others perhaps equally important, but space will not permit of their being referred to.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Members.

During the year 18 resident and 3 non-resident members were elected. 8 resident members have withdrawn and 1 died, so that there remain on the roll 156 resident and 81 non-resident members.

There are 18 members on the roll of the geographical section of the Society, 4 resident and 14 non-resident.

The following papers were read during the year:—

The Alexander Myth of the Persians.—By E. Rehatsek, Esquire.

Specimens of Pre-Islamitic Poetry, selected and translated from the *Hamasah*.—By E. Rehatsek, Esquire.

Emporia, chiefly ports of Arab and Indian International Commerce before the Christian era.—By E. Rehatsek, Esquire.

Peculiarities of Hindu Rites and of their Times: Translation, with notes, of Chaps. 4-13 of Dharma Sindha.—By Rev. A. Bourquin.

List of Plants seen at Mahábaleshvar; or a short contribution to the Botany of the place.—By Dr. J. C. Lisboa.

Translation of select Abhangs of Tookaram.—By Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

During the year under report 11,945 new works and 5,353 old works were issued to members and subscribers. The daily average issue was 48 works: 435 works were bought by the Society against 408 works purchased in 1880; and 167 works and 61 pamphlets, together with charts of the Marine Survey and maps of the Revenue Survey of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, were presented to the Society.

The subscriptions received from the different classes of members in 1881 amounted to Rs. 9,871-14-0 against Rs. 10,637-4-0 in 1880.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

During the year under review 94 works were bought against 150 works in the previous year, besides 33 newspapers and 35 periodicals: 43 works and 189 pamphlets, &c., were presented to the Institute, and there are now altogether 9,489 volumes in the library.

The number of volumes of specifications of patents in the library was 2,701, and 41 were received during the year.

The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—

Books...	18,607
Periodicals	4,780
Newspapers	3,874

The following lectures were delivered:—

Atmospheric Pressure, with experiments, by Mr. Jiwáji Jamsetji Modi, B.A.

The Unity of Nature, illustrated with experiments, by Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.

The Practicable Improvements of Bombay, with special reference to the drainage, by Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Gleanings from the Vedas by Professor P. Peterson, M.A.

There were 116 life members and 238 subscribers on the rolls of the institution at the close of the year.

Arts and Sciences.

The classified catalogue of the articles exhibited in the Museum is now in the Press, and will include the local vernacular names of the specimens as far as possible, so as to make the publication much more useful than if it were to contain simply the Latin scientific names, which only a few, comparatively, understand or know.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

It has been decided by Government to give an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 for the collection of specimens, and it is hoped that the Museum will now improve rapidly, as hitherto it has depended almost entirely on contributions from private sources.

A collection of specimens of cereals, pulses, oils, oilseeds, wines and vinegars is being made for a Museum in Germany at the cost of Government.

The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year under report was 480,166, and the average daily attendance 1,650.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE fourth volume of the Reports of the Archæological Survey was published during the year. It illustrates the Buddha caves of Western India and contains 133 drawings and 157 inscriptions. The fifth volume was in preparation and will be published about January 1883. Nine Kánarese inscriptions at Bijápur were copied in facsimile and other inscriptions were obtained at Kolar and Bilgi. At Aihole and Pattadakal, plans, sections and drawings were made and photographs taken of the very ancient remains to be found there. The same work was done at Badámi and the ruins in its vicinity, and photographs and copies of inscriptions were obtained at Gadag which is said to be very rich in beautiful remains of mediæval architecture. An excavation was made of a mound at Elephanta which was supposed to be a Buddha stupa.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Clergy.

THE number of clergy at present attached to the Diocese of Bombay is 66, and they are classified as follows:—

Chaplains	27	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	14	(12 Europeans and 2 Natives.)
Church Missionary Society	14	(9 Europeans and 5 Natives.)
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	6	
Poona Mission	1	
Railway Chaplain	1	
Masters of High Schools	2	
Harbour Chaplain	1	
	66	

7 clergymen, besides the chaplains, are in receipt of salaries from Government as Ministers of Holy Trinity Church, Sonápur; St. Peter's, Mázgaon; Kolhápur Camp and Pánchgani, and Chaplains of the Jail and the Harbour, Bombay.

Confirmation.

Confirmation was administered for Europeans at Ahmedabad, Aden, Deesa, Mount Abu, Nasirabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Udaipur and Igatpuri, and for natives of this country at Ajmere and Neemuch. Confirmations were also held during the year for Europeans at St. Mary's and St. Paul's Churches, Poona, Colába, Kirkee, Mázgaon, St. Thomas' Cathedral and Sonápur, and for natives at Kámáthipura, Poona and Dápoli.

Cemeteries.

The cemeteries in actual use at all the stations visited were in good order, and the Lord Bishop considers that there is not one which does not, according to climate and circumstances, do credit to the officers in charge. A large part of the old cemetery at Deesa and one of the boundary walls has been carried away by a flood. The course of the river has since been diverted, and the question of building a new wall at the present boundary of the cemetery, which is on the edge of a steep bank, is under the consideration of the Superintending Engineer, being complicated by the fact that the river has not yet cut a bed for itself in the course to which it has been diverted, and that a new wall, if erected at present, might be in danger of being undermined like the old one. The new cemetery at Poona, for which there is much need, is in course of being enclosed, and it is hoped will be consecrated before the end of the year. A small piece of ground at Government House, Ganesh Khind, an addition to the cemetery at Baroda granted as a free gift by His Highness the

Gáekwár, and a small piece of ground provided by private donors for the burial of Native Christians in the neighbourhood of the city of Poona were consecrated.

New Churches.

In September the Lord Bishop consecrated the new Cantonment Church of St. George at Ahmedabad built by Government to take the place of the barrack which had long been used as a place of worship. The church is appropriate without being other than a plain substantial building. Its acoustic properties are excellent, and it is in every way satisfactory. Much has been done by private liberality to add to the fittings provided by Government. The same is true of All Saints' Church, Malabár Hill, which was consecrated on 16th January. At Mount Abu the chancel of St. Saviour's Church, which had already been in use for some years, was also consecrated.

In September of last year the Lord Bishop laid the foundation stone of the Church of St. Saviour for the use of Native Christians at Ahmednagar, which is now almost ready for consecration. The same may be said of a new church at Kolhápur. The Ahmednagar Church is being built with funds raised by private subscription, and both it and the Kolhápur Church, to which Government has contributed, were first set on foot by bequests of the late Bishop Douglas. The Kolhápur Church is also approaching completion.

Seamen's Church, Prince's Dock.

Subscriptions are coming in slowly for the proposed Seamen's Church to be erected on the site granted by Government near Prince's Dock. There is no apprehension at all as to securing the completion of the church within the time allotted by Government.

Continued progress is reported in the discharge of the educational work of the Church of England.

The Cathedral High School, Bombay.

The Cathedral High School, Bombay, has increased in numbers from 136 in 1881 to 143 in the year under review, and the Government grant earned has increased from Rs. 936 in 1879 to Rs. 3,009 in 1881. The Girls' School in connection with it has increased from 39 in 1881 to 60 in 1882.

The actual progress of the two schools named below is represented by the following figures :—

Grant-in-Aid earned.	1879.	1881.
The Bishop's School ...	... 1,948	2,707
St. Mary's School (about)...	... 1,500	1,900

Number of Pupils.	1881.	1882.
The Bishop's School ...	... 108	109
St. Mary's School	... 82	122 and 32 infants.

The Pensioners' School, Poona.

The Pensioners' School at Poona, in the management of which the Chaplains of the Church of England are associated with the Presbyterian Chaplain and the Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, has taken possession of the new buildings erected for it in the course of the last year, the trusteeship of which for the purposes of an undenominational school is to be vested in the Bishop as being a Corporation *sole*.

Stationery.

The value of stationery received amounted to Rs. 1,75,000 and the value of that which was issued to the different departments was Rs. 2,16,000, which is nearly half a lákh less than the value issued in the previous year. The use of half-bleached paper for envelopes has been enforced, white blotting-paper has been procured from the Girgaon Paper Mills, and measures are in progress to carry out the orders of the Government of India to substitute articles of Indian manufacture for English articles wherever practicable with economy.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The financial results of the working of the Government Central Press for the year are :—

	Rs.
Amount credited	... 3,23,340
Amount debited	... 2,12,809
Balance in favour of the Press ...	... 1,10,531

equivalent to a profit of nearly 78¾ per cent. upon the capital stock valued at Rs. 1,40,372, and Rs. 30,708 more than in the previous year. The increase during the year under review in the amount credited to the Press was considerable, and took place under every head excepting two, *viz.*, "railway and forwarding charges debited" and "adjustment for work done".

Under expenditure there was an increase during the year in the charges for establishment, piece-work, over-time, contingent expenses, paste-boards and postage. The increase under piece-work and over-time charges is the necessary result of the increase of work. The increased expenditure for paste-boards was due to more binding work having been executed during the year and to the rate charged for the boards being nearly double that of the preceding year.

During the year more letter-founding was done, to the great convenience of the Press and saving to Government.

The cost of the work done for different departments and officers of Government was Rs. 2,96,453 and the value of paper consumed was Rs. 1,02,163, being Rs. 10,919 in excess of that used in the previous year.

COMMISSIONER'S PRESS IN SIND.

The value of the work done at the Press amounted to Rs. 17,551 and was less by Rs. 7,880 than the work done in 1880-81. The cash receipts from job work showed a decrease, but receipts from the sale of the *Sind Official Gazette* nearly doubled. The premises have been enlarged by the addition of a large room, and a new printing machine has been added to the stock.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The total number of maps printed was 1,374 against 2,499 in the preceding year, and the number of copies struck off was 92,237. The decrease of work is attributed to the village maps of the Mysor Survey being no longer printed at this office. The expenditure was Rs. 38,406, and the work turned out is valued at Rs. 39,207, which shows that the department just clears its expenses.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Government of Bombay in 1882.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	15,895
Central do.	37,798
Southern do.	22,779
Sind do.	47,752
Aden do.	21
Bombay City do.	22
Total, Directly administered ...	1,24,267
Tributary States.	
Gujarát	40,510
Konkan	.....
Deccan	3,257
Western Karnátic	2,594
Sind	.....
Total ...	46,361
Non-Tributary States.	
Gujarát	4,694
Konkan	1,759
Deccan	7,275
Western Karnátic	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	20,047
Total of Tributary and Non-Tributary ...	66,408
Grand Total ...	1,80,675

C.—(1.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS O

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ...	8	3,844	856,324	Ahmedabad.	124,767	884	8	
	Kaira	7	1,608	804,800	Kaira ...	12,640	589	5	
	Panch Mahâls...	5	1,588	255,479	Godhra ...	13,342	678	5	
	Broach	6	1,363	326,930	Broach ...	37,281	408	4	
	Surat	8	1,662	614,198	Surat ...	107,154	853	6	
	Thána	11	4,242	908,548	Thána ...	14,456	2,263	9	
Central Division.	Kolába	5	1,496	381,649	Alíbág ...	6,376	1,064	5	14
	Khándesh ...	22	9,767	1,237,231	Dhulia ...	18,449	3,283	10	46
	Násik ...	12	5,940	781,206	Násik ...	24,101	1,696	7	28
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,666	751,228	Ahmednagar	32,903	1,362	10	28
	Poona	9 Tálukas and 3 Petas.	5,347	900,621	Poona ...	99,622	1,201	10	27
	Sholápur ...	7	4,509	582,487	Sholápur ...	59,890	716	6	
	Sátára	11	4,987	1,062,350	Sátára ...	28,601	1,356	9	
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	7	4,656	864,014	Belgaum ...	23,115	1,133	6	2
	Dhárwár ...	11 Tálukas and 3 Petas.	4,534	882,907	Dhárwár ...	26,520	1,436	5	3
	Kaládgi... ..	8	5,757	638,493	Kaládgi	7,024	1,204	4	
	Kánara ...	8 Talukas and 3Petas or mahâls,	4,910	421,840	Kárwár ...	13,761	1,203	5	
	Ratnágiri ...	9	3,922	997,090	Ratnágiri ...	12,616	1,337	8	
Sind.	Karáchi ...	3	14,115	478,688	Karáchi ...	68,332	714	5	3
	Thar and Párkar	7	12,729	203,344	Umarkot ...	2,828	1,750	15	1
	Hyderabad ...	4	9,052	754,624	Hyderabad.	45,195	1,098	5	...
	Shikárpur ...	4	8,809	852,986	Shikárpur...	42,496	4,857	5	4
	Upper Sind Frontier,	3	2,139	124,181	Jacobabad.	7,365	138	‖ 2 (Sub-and District.)	
	Aden	...	21	34,860	Aden ...	34,860	7	5	
	Bombay City ...	...	22	773,196	Bombay ...	773,196	...	12	
	Total ...	195	123,685	16,489,274	.....	1,636,890	31,230	171	54
	Add-Cantonment Population ...	...	Included in each District above.				...	...	...
	,, Native States as per table C (2) ...	126	675,35	70,47,903	.....	4,07,208	4,916	183	2
	GRAND TOTAL...	321	189,420	23,537,177	.....	20,44,098	36,146	354	78

BRITISH TERRITORY.

Maximum Distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average Distance in miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
				Land.	Gross.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
52	10	1,178	11,59,072	14,39,738	35,82,850	
20	8	728	6,52,591	20,00,151	23,43,349	
35	10	795	3,06,087	2,59,713	3,47,525	Forest Rs. 45,702, stamps Rs. 24,583, taxes Rs. 6,315.
40	12	407	3,89,756	22,16,732	24,49,182	
48	5	640	8,17,816	23,21,507	26,92,337	
miles om Civil ourt and from Criminal Court.	13 from Civil Court 20 from Criminal Court.	819	* 8,79,958	15,41,641	* 20,19,960	*Do not include figures on account of excise, opium, customs, salt, post office and education.
24	11	† 347	3,32,548	8,16,666	10,75,036	† The increase is due to the additional guard of 8 men sanctioned for Revenue Treasury.
50	10	898	13,39,800	35,25,014	46,09,035	
62	14	729	6,45,358	14,86,671	20,23,418	
44	8	624	7,92,125	12,19,854	17,66,125	
Narsingpur in taluka Indapur 99 miles.	53	1,026	18,41,122	15,04,249	19,29,284	The transactions connected with excise, opium, customs, salt, post office, and education have not been included in the figures given in columns 13 and 14.
32	12	527	5,49,775	13,61,333	15,24,347	Forest Rs. 6,237-6-9, stamps Rs. 74,301-14-6, license tax Rs. 35,768-8-0.
30	15·5	956	7,68,857	15,74,438	19,71,981	Transactions connected with excise, opium, custom, salt, post office and education have not been included in these figures.
32	1[illegible]	664	‡ 7,19,654	‡ 12,93,747	‡ 18,86,258	‡ Exclusive of adjustment on account of alienated lands. The transactions connected with excise, opium, customs, salt, post office and education have not been included in these figures.
20	8	746	6,97,457	28,05,920	¶ 30,76,089	¶ Forest Rs. 59,672, assessed taxes Rs. 60,783, stamps Rs. 1,04,416.
50	25	3,359	6,24,580	16,59,398	18,56,350	
50	10	671	§ 7,93,432	§ 10,08,470	13,79,305	§ Exclusive of the figures on account of excise, opium, customs, salt, post office, and education.
40	16	612	9,63,489	9,98,651	11,96,782	No transactions connected with excise, opium, customs, salt, post office, and education have been included in the figures given in columns 14 and 16.
60	6	1,521	6,67,083	8,36,939	18,63,965	
60	21	549	2,40,618	3,24,928	4,38,437	License tax Rs. 2,775, stamps Rs. 6,481 and excise revenue Rs. 9,518,
40	6	740	7,64,964	12,66,362	12,87,660	Excise Rs. 1,37,155, forest Rs. 1,03,667, stamps Rs. 1,25,062, assessed taxes Rs. 38,020.
40	6	1,133	6,00,576	18,92,277	26,22,256	Excise Rs. 1,31,435, stamps Rs. 1,37,942 and assessed taxes Rs. 13,454.
28	16	243	86,898	3,17,249	3,66,152	‖ Appointments abolished in May 1882. Civil duties now conducted by Deputy Collector and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.
15	5	171	3,75,805	.....	13,765	
...	...	1,454	**	1,87,696	6,89,736	**The cost of the police amounted to Rs. 3,49,901, of which Rs. 75,000 were paid by Government.
99	13·5	21,537	1,70,09,421	3,38,59,344	4,50,11,184	
..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
45	8·5	13,130	30,07,622	85,60,343	1,52,86,236	
144	11	34,667	2,00,17,043	4,24,14,687	6,02,97,420	

C.—(2.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY

Division	Executive District.	Number of Executive Subdivisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Division.	Cutch	11	6,500	512,084	Bhúj ...	20,661	1,078	13
	Pálanpur	10	7,775	576,478	Pálanpur ...	17,547	1,106	27
					Rádhanpur ..	14,722		
	Mahi Kántha	30	9,309	517,485	I'dar ...	6,263	1,767	37
					Sádra ...	...		
					Rájkot ...	15,139		
	Káthiáwár	11	20,338	2,343,899	Bhávnagar ...	47,792	426	26
					Junágad ...	24,679		
					Navánagar ...	39,668		
	Cambay	2	361	86,074	Cambay ...	36,007	84	2
					Nadod ...	10,777		
	Rewa Kántha	...	4,754	543,452	Lúnávada ...	9,059	...	...
					Báriya ...	...		
	Nárukot	1	143	6,440	Jámbughoda.	† 491	52	...
	Bándsa	...	384	*32,154	Bándsa ...	† 2,321	87	...
	Sachín	...	42	151,132	Sachín ...	† 722	19	2
	Dharampor	...	...	*74,500	Dharampor .	† 5,176	...	...
	Jawhár	3	534	48,556	Jawhár ...	† 1,272	115	2
					Fort Janjira.	† 1,740	352	3
	Janjira	...	324	76,361	Murúd ...	5,163		
Central Division.	Dáng States	23	...	60,270	...	...	...	...
					Bhor ...	4,572		
					Aundh ...	2,595		
	Sátára Feudatories ...	...	3,079	318,687	Phaltan ...	10,842	750	14
					Jath... ...	5,036		
	Akalkot	...	498	58,040	Akalkot ...	5,836	105	
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	10	2,778	800,189	Kolhápur ...	38,599	1,100	21
	Sávantvádi	3	900	174,433	Vádi ...	8,584	223	5
					Sángli ...	13,272		
					Miraj ...	20,616		
					Kurundvád .	7,138		
	Southern Maratha Jághírs	16	1,837	523,753	Jámkhandi ,	10,409	373	23
					Mudhol ...	6,060		
					Rámdurg ...	6,810		
	Savanúr	...	70	14,763	Savanúr ...	7,640	25	1
Sind...	Khairpur	6	6,109	129,153	Khairpur ...	...	254	4
	Total ...	126	65,735	7,047,903	...	407,208	7,916	183

† These figures have been taken

UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Land.	Gross.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
13	25	8	602	11,37,530	5,50,274	16,03,029	
36	33	10	6,145	4,23,487	7,16,381	12,68,416	
26	33	4	981	2,06,222	4,68,633	7,62,352	
37	45	10	1,211	4,11,688	17,36,914	21,87,256	
3	20	10	*1,016	.....	3,34,881	4,60,311	*Consisting of savárs 105, the rest being regular and irregular foot mostly undisciplined.
...	...	...	...	.....	.....	15,97,000	The other figures are not available.
1	9	5	41	6,281	5,460	8,261	Forest (net) Rs. 764.
3	16	7½	41	26,117	1,04,945	1,46,316	
3	19	6¾	86	26,039	1,31,432	1,68,246	
...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
4	20	10	21	13,115	31,410	1,92,485	
5	12	6	85	1,15,847	1,85,728	3,03,445	
...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
21	36	16	344	1,01,612	7,77,893	9,46,316	
5	23	10¼	59	56,376	1,83,707	2,80,729	Items credited on account of excise Rs. 2,605 14 9 Forest ,, 258 12 6 Stones ,, 8,566 4 0
29	38	14	658	66,172	14,14,923	32,12,234	
8	85	8	155	1,35,000	2,18,101	3,09,868	
32	40	12	1,341	2,39,657	11,26,677	14,19,947	
1	15	10	38	13,559	44,820	75,540	
9	20	1	306	28,920	5,28,164	6,44,485	
236	45	8·5	13,130	30,07,622	85,60,343	1,52,86,236	

* the Census of 1872.

D.—(1.)—POPULATION OF

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Christians.		
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
					Male.	Female.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ..	190,996	430,394	416,030	137,957	128,797	856,324	224·10	559	53	916
	Kaira	191,282	426,781	378,019	139,313	119,107	804,800	500·00	21	13	1,007
	Panch Mahâls ..	50,970	131,162	124,317	48,478	46,192	255,479	158·38	18	..	26
	Broach	72,235	168,482	153,448	47,061	47,214	326,930	225·00	42	17	56
	Surat	119,892	306,015	308,183	105,176	101,066	614,198	369·55	196	30	395
	Thâna	154,403	468,236	440,312	167,017	159,765	908,548	214·12	182	28	30,335
	Kolâba	71,930	191,952	189,697	70,666	66,369	381,649	255·11	14	4	287
Central Division.	Khândesh	208,995	632,468	604,763	220,961	210,017	1,237,231	124·41	288	87	77
	Násik	122,816	397,404	383,802	145,600	142,624	781,206	131·51	1,240	78	1,32
	Ahmednagar ..	105,886	381,602	369,626	124,830	125,894	751,228	112·69	1,138	18	3,66
	Poona	153,401	455,101	445,520	152,562	148,665	900,621	168·40	4,335	811	4,354
	Sholâpur	81,203	294,814	287,673	86,026	86,411	582,487	128·84	158	68	399
	Sátára	151,173	532,525	529,825	184,095	173,180	1,062,350	212·98	407	19	460
Southern Division.	Belgaum	154,806	434,485	429,529	134,644	132,830	864,014	185·53	1,178	81	5,0
	Dhârwâr	161,150	442,035	440,872	129,008	131,129	882,907	194·68	79	73	2,
	Kaládgi	114,533	317,611	320,882	86,209	87,788	638,493	110·90	29	17	
	Kánara	68,832	223,005	198,835	65,613	63,421	421,840	107·85	45	22	14
	Ratnâgiri	177,814	478,053	524,037	178,746	173,723	997,000	254·22	94	27	3,16
	Karáchi	87,059	265,988	212,700	92,233	75,151	478,688	33·9	2,437	131	2,106
Sind.	Thar and Párkar ..	36,412	112,400	90,944	40,313	32,011	203,344	15·9	7	..	7
	Hyderabad	150,488	407,243	347,381	133,808	114,742	754,624	33·3	200	3	22
	Shikârpur	137,702	461,033	391,953	161,259	138,161	852,986	85·2	362	111	2
	Upper Sind Frontier	21,923	70,166	54,015	25,011	19,408	124,181	58·0	121	34	
	Total ..	2,794,431	8,032,955	7,643,263	2,678,176	2,532,725	15,081,218	132·	13,150	1,725	81,115
	Town and Island of Bombay	28,310	464,763	308,433	102,974	91,413	773,196	33662·	10,451	1,168	30,708
	Total ..	2,822,741	8,497,718	7,956,696	2,781,150	2,624,138	16,454,414	133·6	23,601	2,893	111,823
	Native States ..	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	94·115	..	6,837	..
	Grand Total ..	4,174,108	10,640,960	10,013,977	4,210,263	3,935,751	23,395,663	124·2	23,601	9,730	111,

BRITISH TERRITORY.

Classification of Population.						Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
720,493	83,942	652	38,472	1,996	241	153,897	285,497	Gujaráti	1,717
720,866	72,954	131	9,603	194	11	188,400	238,381	Do.	
159,624	16,060	30	1,869	77,840	12	59,831	71,331	Do.	2,236 emigration, 1,341 immigration.
222,838	67,248	3,042	3,770	29,896	21	70,587	97,895	Do.	
415,031	55,547	12,593	11,674	118,664	68	110,990	195,025	Do.	
806,805	42,391	3,315	2,521	13,078	893	204,428	263,808	Maráthi	7,336 emigration, 30,618 immigration.
360,117	17,891	33	1,164	..	2,139	82,916	109,036	Do.	
958,128	92,207	158	10,021	175,349	132	272,487	359,981	Do.	
683,579	35,294	288	7,611	51,687	103	165,698	231,706	Do.	
684,184	39,592	170	15,503	6,876	73	164,865	216,787	Do.	
834,843	42,036	1,574	10,058	1,058	652	173,201	281,900	Do.	
530,121	43,967	157	7,515	..	102	134,722	160,092	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
1,008,918	36,712	99	15,685	..	50	241,163	291,362	Do.	
746,286	66,262	64	44,991	..	89	205,400	229,085	Do.	
769,349	100,622	31	10,531	..	18	206,513	235,522	Do.	
568,096	67,066	26	2,680	..	..	165,345	152,206	Kánarese, Maráthi, Mussalmáni and Telagu.	
381,328	24,282	17	1,679	..	25	97,381	125,624	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
921,946	71,051	16	1,701	..	1	203,289	269,764	Maráthi	
68,975	390,067	969	12	3,050	10,941	82,468	183,520	Sindhi.	
43,755	109,194	..	1,038	48,440	903	44,676	67,724	Sindhi, Gujaráti, Dhoti, Márwari, and Beluchi.	
89,114	504,485	21	144	27,460	42,972	158,635	248,608	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	
93,341	684,275	64	6	5,892	68,672	164,408	296,625	Sindhi.	
9,894	109,183	9	..	1,198	3,667	23,407	46,759	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
11,805,731	2,862,418	23,468	199,148	562,678	131,785	3,374,707	4,658,248		
502,851	158,713	48,597	17,387	..	3,321	2,351	462,412		
12,308,582	3,021,131	72,065	216,535	562,678	135,106	3,377,058	5,120,660		
5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		
17,834,985	3,774,360	73,973	498,766	931,894	136,531	4,872,631	7,197,442		

D.—(2.)—POPULATION

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Christians.		
			Men.	Women.	Children under 16 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.
					Male.	Female.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division.	Cutch	102,007	159,318	156,914	100,933	94,919	512,084	78·782	..	96	..
	Káthiáwár	479,435	724,901	676,022	493,902	449,074	2,343,899	114·008	..	605	..
	Pálanpur	125,237	169,529	156,889	132,021	118,039	576,478	72·059	..	225	..
	Mahi Kántha ..	117,112	158,344	151,381	108,222	99,538	517,485	46·835	..	4	..
	Rewa Kántha ..	109,730	152,898	148,776	127,310	114,468	543,452	113·408	..	2	..
	Nárukot	1,313	1,810	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,440	45·035	..	..	..
	Cambay	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245·026	..	8	..
	Surat Agency. Bánsda ..										
	Surat Agency. Sachín ..	27,894	44,596	42,326	33,043	31,163	151,132	123·878	..	2	..
	Surat Agency. Dharampor ..										
	Jawhár	8,307	13,899	12,855	11,275	10,527	48,556	90·928	..	62	..
	Janjira	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·956	..	47	..
Central Division.	Dáng States ..	11,313	17,347	15,057	14,352	12,614	60,270	15·095	..	..	..
	Sátára Feudatories.	45,646	95,237	96,002	65,790	61,658	318,687	96·163	..	14	..
	Akalkot	8,493	18,812	18,499	10,658	10,071	58,040	116·546	..	2	..
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	129,148	253,312	243,232	157,335	146,310	800,189	284·122	..	1,253	..
	Sávantvádi ..	30,444	49,731	55,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	193·814	..	4,213	..
	Southern Maratha Jágírdárs ..	90,799	158,712	167,735	101,424	95,882	523,753	191·570	..	304	..
	Savanúr	2,646	4,444	4,584	2,903	2,832	14,763	210·900	..	..	..
Sind ..	Khairpur	25,720	70,746	58,407	..	..	129,153	21·141	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,351,367	2,143,222	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,618	6,041,249	94·115	..	6,837	..

OF NATIVE STATES.

Classification of Population.						Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total male Agriculturists including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male Non-Agriculturists.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
325,478	118,797	42	66,663	959	49	85,232	175,019	Cutchi and Gujaráti.	
1,042,658	303,537	489	96,141	..	469	397,481	821,322	Do.	
404,737	53,197	207	28,111	..	1	117,788	183,762	Do. ..	1,827 emigration, 2,422 immigration.
161,074	22,408	5	13,905	19,184	5	109,909	156,657	Do.	
308,069	21,401	220	1,040	152,720	..	135,252	144,956	Do.	
4,216	57	10	..	2,157	..	1,707	1,530	Do.	
70,708	12,417	110	2,809	13	..	14,479	29,589	Persian and Gujaráti ..	3,809 immigration.
31,645	4,727	740	95	113,016	7	41,573	36,060	Mixed Gujaráti and Maráthi. Gujaráti .. .. Gujárati and Konkani.	4 emigration, 2 immigration.
6,869	501	29	..	41,095	..	11,232	13,942	Maráthi.	
60,811	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Maráthi and Urdu ..	27 emigration, 45 immigration.
24,081	831	30	1	35,327	..	17,173	14,526	.....	
501,271	9,157	5	2,068	2,873	209	72,335	88,692	Maráthi, Hindustáni and Kánarese.	
40,971	7,500	..	477	..	..	13,458	16,012	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
719,164	33,022	1	46,744	..	5	262,503	148,144	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
166,080	3,970	1	160	..	..	38,532	47,529	Maráthi.	
458,078	41,420	8	23,943	..	..	126,716	133,420	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
10,806	3,859	..	38	..	..	2,838	4,500	Kánarese and Musalmáni.	
20,727	102,426	..	..	..	..	22,316	48,430	Sindhi, Persian and Beluchi.	
5,526,403	753,219	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		

CHATPER I.—POLI

Political Relations

(1.)—*Statement showing Political Relation*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	512,084	Ague, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, inflammation of ears, leprosy, bronchitis, ascaris lumbricoides, diarrhœa, myectoma, &c.
Pálanpur—Pálanpur	....	50,000	Gáekwád	According to Census of 1881. *236,461	Fever and small-pox
Do. Rádhanpur	....	...	None	98,129	Do.
Do. Nine other States ..	....	5,127	Gáekwád	231,885	Do. ..
Mahi Kántha—I'dar	Tributary ..	30,340	Do.	† 258,420	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Sixty-two smaller States ..	Do. ..	1,09,721	Gáekwád, I'dar and British subject.	228,674	Brain fever, cough, fever, small-pox and dysentery.
Káthiáwár—Junágad	Tributary ..	68,604	British and Gáekwád.	‡ 387,499	Cough, fever and s diseases.
Do. Navánagar	Do. ..	1,20,093	British, Gáekwád and Junágad.	316,147	Fever and cough
Do. Bhávnagar	Do. ..	1,54,499	Do. ..	400,323	Do. .. ..
Do. Dhrángadra	Do. ..	44,677	British and Junágad.	99,686	Do. .. ..
Do. Nine second-class States ..	Do. ..	3,07,299	Do. ..	462,601	Fever and cough
Do. Seven third-class States ..	Do. ..	1,13,102	British, Gáekwád and Junágad.	185,347	Do.
Do. Nine fourth-class States ..	....	95,717	Do. ..	92,986	Fever, cough, diarr and ulcers.
Cambay	Feudatory ..	25,051 (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise).	British Government.	86,073	Fever .. ..
Baroda	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	2,000,225	Fever and dysentery
Rewa Kántha—Rájpipla	....	65,000	Gáekwád	§ 114,756	Fever .. ..
Do. Chhota Udepur ..	....	10,500	Do.	71,218	Do. .. ..
Do. Báriya	....	12,000	British Government.	66,822	Do. .. ..
Do. Lánávada	....	12,000 6,000	Do. .. Gáekwád	75,750	Do. .. ..
Do. Bálásinor	Subsidiary alliance.	18,680	British Government and Gáekwád.	46,328	Fever .. ..
Do. Sunth	Do. ..	7,000	Do. ..	58,852	Do. .. ..
Nárukot	....	....	....	6,440	....
Surat Agency— Sachin	....	....	....	‖ 17,524	Fever, cough, dysente rheumatism, and gr

TICAL RELATIONS.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
)27,00,000	Mounted .. 201 Foot 401	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Wheat, bájri, múg, jowári, and other grains, but of inferior quality; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuff, alum, and saltpetre.	(*a*) Of this about Rs. 16,00,000 belong to His Highness the Ráo and the rest to Zamindárs and others.
4,00,000	294 horse .. 697 foot ..	Levied ..	Wheat, rice, and sugar-cane	*The total population of Pálanpur according to the last Census is 576,478
5,00,000	248 horse .. 362 foot ..	Do. ..	Cotton and wheat.	
or 6,00,000	80 horse ..	Do. ..	Wheat, bájri and múg.	
2,79,500	50 foot ..			
5,19,710	....	Do ..	Tilly and sugar-cane, and all kinds of grain; manufactures of soap; stone quarries at Ahmednagar	† Do. do. 517,485
4,02,302	....	Do. (*b*) ..	Maize, wheat, gram, bájri, mutt, jowári, talc, urid, tuver, kodra, cotton, chilly, bunti, maize, rice, sugar-cane, sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre; no mines; clothes dyed and exported to Siam.	(*b*) Except in some States.
25,00,000	2,201	Not	Grain, cotton, salt, dungri, stone	‡Total according to last Census 2,043,809
20,33,098	2,346	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, silken-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, &c., stone quarries, marble, coral and pearls.	
24,50,000	2,765	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, oil, cloth, cotton-thread, copper and brass vessels.	
4,00,000	671	Do.	Grain and cotton; salt, copper, and brass vessels, dungri, stone quarries.	
30,54,379	2,862	Do.	Marble, salt, grain, cotton, wheat, cloth, silver and gold cords and country soap, cornelian, black stone, dungri cloth, stone quarries, stone.	
11,99,966	2,100	Do.	Cotton, grain and pottery, salt, silk cloth, dungri stone.	
7,20,970	1,102	Do.	Grain, cotton, and white stone.	
3,82,094	105 savárs .. 911 foot (*c*) ..	Levied ..	Indigo, wheat, cotton, cornelian, cloth, and carpet manufacture; one ginning factory; no mines.	(*c*) This includes police, armed watchmen and Revenue peons.
1,30,00,000	Artillery. 433 Cavalry. 6,272 Infantry. 10,702 17,407 including armed police.	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugar-cane and tobacco.	
6,00,000	Savárs and Sibandi. 566	Levied ..	Cornelian mines, cotton, cereals, timber ..	§Total according to last Census 543,452
1,00,000	325	Do.	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines.	
1,75,000	259	Do.	Do. do. do.	
1,50,000	204	Do.	Do. do. do.	
1,10,000	Savárs and Sibandi.. 203	Levied ..	Cereals and cotton.	
90,000	Do. do. .. 203	Do. ..	Cereals and timber.	
8,261	....	....	.....	
1,73,408	25 Arabs. 18 native sepoys. 14 mounted police. 4 cannons. 61	....	Rice, millet, wheat, sugar-cane, molasses, cotton, coarse cloth, cotton straps, and coarse woollen blankets.	‖Total according to last Census 151,132

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations with

STATE.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Surat Agency—*continued*					
Bánsda	....	154	British Government.	34,134	Fever .. ..
Dharampor	....	....	....	101,115	Fever, cough, itch, and diarrhœa.
Khándesh—Twenty-two petty States.	....	133	British Government.(a)	36,542	Cold, fever, ague, belly-ache, and enlargement of spleen and liver.
Peint	....	....	....	....	.....
Jawhár	....	....	....	48,556	.....
Janjira—Habsán or Janjira ..	Independent ..	.....	None	76,361	Malarious fever, disease of cutaneous system and of stomach and bowels.
Sávantvádi	Subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	....	....	174,433	Fever and dysentery.
Sátará Jágirs—					
Bhor..	Subsidiary. Pays commutation in lieu of supplying elephants.	Rs. 5,500, being commuted value of elephant subsidy paid to the Rája.	British Government.	*145,872	Fever, ague and malarious diseases.
Phaltan	Subsidiary. In lieu of furnishing a quota of 75 horses pays subsidy in money.	9,000	Do. ..	58,382	None
Prant Pratinidhi	....	....	....	58,941	Cattle disease
Daphlápur	....	....	....	6,006	.....
Akalkot	Feudatory ..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	58,040	Malarious fever, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and bowels, diseases of the skin and of the eyes. Sligo cholera.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance with the BritishGovernment.	....	....	8,00,189	Fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, respiratory diseases, parasitic diseases cholera.
Do. Vishalgad Bávda. Ichalkaranji. Kágal, and other *petty Jágirdárs* and Inámdárs.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur State ..	8,00,189	

RELATIONS—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.				
1,46,316 0 0	29 Arabs. 92 native sepoys. 1 cannon. 17 mounted police. 6 elephant drivers. 155	....	Rice, nágli, kodra and pulses; woollen carpets, cotton tape, baskets, mats and winnowing fans.	
2,50,000 0 0	29 Arabs. 24 do. (India). 20 Makránis. 90 Rajputs, &c. 40 cavalry. 4 cannons. 207	....	Rice, pulse, sugar-cane, mangoes, mowras, teak, blackwood and bamboos, molasses, mats, baskets, winnowing fans, catechu and clay vessels, black stone and kankar.	
60,610 0 0	.....	....	Timber	Transit dues are levied in Surgána only. *(a)* For Sawasthán Káthi only.
....	.....	....	.....	
1,02,485 0 0	.....	....	.....	
3,00,000 0 0	None	Levied except on the Mandad Creek.	Salt, rice, nágli; a few sáris are made; no mines.	
3,59,372 0 0	Corps, 436	Not	Rice, inferior grain, cocoanut, and harda (a nut used for dyeing and tanning).	
4,13,829 0 0	Keeps armed followers; No. 535.	Transit duties are not levied, Sáyar and Shubhrati levied.	Rice, nágli, and save, &c. No manufactories nor mines which are being worked.	* According to last Census 318,687.
29,020 0 0	None	Transit duties levied on imports and exports.	Jowári, oil, and trade in cloth. No mines of any sort.	
93,771 0 0	300 armed followers ..	Levied	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, jágri, ghee, oil &c. No mines.	
012 0 0	.....	Do.	Wheat, gram, shálu, cotton. No manufacture nor mines.	
0,000 0 0	None	Levied	Jowári, rice, sugar-cane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi are the chief products. Sáris, shelas, dopettas, cholis, turbans, and thán of khádi are produced by weavers, but there are not many weavers now. No mines.	
5,01,720 0 0	Infantry .. .. 531 European Officers .. 2 Resala .. .. 155 Police and Laskar foot peons.. .. 996 1,684	Not ..	All the common grains, rice and jowári, being the most extensively grown, and vegetables, sugar-cane and tobacco in considerable quantities, and cotton and chillies, kusumba, &c., in small quantities; coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware; also coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. No mines; iron is found in small quantities in laterine stones.	
2,234 0 0	Police and Sibandi peons 1,078			

POLITICAL

Political Relations—

(1.)—Statement showing the Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Southern Marátha States, Sángli ..	Feudatory ..	*1,35,000	British Government.	196,832	Fevers, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear and lungs, skin diseases, syphilitic affections.
Miraj (Senior Branch)	Do. ..	12,538	Do. ..	60,732	Fever .. .. ..
Do. (Junior Branch)	Do. ..	6,413	Do. ..	30,541	Do. .. .. ..
Kurundvád (Senior Branch) ..	Do. ..	9,613	Do. ..	35,187	Do. .. .. ..
Do. (Junior Branch) ..	Do. ..	The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of these Chiefs included in the amount paid by the elder Chief.	Do. ..	25,811	Ague and diarrhœa ..
Jamkhandi	Do. ..	20,841	Do. ..	83,917	Fever .. .. ..
Mudhol	Do. ..	2,672	Do. ..	52,163	Do. .. .. ..
Rámdurg	Do. ..	....	Do. ..	29,570	Do. .. .. ..
Dhárwár Agency (Savanúr) ..	In subsidiary alliance.	....	....	14,763	Fever, ague, and cholera
Sind—Khairpur	....	....	....	120,153	....

RELATIONS—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
7,14,000	Police, foot 100, savárs 50.	Not	Jowári, gram, wheat, cotton and rice, coarse country cloth.	*The total population of the Southern Marátha States according to the last Census is 523,753.
2,77,096	64 savárs and 439 sepoys.	Do.	Jowári, wheat, gram, cotton and sugar-cane, country cloth and Native musical instruments.	
1,70,432	30 savárs and 182 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
4,10,000	12 savárs and 250 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,19,643	18 savárs and 309 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
4,10,209	57 savárs and 852 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
2,13,327	23 savárs and 546 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,19,240	30 savárs and 624 sepoys.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,81,010	....	....	Cotton, millet, rice, pulse, cocoanut, castor oil, seeds, sugarcane.	
6,44,485	....	....	Cotton, wool, millet, ghee, tobacco, mung, twine, wheat, indigo, coarse cloth, cotton seed, and skins, quarries.	

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POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Maha Ráo Shri Khengarji Bahádur	Bhúj	Reigning Sovereign (minor).	Rajput, Jadeja, Hindu.	15½	Privately, at Bhúj ... ..
PA'LANPUR.					
Sher Muhammed Khán Lohani ..	Pálanpur ..	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Muhammadan.	30	Can read and write Gujaráthi and Urdu; educated in Pálanpur.
Bismilla Khán, Bábi	Rádhanpur..	Nawáb or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do.	40	Can read and write Gujaráthi.
Mahí Kántha	Idar	A minor; the State is under attachment.	A Rathore Rájput of the Solar race, Hindu.	20	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ..
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Nawáb Mohabat Khánji, K.C.S.I., Bábi family.	Junágad ..	1st Class Chief..	Bábi, Muhammadan.	45	Privately .. ..
His Highness Jam Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rajput.	Navánagar ..	Do.	Rajput, Hindu ..	56	Do. .. ..
His Highness Ráwal Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Gohel Rajput.	Bhávnagar..	Do.	Do.	24	Rájkumár College .. ..
His Highness the Raj Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I, Jhála Rajput	Dhrángadra .	Do.	Do.	45	Privately .. ..
Rána Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa family.	Porbandar ..	3rd Class Chief..	Do.	63	Do. .. ..
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jafar Ali Khán Sáheb, Nawáb of Cambay, belonging to Momin khán family.	Cambay ..	Feudatory ..	Mogul, Muhammadan, Siah.	34	Knows Persian and Urdu; educated at Cambay.
BARODA	....	....	....	..	....
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Mahárána Gambhirsingh, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ..	Ruler of State..	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	35	Privately .. ..
Jitsingji, Mahárawal of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur	Do.	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	50	Do. .. ..
Mánsinzji, Mahárawal of Devgad Báriya.	Báriya ..	Do.	Do. ..	26	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ..
Wakhatsingji, Mahárána of Lunávada.	Lunávada .	Do.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	22	Do.
Jorawarkhán, Nawáb, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ..	Do.	Musalmán ..	62	Privately .. .. ..
Pratábsing, Mahárána of Sunth ..	Sunth ..	Do.	Powar Rajput, Hindu.	21	Rájkumár College, Rájko
SURAT.					
Nawáb Sidi Abdul Kádar Mahomed Yákub Khán.	Sachin ..	Nawáb	Musalmán, Suni .	17	Do.
Mahárawal Shri Pratábsingji Gulábsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ..	Rája	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	17	Do.
Mahárána Shri Nárandcoji Rámdeoji of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor .	Do.	Sisodia, do. ..	41	Gujaráthi at Dharampor a tutor.

-continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8		10	11
In study	Yes	Yes	No.	
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Attended the office of the Assistant Political Agent.	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members his cousin Maharaja Jugatsingji and three others.
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Not	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	No.	
....	....	....	.....	This State is under the Government of India
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Yes	Six sons.	
Do. ..	Not	Do.	Eight sons.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	One son, infant.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	Installed on the Gádi on 9th April 1881.
Receiving education.	Yes	Do.	No, being a minor.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	No, being a minor.	
Administering his own territory.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	

POLITICA

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling Chief

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
KHA'NDESH.					
D'ANG PIMPRI.					
Nilubába valad Trimbak	Pimpri ..	Rája	Bhil, Hindu ..	35	....
JANJIRA.					
Nawáb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákut Khán.	Fort Janjira.	Chief of Janjira	Sidu Snrul Khán, Suni Musalmán.	19	Reading Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Maráthi and English.
JAWHA'R.					
Rája Saheb of Jawhár	Jawhár ..	Rája	Hindu	..	Educated at Rájkumár College.
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle.. ..	Sávantvádi ..	(Minor) Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	Marátha; religion Hindu.	20	Is being educated under a tutor.
SA'TA'RA.					
Rajeshri Shriniwasrao Pandit Pratinidhi.	Aundh ..	PanditPratinidhi Jagirdar of Aundh.	Brahman, Hindu religion.	49	Private tuition .. .. ..
Madhojirao Naik Nimbalkar.. ..	Phaltan ..	Naik Nimbalkar Deshmukh, Jágirdár of Phaltan.	Kshetri caste and Hindu religion .	44	Private t[illegible]
Shankar Rao Chimnaji Gandekar Pant Sachiv, Jágirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sachiv, Jágirdár of Bhor.	Brahman, Hindu religion.	20	Private tuition; speaks English.
DAPHLÁPUR.					
Lakshmibi Saheb Dafle, Deshmukh of Pargam Chyar, Daphlápur State, *alias* Cháwan.	Thána, Daphlápur.	Jágírdár of Daphlápur.	Marátha; Hindu religion.	54	By private tuition .. ..
AKALKOT.					
Shábáji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ..	Minor	Marátha, Hindu .	14	At Kolhápur .. .. ..
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Shiváji Mahárája Chatrapati IV., Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	Do.	Do. ..	19	Does not study on account of ill health.
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhondirao Chintaman *alias* Tatya Saheb of Sángli.	Sángli ..	First Class Sardár	Brahman, Hindu.	44	Educated by a private tutor at Sángli; knows his language (Marathi) and has a very slight knowledge of English.

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
.. ..	No.	Yes	Yes.	
Under tuition ..	Do.	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the Chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the State to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	No.	
Ruling his State ..	....	Yes	Yes	
Is under tuition ..	Yes	Follows primogeniture ..	No.	
Administering the affairs of his Jágir.	Do.	During the last six successions, either an adopted son or a sole son and heir has succeeded.	Has 4 male heirs.	
Do. ..	Do.	Follows primogeniture ..	One son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Primogeniture. The succession has been maintained by several adoptions.	One son. Vinakutrao Naik Nimbalkar.	
Administering the affairs of her Jágir	No	Yes	No.	
....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ...	None	Has one sister, aged 16, married, and was married last year.
....	Do.	Yes	No.	
Is the head of the Sángli State.	Has sanad authorising adoption.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling Chiefs

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—*continued.*					
MIRAJ.					
Gangadharrao Ganpat *alias* Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj ..	First Class Sardár	Brahman, Hindu.	17	Is being educated and trained in the Rajaram College at Kolhapur under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Candy.
Lakshmanrao Harihar *alias* Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do... ..	Brahmán ..	Do. ..	5½	.....
Konherrao Shivram Patwardhan of Vadi.	Do... ..	2nd Class Sardár	Do. ..	64	Has received an elementary education from a private tutor in his own vernacular.
KURUNDVAD.					
Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvad (Senior Branch).	Kurundvad .	1st Class Sardár.	Do. ..	32	Has passed Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.
Ganpatrao Harihar *alias* Bapu Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvad (Junior Branch).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	44	Educated by a private tutor at Kurundvad; has some knowledge of English; knows Sanskrit fairly.
[illegible]ariharrao Vinayak *alias* Daji Saheb Patwardhan, younger Chief of Kurundvad.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	31	Educated by a private tutor and at the Kolhapur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Ramchandrarao Gopal *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi..	Do. ..	Do. ..	49	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School both in Maráthi and English.
RA'MDURG.					
Venkatrao Yogirao *alias* Rão Sáheb Bhave, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5	.....
MUDHOL.					
Venkatrao Balwantrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Bala Saheb, Chief of Muddol.	Mudhol ..	Do. ..	Marátha	21	Is being educated by a private tutor.
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Dale Khán Dalerjang Bahádur.	....	Nawáb	Pathán, Muhammadan.	20	Rájárám College, Kolhápur ..
KHAIRPUR.					
Mir Ali Murad Khan	Khairpur ..	Mir	Talpur Muhammadan.	12	At home .. ..

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*

in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Being educated ..	Has sanad authorising adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	
....	Do. ..	Do. ..	None.	
Administers the affairs of his estate	Has no sanad authorising adoption.	Family does not follow primogeniture.	Has two male heirs.	
Do. do. .	Has sanad authorising adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.	
Do. Junior Branches estate.	Has no sanad authorising adoption.	Family does not follow primogeniture.	Do.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the estate.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Has three male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his estate	Has sanad authorising adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	
....	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Being educated ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Minor..	Yes	Yas	Do.	
Ruling his State ..	....	....	Yes.	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE.

(3.)—Results of the Working of the Police of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and of the Settlement at Aden, 1881-82.

State.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for Trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for Trial.		Remarks.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
Cutch	1,174	1,025	2,305	2,111	2,299	2,111	..	2,225	..	1,934	..	..	..	..	
Pálanpur	1,337	1,583	1,380	2,084	1,372	2,084	695	961	672	1,103	51·	46·	51·	46·	
Mahi Kántha	2,468	2,392	1,245	1,312	1,245	1,254	834	706	403	548	66·98	53·81	66·98	56·30	
Káthiáwár	11,975	10,563	14,859	12,641	14,180	11,787	8,434	6,783	5,519	4,903	56·7	53·6	52·4	57·5	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No information given
Rewa Kántha	1,139	1,441	1,880	1,938	1,870	1,938	1,115	1,287	551	483	64	71	64	71	
Nárukot	41	..	..	..	76	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No information given.
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
Khándesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
Jawhár (Thána)	39	77	58	115	58	115	44	107	14	7	75·8	93·04	75·8	93·04	
Janjira	197	204	371	471	213	279	113	142	258	137	30·4	30·1	53·0	50·8	
Sávantvádi	813	778	650	786	491	649	309	330	174	315	47·54	42·	62·93	50·85	
Akalkot	107	91	204	136	176	113	98	48	95	88	48·	35	55·	42·	
Sátára Agency, Bhor	852	613	647	548	449	462	152	118	468	423	20·	21·	31·	25·	
Kolhápur	2,212	2,473	1,780	1,641	1,702	1,604	925	958	778	631	52·	58·	54·	59·	
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli ..	1,173	949	1,041	778	933	716	495	372	433	322	46·4	47·8	51·4	51·9	
{ Miraj, &c. ..	1,722	1,600	1,983	1,852	1,752	1,573	922	860	804	721	46·4	46·4	52·6	54·6	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	49	69	43	*79	43	71	21	†36	22	35	46·2	45·5	48·8	50·7	*Includes 8 persons discharged by the Police under the orders of Magistrate.
Khairpur	413	403	566	570	451	435	384	362	67	73	68·	83·	85·	83·	† Includes one who was committed to the Political Agent'sCourtand convicted.
Aden	..	..	766	..	..	..	626	..	140	..	..	..	81·72	..	
Total ..	25,711	24,261	29,778	27,062	27,310	25,191	15,243	15,295	10,398	11,723	48·38	51·87	59·04	56·54	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE—*concluded.*

(4.)—Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered in Native States and at the Aden Settlement, 1881-82.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage.		REMARKS.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cutch	35,581	31,016	17,015	20,095	47·82	64·8	
Pálanpur	61,217	62,734	8,616	12,774	14·	20·	
Mahi Kántha	62,269	85,912	13,832	27,589	22·	32·	
Káthiáwár...	4,11,799	2,44,675	1,28,805	84,474	31·	34·	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Rewa Kántha	26,641	51,758	9,051	11,879	34	22	
Nárukot	91	21	...	9	...	43	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Jawhár	759	218	712	204	93·6	94·009	
Janjira	4,001	9,358	1,142	8,024	28·5	86·	
Sávantvádi	3,048	5,508	1,130	2,736	37·04	49·68	
Sátára Agency, Bhor	6,399	6,318	2,903	3,429	41·	54·	
Akalkot	4,175	4,761	746	1,304	17·	27·	
Kolhápur	28,486	35,855	9,702	24,959	34·	69·	
Southern Marátha States. Sángli	14,497	17,909	4,941	6,178	34·29	34·25	
Southern Marátha States. Miraj, &c. ...	28,435	36,861	11,643	17,399	40·9	47·2	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	252	1,989	198	389	70·	19·	
Khairpur	5,012	4,803	3,989	3,992	80·	84·	
Aden	...	2,335	...	...	43·85	58·	
Total ...	6,92,662	6,02,031	2,14,425	2,25,434	39·93	49·290	

B 716—4 *up*

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(5.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Persons arrested in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and at the Aden Settlement, 1881-82.

STATE.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.							REMARKS.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to Trial during 1881-82.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of the year.	Cases remaining for Trial at end of the year.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.		1880-81.	1881-82.								
Cutch	2,778	2,758	26	1,881	131	3,283	395	2	5,718	5,170	1,424	1,934	2,225	..	4	131	66	
Pálanpur	1,337	1,583	9	2,073	1	1	3	6	1,380	2,093	1,057	46	901	30	..	29	8	
Káthiáwár	1,979	1,934	90	1,956	225	729	250	84	3,334	3,253	1,382	221	1,579	24	6	122	61	
Mahi Kántha	..	2,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.
Rewa Kántha	1,331	1,676	337	2,113	83	239	76	73	2,921	2,653	217	643	1,701	69	16	275	430	
Nárukot	40	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	41	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.
Jawhár	236	169	..	115	..	95	21	17	296	248	56	26	158	..	*1	7	2	* Died before trial.
Janjira	519	329	63	293	41	269	17	..	1,124	688	460	32	176	†28	..	20	9	† This number is not to be considered separate, as it is included in Columns 11 to 13 according to final decision.
Sávantvádi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sátára Agency, Bhor	511	494	19	527	126	393	54	21	899	1,051	582	127	176	68	10	68	21	
Akalkot	210	231	11	138	18	309	12	..	488	423	279	42	160	6	..	1	1	
Kolhápur	1,994	2,133	30	1,708	279	1,031	424	46	3,415	3,488	896	311	1,706	104	456	15	10	
Southern Marátha { Sángli	783	737	85	740	208	96	25	47	1,361	1,116	348	162	525	75	11	28	16	
Southern Marátha { Miráj, &c.	1,657	1,548	84	1,430	251	248	19	24	2,258	2,056	479	402	1,096	..	23	56	42	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	31	42	..	45	4	29	1	..	43	79	‡40	2	35	1	1	..	..	‡ Includes 8 persons discharged by the Police under the orders of Magistrates.
Khairpur	413	403	2	507	..	..	55	8	566	572	135	71	362	..	2	4	2	
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	13,819	16,455	756	13,531	1,367	6,662	1,352	328	23,879	22,931	7,355	4,019	10,901	405	539	756	668	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(6.)—Statement showing Criminal Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden, 1881-82.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.						Referred.	Pending	REMARKS.
			Applications rejected.	Sentences.			Proceedings quashed	Further enquiry ordered.			
				Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.					
Cutch	4	225	18	99	32	53	...	22	...	1	
Pálanpur	1	80	..	27	2	25	2	...	...	24	
Mahi Kántha...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Káthiáwár	74	1,232	10	503	335	317	48	9	...	10	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kántha	1	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Nárukot	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár	1	21	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	
Janjira	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Sávantvádi	...	21	...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	
Sátára Agency, Bhor	1	42	...	3	5	34	...	...	...	...	
Akalkot	2	7	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Kolháp ur	2	86	...	44	15	25	...	...	...	2	
Southern Maratha States. Sángli... ...	1	40	4	25	2	8	...	...	...	4	
Southern Maratha States. Miraj, &c. ...	9	48	...	29	7	11	...	...	...	1	In one case the sentence was enhanced.
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	2	13	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Khairpur	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	193	1,832	41	747	433	482	50	31	...	42	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

PRISONS.

(7.)—Prisons in Native States and at Aden, 1881-82.

STATE.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Number of Prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	REMARKS.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.						
				1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-32.			
									Rs.	
Cutch	12	168	2,002	1,952	2,171	211·	155·7	148	9,923	
Pálanpur	1	69	397	334	466	73·	108·	145	2,257	Clothing charges. Released 320, Died ... 1, Escaped. ... 321
									205	
Mahi Kántha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Káthiáwár	147	1,884	8,661	13,598	10,545	1872·07	1548·16	1,688	1,22,765	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Rewa Kántha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Nárukot	1	...	3	3	3	0·08	0·08	...	6	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Jawhár	...	33	59	74	92	...	...	7	536	Five deaths.
Janjira	1	23	95	111	118	29·11	27·84	44	1,719	
Sávantvádi	...	66	143	305	209	...	...	...	7,205	
Sátára Agency—Bhor	1	27	138	27	138	24	19	23	2,946	
Akalkot	...	115	54	194	169	31·3	35·6	86	3,725	
Kolhápur	14	207	1,470	1,825	1,677	229·79	227·17	208	17,928	
Southern Marátha States. Sángli, Miraj, &c. ...	7	182	651	912	833	178·3	138·95	147	8,392	
	28	200	348	689	548	242·19	187·72	202	14,080	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	6	11	17	17	8·4	7·3	4	290	
Khairpur	2	96	362	456	458	70·	99·	146	3,222	
Aden	1	69	252	350	321	77·	69·	60	10,813	
Total ...	206	3,145	14,646	20,847	17,765	234·32	201·80	2,908	2,06,012	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8.)—Statement showing the Number of Suits filed and diposed of in the Civil Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1881-82.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
Cutch	17	227	5,830	5,217	6,057	4,990	5,816	227	241	
Pálanpur	9	711	999	1,616	1,710	905	899	711	811	
Mahi Kántha...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Káthiáwár	208	4,093	27,819	30,032	31,912	25,939	26,853	4,093	5,059	
Cambay	2	689	1,834	...	2,523	...	2,305	...	218	
Rewa Kántha	8	311	114	822	425	511	95	311	42	No return.
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Jawhár (Thána)	2	30	103	102	133	72	96	30	37	
Janjira	2	42	710	381	752	339	405	42	347	
Sávantvádi	2	473	3,832	4,075	4,305	3,602	3,957	473	348	
Sátára Agency, Bhor	3	492	1,273	1,515	1,765	1,023	1,529	492	236	
Akalkot	4	105	758	763	863	658	817	105	46	
Kolháput	3	459	3,489	3,805	3,948	3,346	3,241	459	707	
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli ...	4	381	1,277	1,617	1,658	1,236	1,211	381	447	
Southern Marátha States. { Miraj, &c. ...	22	486	2,446	2,400	2,932	1,914	2,420	486	512	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)...	2	28	49	68	77	40	65	28	12	
Khairpur	1	6	27	37	33	31	25	6	8	
Aden	...	5	2,047	2,173	2,052	2,168	2,046	5	6	
Total ...	289	8,538	52,607	54,623	61,145	46,774	51,780	7,849	9,077	

POLITICAL—*concluded.*

CIVIL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Number of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1881-82.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the File at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
Cutch	4	92	754	925	846	833	812	92	34	
Pálanpur	1	18	25	55	43	37	36	18	7	
Mahi Kántha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Káthiáwár	75	447	1,200	1,402	1,647	955	1250	447	397	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kántha	3	1	4	18	5	17	...	...	5	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár (Thána)	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	
Janjira	2	34	54	130	88	96	40	34	48	
Sávantvádi	1	12	132	182	144	170	127	12	17	
Sátára Agency—Bhor	1	23	54	121	77	98	74	23	3	Three appeals remaining during the year under report have been decided during the current month.
Akalkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolhápur	4	93	212	304	305	211	120	93	185	
Southern Marátha States	Sangli ... 2	381	1,277	1,617	1,658	1,236	1,211	381	447	
	Miráj, &c. ... 22	486	2,446	2,400	2,932	1,914	2,420	486	512	
Savanúr (Dhárwar)	1	28	48	3	76	3	64	...	12	
Khairpur	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	118	1,619	6,206	7,161	7,825	5,572	6,157	1,588	1,668	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Date on which the current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e. *the date on which each District becomes open to re-settlement.*

No.	District.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57	1886-87.
2	Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71	1884-85.
4	Broach	1870-71	1895-96.
5	Surat	1864-65	1895-96.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	1884-85.
7	Násik	1840-41	Re-settlement operations in progress.
8	Thána	1854-55	1884-85.
9	Kolába	1856-57	1887-88.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Re-settlement operations in progress.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Re-settlement operations in progress.
13	Sátára	1855-56	1886-87.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kánara	1863-64	Original settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations in progress.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed.
18	Kaládgi	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
	Karáchi Tálukas.		
19	Dádú	1880-81	1890-91.
20	Sehwan	1877-78	1887-88.
21	Mánjhand	1880-81	1882-83. Temporary settlement.
22	Kotri	1876-77	1886-87.
23	Tatta	1882-83	1883-84. Do. do.
	Hyderabad Tálukas.		
24	Hyderabad	1872-73	1882-83. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
25	Mohbat Dero	1874-75	1884-85.
26	Mirpur Khás	1870-71	1880-81. Do. do.
27	Tando Alahyar ...	1872-73	1882-83. Do. do.
28	Hála	1871-72	1881-82.
29	Shâhdádpur	1880-81	1881-82. Temporary settlement.
30	Sakrand	1878-79	1888-89.
31	Moro	1881-82	1891-92.
32	Naushahro	1881-82	1891-92.
33	Kandiaro	1881-82	1891-92.
	Shikárpur Tálukas.		
34	Shikárpur	1873-74	1883-84. Only a part of the táluka is under settlement.
35	Sukkur	1876-77	1886-87.
36	Naushahro Abro ...	1874-75	1884-85.
37	Rohri	1881-82	1891-92.
38	Saidpur	1868-69	1878-79. Original settlement continued till a revised settlement is introduced.
		1868-69	1878-79. Do. do.
39	Ghotki	1870-71	1880-81. Do. do.
40	Mirpur	1871-72	1881-82. Do. do.
41	Ubauro	1882-83	1892-93.
42	Lárkhána	1881-82	1882-83.
43	Labdarya	1882-83	1883-84. Or till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
44	Kambar	1882-83	1883-84. Do. do.
45	Rato-dero	1871-72	1881-82. *Vide remarks opposite 5, 7 and 8.*
46	Sijáwal	1881-82	1882-83.
47	Mehar	1881-82	1882-83.
48	Tigar	1870-71	1880-81. Revised rates sanctioned to come into force from 1883-84.
49	Nasirabad	1881-82	1882-83.
50	Kaka		

SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Total Cost of Resettlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the Increase in Gross Land Revenue Receipts for each year consequent on Resettlement.

District.	Year in which Resettlement took effect.	Total Cost of Resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in year before Resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in each year after Resettlement.	Increase of Revenue annually consequent on Resettlement.	Total Increase of Revenue since Resettlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Division.	1868-69 ..		83,045	84,660	1,615		
	1869-70 ..		..	1,24,099	42,054		
	1870-71 ..		..	1,27,896	44,851		
	1871-72 ..		..	1,25,514	42,469		
	1872-73 ..		1,62,886	2,67,809	1,04,928		
	1873-74 ..		..	2,27,366	64,482		
Poona	1874-75 ..		3,68,834	5,05,557	2,06,723		
	1875-76 ..	3,82,477	..	5,20,881	1,32,047		
	1876-77 ..		..	5,58,686	1,69,852		
	1877-78 ..		3,99,298	5,59,940	1,60,642		
	1878-79 ..		4,13,075	5,77,028	1,63,953		
	1879-80 ..		4,53,728	6,54,899	2,01,171		
	1880-81 ..		..	6,54,899	2,01,171		
	1881-82 ..		..	6,54,899	2,01,171	17,37,124	
	1871-72 ..		1,00,531	1,42,743	42,212		
	1872-73 ..		2,40,418	4,59,123	2,09,705		
	1873-74 ..		4,10,124	7,48,574	3,38,450		
	1874-75 ..		5,56,107	8,34,325	2,78,218		
	1875-76 ..		..	7,77,704	2,21,597		
Sholápur	1876-77 ..	4,35,332	..	7,89,949	2,33,842		
	1877-78 ..		..	7,97,435	2,41,328		
	1878-79 ..		..	7,86,220	2,30,113		
	1879-80 ..		..	7,83,629	2,27,522		
	1880-81 ..		..	7,83,629	2,27,522		
	1881-82 ..		..	7,83,629	2,27,522	24,78,031	
	1872-73 ..		91,460	1,53,015	61,555		
	1873-74 ..		..	1,52,841	61,381		
	1874-75 ..		..	1,61,881	60,421		
	1875-76 ..		2,48,612	3,99,545	1,50,933		
	1876-77 ..		3,70,505	3,76,364	2,05,859		
Násik	1877-78 ..	4,18,950	4,83,916	7,50,181	2,66,265		
	1878-79 ..		4,93,057	7,54,418	2,61,361		
	1879-80 ..		4,97,429	7,59,408	2,62,230		
	1880-81 ..		5,14,893	7,82,480	2,67,587		
	1881-82 ..		5,14,893	7,82,480	2,67,587	18,65,188	
	1876-77 ..		46,307	59,090	12,783		
	1877-78 ..		..	59,636	13,329		
	1878-79 ..		1,33,290	1,81,056	47,766		
Ahmednagar	1879-80 ..	3,38,244	1,33,290	1,82,149	48,859		
	1880-81 ..		3,16,615	4,31,407	1,14,792		
	1881-82 ..		3,16,615	4,31,407	1,14,792	3,52,321	
Southern Division.							
	1874-75 ..		2,48,974	3,84,162	1,35,188		
	1875-76 ..		4,16,540	6,31,337	2,14,797		
	1876-77 ..		5,34,419	8,10,260	2,75,841		
	1877-78 ..		..	8,10,260	2,75,841		
Dhárwár	1878-79 ..	4,40,300	8,31,409	12,30,476	3,99,067		
	1879-80 ..		9,70,549	14,25,438	4,54,889		
	1880-81 ..		9,70,549	14,25,438	4,54,889		
	1881-82 ..		9,70,549	14,25,438	4,54,889	26,65,401	
	1874-75 ..		1,09,656	1,55,311	45,655		
	1875-76 ..		3,46,581	4,49,664	1,03,083		
	1876-77 ..		5,08,620	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1877-78 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409		
Kaládgi	1878-79 ..	2,73,342	..	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1879-80 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1880-81 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1881-82 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409	9,91,192	
	1879-80 ..		1,18,625	1,67,218	48,593		
Belgaum	1880-81 ..	1,18,888	1,18,625	1,67,218	48,593		
	1881-82 ..		1,18,625	1,67,218	48,593	1,45,779	
Grand Total		24,07,533					

Increase of Revenue in each Collectorate resulting from Resettlement.

Poona	2,01,171
Sholápur	2,27,522
Násik	2,67,587
Ahmednagar	1,14,792
Dhárwár	4,54,889
Kaládgi	1,40,409
Belgaum	48,503
Total ..	14,54,963

Total Increase for	Poona	17,37,124
	Sholápur	24,78,031
	Násik	18,65,188
	Ahmednagar ..	3,52,321
	Dhárwár	26,65,401
	Kaládgi	9,91,192
	Belgaum	1,45,779
	Total ..	1,02,35,036

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1.)—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1881-82 (between 1st April 1881 and 31st March 1882) and sanctioned, as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. I. of 1881. An Act to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxxv. of the Appendices to the General Administration Report for 1880-81.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 10th February 1881. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 7th April 1881.
Act No. II. of 1881. An Act to confirm the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates in Municipal cases.	The Honourable C. G. Kemball.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at pages xxxviii and xxxix of the Appendices to the General Administration Report for 1880-81.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 8th April 1881. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 17th May 1881.
Act No. III. of 1881. An Act to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	There is now due to the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of monies advanced for the construction of the Prince's Dock, Bombay, and the works connected therewith, 76 lakhs of rupees. This sum carries interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, under para. 3 of Section 34 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay believe they can borrow in the open market 76 lakhs on security of debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest, which would effect a saving to the Trust of Rs. 38,000 per annum. The Secretary of State is willing to be repaid the 76 lakhs It is also desirable to empower the Trustees to borrow money for the purpose of paying off any existing or future loans, as and when they may deem it expedient so to do, with the previous consent of Government. An opportunity is taken to amend the Port Trust Act by authorising the signature of the Chairman of the Trustees to be engraved, lithographed or impressed on coupons attached to debentures issued under the Act. An opportunity is also taken to make it clear that the provisions of the last two paragraphs of Section 34 of the Port Trust Act apply to the securities issued under Section 30A of the said Act.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 20th July 1881. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 16th August 1881.
Act No. IV of 1881. An Act to provide for the appointment and maintenance of Village Officers in Sind.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at pages xxxvii and xxxviii of the Appendices to the General Administration Report for 1880-81.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 20th July 1881. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 23rd September 1881.

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A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. V of 1881. An Act to amend the Law relating to Tolls on Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	As there is no provision in Bombay Act III. of 1875 empowering the Governor in Council to lease the levy of tolls at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to the Act, and investing the lessees and their agents with the powers and responsibilities of toll collectors appointed under the Act, two sanctions have been framed to meet this want, to be inserted between Sections 9 and 10 of the Act; while a necessary amendment has been made in the present Section 10 of the Act to legalize the application of the proceeds of leases of tolls.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 20th July 1881. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 5th October 1881.
Act No. I. of 1882. An Act for the repeal of (Bombay) Act No. VII. of 1878.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	The Governor General having declared his intention of withholding his assent from Bill No. 3 of 1880 (the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, 1880,) the object of which Bill was, while repealing Bombay Act VII. of 1878, to re-enact with certain modifications Bombay Act IX. of 1863; the effect of the veto will be that Bombay Act VII. of 1878 will be kept alive. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council having intimated that he has no objection to the introduction of a fresh Bill repealing all former special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds, this present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of repealing the only Act which is now in force relating to cotton frauds, and is the only special legislation on the subject which remains to be repealed.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 22nd February 1882. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 17th March 1882.
Act No. II. of 1882. An Act to amend Bombay Act II. of 1874.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxxv of the Appendices to the General Administration Report for 1880-81.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 22nd February 1882. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 17th March 1882.
Act No. III. of 1882. An Act to amend the Bombay and Karáchi Vaccination Acts.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	It has been found in practice that in the case of a person who may have a reasonable excuse, such as illness of the child or other unavoidable cause, for not producing a child for inspection on the eighth day after vaccination or on some earlier day appointed for the purpose, there is no provision of the law under which such person may be required to produce the child for inspection after the eighth day; consequently in many cases the result of the operation will never be ascertained and the proper working of the Vaccination Law will be impaired. It is proposed, therefore, by a very simple amendment in Section 8 of the Bombay and Karáchi Vaccination Acts, which are the only two Vaccination Acts in force in this Presidency, to remedy this defect, and to render it possible for the public vaccinator or medical practitioner to appoint any earlier or later day than the eighth for the inspection of a child he has vaccinated. As Section 8 is the same in each of the said Acts, there is no difficulty in amending both Acts in the manner required by one and the same Amendment Act.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 22nd February 1882. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 17th March 1882.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2.)—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1881-82.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 9 of 1878. A Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at pages xxiv and xxv of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	28th November 1878.	.....	The Bill has been introduced by publication in the *Government Gazette*. It has been decided not to proceed with the Bill for the present.
Bill No. 5 of 1881. A Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1874.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	This Bill, which is introduced in substitution for the Bill No. 2 of 1881, proposes to repeal Bombay Act III. of 1874 entirely. Except sections 10 and 13, its principal feature is Part V., relating to "Selection Watans," in which an entirely new procedure for the selection and appointment of officiators is introduced. This procedure has a great advantage over that laid down in Bombay Act III. of 1874 in that it is simple and easily intelligible, and that it accords with the ancient system of appointment in the great majority of hereditary offices. It is proposed, therefore, to declare it applicable to all district watans, to all patels' (including the Gujarát *matádári*) watans, and to all kulkarnis' watans in which selection of the officiator by two or more families concurrently, or by the Collector, was the former rule. But in the remaining kulkarnis' watans, *i.e.*, in "non-selection watans", the procedure of Bombay Act III. of 1874 will still be kept in force, and to prevent confusion all the provisions distinctively applicable to such watans have been brought together in Part VI. of the Bill. These arrangements have necessitated an entire re-cast of the frame of the present Act, and the opportunity has been taken of amending and simplifying its language. Most of the changes proposed in the Bill No. 2 of 1881 have also been inserted in their appropriate places in the present Bill, and a few others have been added, notably Section 6, by which it is proposed to take power to levy a cess for the purpose of defraying or partly defraying the emoluments of the	4th April 1881.	.....	It has been decided by the majority of the Executive Council not to proceed with the bill in its present form.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
		officiator in any village in which a new watan is created, and Section 62 by which it is proposed to take away the right of appeal against any order of the Collector under the Act. The power which is still reserved to Government, under section 63 of the Bill, to call for and review proceedings is thought to afford quite sufficient safeguard against improper decisions or irregularities. The reason for not repealing Sections 10 and 13 is that although the Council of the Governer of Bombay might repeal those Sections it is thought doubtful whether it would be competent to re-enact them. If, therefore, the present Bill passes into law, it is intended to move the Government of India to take measures for repealing sections 10 and 13 and for re-enacting them as a part of the Bombay Jurisdiction Act in a shape suitable to the requirements of the new law.			
Bill No. 7 of 1881. A Bill to amend Act XLVIII. of 1860.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The present Sections 17 and 18 of Act XLVIII. of 1860 relate to the fraudulent use of false weights and measures in retail trade only; and although wholesale dealers who fraudulently use false weights and measures are liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code, convictions are found to be difficult to obtain, because the Police have no power to seize such weights and measures. Consequently, it is desirable that the penalty provisions of Section 17 should be expunged, as all cases of the fraudulent use of false weights and measures, whether in wholesale or retail transactions, can be dealt with under the Indian Penal Code. As regards the latter part of the present Section 17, it is only necessary to provide for the custody of the standards of weights and measures, and such custody ought properly to be that of the Presidency Magistrates. There is no presumption in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as to standard weights and measures; and whether a particular weight or measure is false and has been fraudulently used are questions of fact to be decided on evidence. The present Section 18 has been redrafted with necessary alterations and omissions as to what class of Police officers should have power to seize false weights and measures, while the last provision of the section is omitted altogether as there is now no such officer as "clerk of the markets". The new Section 18 has been drawn up as much as possible to correspond with Section 154 of the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.	30th June 1881.	.....	The Bill has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and has been published as Bombay Act No. IV. of 1882.

B.—POLICE.

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(1.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations

Division.	Serial Number.	District.	Cases.						
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts, but including cases struck off as no crime.	Number of Cases reported but not inquired into under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of Cases referred under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code.
						By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	4a	5	6	7	8	8a
Northern Division.	1	Ahmedabad	2,825	197	26	2,738	39	74	345
	2	Kaira	1,927	586	42	1,801	13	155	45
	3	Panch Mahâls	579	52	37	592	12	12	18
	4	Broach	823	409	15	812	6	20	146
	5	Surat	2,084	250	73	2,123	21	13	328
	6	Thâna	2,113	918	82	2,107	12	76	99
	7	Kolâba	1,174	105	33	1,147	56	4	22
		Total ..	11,525	2,526	308	11,320	159	354	1,003
Central Division.	8	Khândesh	3,589	225	669	2,576	298	1	41
	9	Nâsik	3,454	823	26	2,189	1,286	5	79
	10	Ahmednagar	2,732	37	42	1,836	899	8	63
	11	Poona	5,001	1,323	24	3,463	1,562	..	62
	12	Sholâpur	1,732	117	31	1,154	540	69	26
	13	Sâtâra	3,952	..	131	3,033	20	130	47
		Total ..	20,460	2,525	923	15,151	4,605	213	318
Southern Division.	14	Belgaum	2,449	417	42	1,809	29	9	39
	15	Dhârwâr	2,481	470	61	1,798	681	63	62
	16	Kaladgi	1,626	237	213	1,062	390	1	15
	17	Kânara	1,537	418	52	931	209	..	26
	18	Ratnâgiri	2,294	1,204	239	1,864	480	83	19
		Total ..	10,387	2,746	607	7,464	1,789	156	161
Sind.	19	Karâchi	3,540	376	26	3,075	100	15	297
	20	Thar and Pârkar	566	10	12	505	61	..	120
	21	Hyderabad	3,467	24	108	3,527	15	9	856
	22	Shikârpur	6,176	221	113	5,898	163	7	996
	23	Upper Sind Frontier ..	666	20	14	583	67	10	46
		Total ..	14,415	651	273	13,588	406	41	2,315
Railway.	24	G. I. P. Railway	333	..	6	334	5	..	7
	25	B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	293	..	7	300	....	..	21
	26	W. R. S. Railway	85	..	1	85	1	..	..
		Total ..	711	..	14	719	6	..	28
		Grand Total ..	57,498	8,448	2,125	48,242	6,965	764	3,825
		Grand Total for 1880 ..	62,487	..	2,027	51,647	8,615	718	..

LICE.

ABLE CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

					PERSONS.					
	Number of Cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.				Number arrested.					
								Within the year.		
Number of Cases struck off as no offence by order of Magistrate.	From Column 6.	From Column 7.	From Column 8.	Number of Cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
8*b*	9			9*a*	10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13
976	1,016	16	71	22	49	34	88	3,013	240	..
948	609	3	11	15	42	..	42	1,497	315	1
96	296	2	5	17	71	23	94	571	33	3
401	307	8	5	17	29	..	29	1,456	32	5
584	1,308	9	3	20	99	1	100	3,074	58	3
1,017	1,326	3	21	46	45	..	45	2,650	156	3
432	321	10	2	6	44	1	45	1,204	60	2
4,454	5,243	46	118	148	379	59	438	13,465	894	17
910	1,011	98	1	40	69	..	69	3,333	661	1
760	1,052	483	4	8	13	..	13	1,822	2,087	3
842	585	215	3	290	26	8	34	1,253	1,731	1
1,342	1,100	529	..	22	48	..	48	2,565	3,439	2
378	433	366	2	8	7	..	7	1,105	831	2
1,907	1,063	4	53	20	27	..	27	2,045	648	2
6,199	5,244	1,695	63	388	190	8	198	12,123	10,347	11
458	1,543	9	1	14	21	2	23	2,358	89	3
469	434	206	6	13	39	12	51	1,147	1,481	4
396	346	174	..	38	21	..	21	1,122	763	2
369	468	94	..	26	32	..	32	1,204	357	2
911	523	242	31	14	28	..	28	1,023	819	..
2,603	3,314	725	38	105	141	14	155	6,854	3,514	11
684	1,478	8	1	105	50	1	51	3,573	124	6
100	207	36	..	..	14	4	18	563	139	1
608	1,501	5	3	88	141	151	292	397	49	8
933	1,369	31	1	..	182	..	182	5,181	171	10
119	211	41	9	..	28	17	45	774	132	55
2,444	5,266	121	14	193	415	173	588	10,488	615	80
11	226	4	..	3	7	..	7	375	9	3
19	154	..	..	14	12	8	20	285	..	3
7	43	1	..	9	1	..	1	70	1	..
37	423	5	..	26	20	8	28	739	10	6
15,737	19,490	2,592	233	855	1,145	262	1,407	43,669	15,380	125
..	25,637			423	1,693	242	1,935	53,428	16,948	101

B.—POLICE

COGNIZABLE CRIME

(1.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations

PERSONS—

Division.	Serial Number.	District.	Released by Magistrate without trial.			Number actually put on trial.		Acquitted or Dis after	
			Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrates.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	By Magistrate. Arrested by Police *suo motu*.	By Magistrate. Arrested by order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	14			15		16	
Northern Division.	1	Ahmedabad	744	71	701	1,598	171	122	24
	2	Kaira	99	70	378	1,038	245	100	8
	3	Panch Mahâls	36	12	95	498	21	26	1
	4	Broach	272	20	501	654	12	52	..
	5	Surat	656	20	..	2,471	37	734	14
	6	Thána	183	97	490	1,887	63	196	21
	7	Kolába	30	85	588	598	23	54	1
		Total ..	2,020	325	2,753	8,744	572	1,284	69
Central Division.	8	Khándesh	354	162	667	2,184	497	539	343
	9	Násik	147	1,816	273	1,398	1,171	102	182
	10	Ahmednagar	74	278	38	1,131	1,467	381	1,109
	11	Poona	108	1,994	729	1,747	1,436	287	628
	12	Sholápur	58	..	18	1,017	880	368	450
	13	Sátára	81	56	117	1,848	589	575	284
		Total ..	822	4,306	1,842	9,325	6,040	2,252	2,996
Southern Division.	14	Belgaum	70	44	303	1,988	44	179	22
	15	Dhárwár	88	944	367	775	461	112	114
	16	Kaládgi	90	..	12	929	768	331	500
	17	Kánara	61	173	390	734	180	97	48
	18	Ratnágiri	22	25	24	955	447	197	355
		Total ..	331	1,186	1,096	5,376	1,900	916	1,039
Sind.	19	Karáchi	628	36	753	2,205	11	252	4
	20	Thar and Párkar	79	50	108	379	89	33	19
	21	Hyderabad	990	20	655	2,287	22	180	1
	22	Shikárpur	822	35	1,243	3,084	103	451	20
	23	Upper Sind Frontier ..	178	47	232	321	82	21	6
		Total ..	2,697	188	2,991	8,276	307	937	56
Railway.	24	G. I. P. Railway	7	1	12	354	9	81	2
	25	B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	5	..	2	268	..	68	..
	26	W. R. S. Railway	2	..	..	67	1	14	..
		Total ..	14	1	14	689	10	163	2
		Grand Total ..	5,884	6,006	8,696	32,410	8,829	5,552	4,162
		Grand Total for 1880 ..	22,108			48,938		11,161	

—*continued.*
—*concluded.*

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

concluded.									Property.			
charged trial.		Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.							
By Sessions or High Court.					Before being put on trial.							
Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.		In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
17		18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
											Rs.	Rs.
82	..	1,438	147	6	4	4	39	4	786	599	66,756	47,503
26	..	912	237	..	..	3	19	1	785	455	39,003	9,530
8	..	461	20	3	..	10	19	4	279	148	12,377	7,207
8	..	592	12	2	..	22	31	..	321	241	13,056	4,871
24	..	1,710	23	3	5	1	39	..	465	367	14,697	6,671
36	8	1,655	39	..	..	15	84	29	814	531	44,107	17,726
17	3	527	19	..	..	..	33	..	369	269	16,198	7,007
151	6	7,295	497	14	9	55	264	38	3,819	2,610	2,06,284	1,00,515
17	..	1,628	154	..	5	38	54	1	1,089	666	65,804	22,112
13	1	1,283	988	..	..	1	12	1	502	378	27,340	9,005
26	..	724	358	..	11	3	6	4	552	378	32,619	8,650
37	3	1,423	805	..	..	23	12	1	1,263	880	74,455	37,765
5	..	644	430	..	5	3	2	8	370	261	35,838	18,042
9	..	1,262	305	2	2	11	9	5	569	499	23,943	17,022
107	4	6,964	3,040	2	23	84	95	20	4,345	3,062	2,60,089	1,12,596
14	..	1,790	21	1	..	1	21	1	337	272	29,205	10,151
35	..	627	347	1	1	22	13	4	687	377	58,048	15,903
41	4	552	256	13	4	27	79	..	458	322	30,942	13,654
12	4	625	128	..	4	6	41	2	411	305	36,687	18,192
6	..	752	392	..	..	3	94	..	814	506	43,911	33,981
108	8	4,346	1,144	15	9	59	248	7	3,707	1,782	1,94,693	91,881
15	1	1,035	6	3	2	15	90	2	1,722	1,307	60,776	39,330
15	..	331	70	2	..	2	10	..	193	179	14,040	9,887
4	..	2,101	21	2	3	20	240	3	1,713	1,084	65,843	35,736
21	1	2,610	76	2	..	..	232	5	2,495	1,400	1,22,505	57,488
15	..	285	76	..	2	1	33	..	245	185	12,968	5,076
70	2	7,262	249	9	7	38	605	10	6,368	4,155	2,76,132	1,47,517
..	..	275	5	..	1	3	1	..	253	192	7,531	3,746
5	..	195	..	..	1	21	5	..	197	140	22,974	6,312
..	..	52	1	1	2	6	3	..	..	..	5,565	4,757
5	..	522	6	1	4	30	9	..	450	332	36,070	14,815
441	20	26,389	4,936	41	52	266	1,221	75	17,689	11,941	9,73,268	4,67,324
640		37,089		43	43	126	915	92	20,651	14,483	10,08,372	4,51,596

B.—POLICE

NON-COGNIS

(2).—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police of Crime and Recovery

DISTRICT.	POLICE.							
	Number of class in which Police were employed.	Number of persons pending at the end of 1880.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property Stolen.	Property Recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	6	...	17	14	3	60	...	...
Kaira	32	...	80	28	52	56	31	...
Panch Mahals	13	...	15	3	10	159	46	2
Broach	7	...	32	13	19	40	40	...
Surat	19	...	80	39	41	266	196	...
Thána	21	2	28	9	21	34	32	...
Kolába	34	3	47	25	24	62	52	1
Total ...	132	5	299	131	170	677	397	3
Central Division.								
Násik	23	...	29	11	17	...	...	1
Khándesh	31	3	49	25	24	...	...	3
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	45	...	67	65	2	...	...	...
Sholápur	43	...	35	12	19	...	...	4
Sátára	65	...	91	48	43	...	...	...
Total ...	207	3	271	161	105	...	...	8
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	23	3	54	23	30	506	506	4
Dhárwár	120	4	148	55	97	269	239	...
Kaládgi	82	...	43	20	23	189	105	...
Kánara	39	10	68	22	55	...	...	1
Ratnágiri	151	2	263	168	97	...	...	...
Total ...	415	19	576	288	302	964	850	5
Sind.								
Karáchi	223	9	255	51	190	1,029	713	14
Hyderabad	65	...	80	25	49	819	536	6
Shikárpur	526	26	876	590	306	229	134	6
Thar and Párkar	22	...	34	19	14	972	808	1
Upper Sind Frontier	71	...	99	44	53	224	194	...
Total ...	907	35	1,344	729	612	3,273	2,385	27
Railway.								
G. I. P. Railway	148	...	194	14	180	72	69	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	127	...	149	18	131	...	...	...
W. R. S. Railway	63	...	72	8	64	905	905	...
Total ...	338	...	415	40	375	977	974	...
Grand Total ..	1,999	62	2,905	1,349	1,564	5,891	4,606	43
Grand Total for 1880 ...	2,089	3,368	...	1,768	1,547	15,733	5,358	60

—continued.

ABLE CRIME.

and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Property stolen.

MAGISTERIAL.								
Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested pending at end of 1880.	Number of persons convicted or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property Stolen.	Property Recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					Rs.	Rs.		
2,721	14	4,046	1,498	2,559	815	447	3	
643	7	976	380	590	200	84	13	
364	11	552	234	322	650	399	7	
310	2	623	464	158	2,354	29	2	
837	...	1,437	970	458	1,168	433	9	
963	12	1,551	822	738	1,147	41	3	
580	3	917	563	353	44	44	4	
6,418	49	10,102	4,931	5,178	6,378	1,477	41	
703	...	939	418	514	...	...	7	
1,312	...	1,750	927	816	...	...	7	
422	1	615	180	434	4,367	4,227	2	
1,978	14	2,860	1,579	1,272	...	...	23	
167	...	229	103	126	...	...	...	
458	...	728	466	255	...	...	7	
5,040	15	7,121	3,673	3,417	4,367	4,227	46	
612	5	841	404	435	13	13	7	
557	1	760	375	385	5	5	1	
394	3	541	309	231	...	...	4	
390	23	605	330	292	...	...	6	
122	...	231	153	78	...	...	...	
2,075	32	2,978	1,571	1,421	18	18	18	
2,419	27	3,773	1,833	1,896	53	14	44	
1,486	36	2,978	1,825	1,070	213	...	83	
837	24	1,444	888	565	515	322	15	
139	1	257	165	92	105	105	1	
8	4	10	5	8	...	...	1	
4,889	92	8,462	4,716	3,631	886	441	144	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,422	188	28,663	14,891	13,647	11,649	6,163	249	
17,800	27,899	...	13,796	13,711	19,721	2,760	292	

B.—POLICE

(3.)—Comparative Statement of Cognisable

District.	Total number of Cases investigated during the year,		Percentage of Cases in which Conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number and Percentage of Persons					
					Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer in		Total.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad ...	3,015	2,851	94·28	94·43	3,330	3,253	41	34	3,371	3,287
Kaira	2,198	1,969	95·93	93·54	2,166	1,812	14	...	2,118	1,812
Panch Mahâls ...	728	616	93·25	93·80	898	604	37	23	935	627
Broach	1,075	838	84·50	93·19	1,626	1,488	...	...	1,626	1,488
Surat	1,958	2,157	75·2	78·5	2,747	3,132	...	1	2,747	3,133
Thána	2,257	2,195	90·28	91·21	3,016	2,806	...	...	3,016	2,806
Kolába	1,593	1,207	93·24	90·98	1,819	1,264	...	1	1,819	1,265
Total ...	12,824	11,833	89·72	90·80	15,602	14,359	92	59	15,632	14,418
Central Division.										
Khándesh	2,918	2,875	47·	39·	4,433	3,994	1	...	4,434	3,994
Násik	3,745	3,480	88·	92·	4,955	4,809	...	...	4,955	4,809
Ahmednagar ..	3,598	2,743	65·	73·	4,685	2,984	34	8	4,719	2,992
Poona	5,118	5,025	81·	79·	5,767	6,004	...	...	5,767	6,004
Sholápur	2,073	1,763	81·	73·	2,504	1,993	1	...	2,505	1,993
Sátára	5,856	4,083	68·	74·	5,238	2,693	41	...	5,279	2,693
Total ...	23,308	19,969	71·6	71·6	27,582	22,477	77	8	27,659	22,485
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	2,478	1,847	71·5	84·8	3,678	2,447	...	2	3,678	2,449
Dhárwár	2,598	2,542	86·	85·1	2,838	2,628	1	12	2,839	2,640
Kaládgi	1,486	1,453	62·6	57·7	1,803	1,890	...	...	1,803	1,890
Kánara	1,877	1,140	86·	88·	1,823	1,561	...	...	1,823	1,561
Ratnágiri	2,569	2,427	71·	72·	2,117	1,842	...	...	2,117	1,842
Total ...	11,008	9,409	75·42	77·52	12,259	10,368	1	14	12,260	10,382
Sind.										
Karáchi	3,089	3,190	73·81	84·97	3,390	3,697	...	1	3,390	3,698
Thar and Párkar ...	728	566	76·45	71·05	907	716	...	4	...	720
Hyderabad	4,125	3,551	81·43	80·91	4,780	3,956	36	151	4,816	4,107
Shikárpur	5,062	6,068	69·22	64·46	4,220	5,352	...	...	4,220	5,352
Upper Sind Frontier .	590	660	93·07	92·88	803	906	20	17	823	923
Total ...	13,594	14,035	78·79	78·85	14,100	14,627	56	173	13,249	14,800
Railway.										
G. I. P. Railway ...	411	339	75·	67·	513	390	...	...	523	391
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	208	300	80·	73·	208	285	...	8	208	293
W. R. State Railway.	104	86	87·	84·6	105	81	...	...	...	81
Total ...	723	725	80·6	74·86	826	756	...	8	731	765
Grand Total ...	61,457	55,971	390·13	393·63	70,369	62,587	226	262	69,531	62,850

—continued.

Crime, with Result of Police Operations.

ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.				Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to trial.		Amount of Property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of Persons brought to trial.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.						Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,990	1,769	51·26	48·22	86·83	89·60	46,600	66,756	24,508	47,503	52·59	71·19
1,673	1,283	71·65	63·41	93·36	89 55	28,322	39,093	7,683	9,630	27·12	24·37
711	519	67 80	76·71	89·17	92·67	9,664	12,377	2,209	7,207	22·85	58·22
787	666	36·83	40·59	76·11	90·69	21,054	13,056	11,361	4,871	53·96	37·30
2,214	2,508	52·2	55·3	64·8	69·09	30,789	14,697	14,188	6,671	46·9	45·3
2,264	1,950	64·98	60·37	86·57	86·87	45,351	44,107	15,307	17,726	33·75	40·18
787	621	39·08	43·16	90·34	87·92	18,287	16,198	8,477	7,007	46·35	43·25
10,426	9,316	54·82	55:39	83·88	86·62	2,00,067	2,06,284	83,733	1,00,515	40·37	45·68
2,558	2,681	49·	44·	87·	66·	88,556	65,894	25,749	22,112	29·	34·
2,542	2,569	44·	47·	85·	88·	37,874	27,340	16,508	9,005	44·	33·
4,036	2,598	44·	36·	73·8	42·	48,406	32,619	13,358	8,650	28·	27·
3,315	3,183	41·	37·	72·	70·	67,341	74,455	29,456	37,765	44·	51·
2,310	1,897	64·	54·	71·	57·	24,693	35,838	13,812	18,042	56·	56·
4,705	2,437	52·	58·	59·	64·	51,417	23,943	28,842	17,022	56·	71·
19,466	15,365	49·0	36·0	74·63	64·5	3,18,287	2,60,089	1,27,725	1,12,596	42·83	45·33
2,794	2,027	56·	74·	73·8	89·3	35,554	29,205	13,372	10,151	37·6	34·7
1,175	1,236	43·	36·8	81·	78·8	61,946	53,948	16,368	15,903	26·	29·4
1,715	1,697	50·1	44·8	53·2	47·6	21,158	30,942	8,954	13,654	42·3	44·1
1,263	914	56·	49·	82·	82·	38,182	36,687	23,777	18,192	62·	50·
1,973	1,702	58·	65·	62·	67·	21,136	43,911	13,944	33,981	65·	77·
8,920	7,576	52·62	53·92	70·4	72·94	1,77,976	1,94,693	76,415	91,881	46·58	47·04
2,205	2,216	57·64	52·49	86·61	87·59	94,658	60,776	49,790	39,310	52·59	64·14
598	468	55·78	55·69	84·61	85·68	20,071	14,040	15,032	9,887	74·89	70·42
3,235	2,309	61·46	51·67	91·50	91·90	78,523	65,843	40,239	35,736	51·24	54·27
2,575	3,187	53·79	50·18	88·15	84·27	87,306	1,22,594	42,586	57,487	48·77	46·89
419	403	48·02	39·11	92·84	89·57	13,329	13,072	7,891	5,076	59·20	38·83
9,032	8,583	55·33	49·82	88·74	87·802	2,93,887	2,76,325	1,55,538	1,47,496	57·338	54·91
459	363	74·	71·	84·	77·	5,941	7,531	3,096	3,746	52·	49·
202	268	75·	66·	77·	72·	4,931	22,974	2,716	6,342	55·	27·
100	68	70·	6·54	73·	77·9	2,891	5,565	2,337	4,757	81·	85·4
761	699	73·0	47·84	78·0	75·63	13,763	36,070	8,149	14,845	62·66	53·8
48,605	41,539	284·77	242·97	395·65	387·492	10,03,980	9,73,461	4,51,560	4,67,333	249·778	246·76

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(4.)—Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Northern Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Southern Division ..	6	8	6	8	81	54	54	14	40	..	27	..	25	29	2	25	20	..	4	10	108	671	2,809	..	324	73	
Sind	163	165	117	211	503	202	194	126	63	14	301	70	82	197	70	80	185	60	52	124	4678	5584	11,609	3208	4001	5015	
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	2	..	..	
R. M. Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	169	173	123	219	584	256	248	140	103	14	328	75	107	226	76	105	214	60	56	134	4871	6205	14,418	3210	4325	5088	

(5.)—Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of Person and Property at Fairs.

Division.	Number of Fairs or Places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or Assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Person or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Division.																
Poona (Alandi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	92 0 0	3	3	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Southern Division. Dhárwár.																
Yemnur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	2	2	10 8 0	10 8 0	
Gudgaddapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	25 7 0	..	..	..	..	
Sind.																
Karáchi (Kal Shuboz) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	77 5 6	2	2	105 12 0	105 12 0	
Hyderabád (in 9 towns).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	190 8 0	23	19	156 5 9	117 9 9	
Shikárpur (in 2 towns) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	122 8 5	1	..	48 0 0	21 0 0	
Upper Sind Frontier (in 8 towns)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	1756	..	..	..	2 4 0	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	343	1756	507 12 11	31	26	384 13 9	314 13 9	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(6.)—Statement of additional Police quartered as a punitive measure for the protection of Person and Property.

	District.	Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police. Officers.	Strength of additional Police. Men.	Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	No. of Offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.	*Ahmedabad.*				Rs. a. p			
	Vithalpur	...	1	2	1,272 0 0	From 1st November 1878.	...	Re. 1 per house per month.
	Gungala	...	1	3	576 0 0			
	Lughana	...	1	3	1,680 0 0	From 1st May 1880.	...	Rs. 1-2-4 per house per month.
	Surat...	1	27	83	18,163 0 0	Indefinite.	1	Incidence per head Re. 0-2-5.
	Thána (28 villages in Sháhápur Táluka).	2	2	11	848 0 0	1 year.	2	Incidence of tax on each male inhabitant Re. 0-13-9.
Central Division.	*Ahmednagar.*							
	Mayagaon, Táluka Kopergaon.	1	1	3	498 0 0	1 year.		
	Násik							
	Igatpuri (Sakur) ...	...	1	2	234 1 6	9 months.		
	Poona.							
	Pál, Táluka Karád ...	2	14	70	12,840 0 0	1 year from 1st March 1880.		
	Sátára.							
	Khatgaon, Táluka Khatáv.	...	3	13	2,082 0 0	1 year from 1st June 1880.		
	Shingnapur, Táluka Mán.	...	7	31	5,526 0 0	1 year from 1st June 1880.		
	Do. Pingi Khurd ...	...	...	1	120 0 0	1st Nov. 1880 to 31st Aug. 1881.		
	Mhaswal, Táluka Mán.	1	...	3	402 0 0	.....		
	Sholápur.							
	Ashadi	...	2	7	771 0 0	8 months.		
	Kartiki							
Sind.	*Karáchi.*							
	Amir Pir	35	1	5	888 0 0	1 year from 1st March 1881.	3	
	Udero Lal	19	...	2	240 0 0	Do.		
	Total ...		61	239	46,140 1 6		6	

B.—POLICE

(7.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	..	2	3	218	101	876	..	..	..
Kaira	..	1	1	135	35	550	..	..	..
Panch Mahâls	..	2	2	109	36	648	..	5	21
Broach	..	1	2	73	22	309	..	..	..
Surat	..	1	2	112	23	515	..	..	4
Thâna	..	1	2	143	..	673	..	..	..
Kolâba	..	1	1	56	..	288	..	..	..
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	9	13	846	217	3,859	..	5	25
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	..	1	2	106	26	491	..	..	..
Khándesh	..	3	3	255	83	1,340	..	..	..
Násik	..	1	2	116	29	581	..	..	..
Poona	..	1	2	177	25	891	..	..	50
Sátára	..	1	2	178	18	758	..	..	..
Sholápur	..	1	1	90	15	421	..	..	..
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	8	12	922	196	4,482	..	..	50
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	..	1	1	108	14	539	..	..	..
Dhárwár	..	1	2	111	25	594	..	..	..
Kaládgi	..	1	1	103	25	486	..	..	..
Kánara	1	1	2	105	..	555	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	..	1	2	112	..	622	..	..	..
Total	1	5	8	539	64	2,796	..	..	..
Sind.									
Karáchi	..	2	5	179	160	866	..	15	142
Karáchi Frontier Police	..	..	..	10	40	50	..	..	..
Hyderabad	..	1	4	112	137	465	..	..	22
Thar and Párkar	..	..	2	85	310	168	..	1	3
Shikárpur	..	1	5	154	165	766	..	9	63
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	1	17	65	95	..	14	51
Total	..	4	16	557	877	2,410	..	39	281
Railway.									
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	1	3	50	..	391	..	54	301
Rájputána-Málwa Railway	..	..	1	5	..	34	..	..	..
G. I. P. Railway	..	1	4	78	..	488	..	83	488
Total	..	2	8	133	..	913	..	137	879
Grand Total	3	28	57	2,907	1,354	14,460	..	181	1,235
Total for 1880	4	26	52	3,013	1,320	13,706	..	185	1,267

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.										
Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 11.), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8.)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13 and 14.	Average Pay.		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	11,400	3,838	5,472	59,376	1,27,404	1,980	356·44	104·3	2,440	2,11,910
..	6,015	1,777	3,525	35,505	66,739	1,226	356·02	100·34	9,164	1,23,951
..	15,007	3,446	2,833	25,812	65,590	1,176	328·55	82·9	9,385	1,24,149
..	7,731	2,458	2,732	21,927	38,567	1,016	356·59	99·46	1,267	75,698
..	7,287	2,300	3,385	32,558	59,919	3,085	355·1	113·0	5,889	1,14,513
..	7,000	2,027	4,260	37,873	64,762	2,492	..	96·22	6,032	1,24,446
..	6,706	2,188	2,366	15,326	29,111	856	..	101·07	2,743	59,491
4,964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,964
4,964	62,046	18,119	24,773	2,28,377	4,52,092	11,831	350·54	99·61	36,920	8,39,122
..	9,600	2,400	4,637	33,312	53,388	1,920	780·	44·49	15,600	1,20,857
..	15,440	4,591	5,850	67,010	1,50,541	2,869	354·9	89·9	11,993	2,58,294
..	8,270	2,621	4,110	35,093	65,402	2,107	354·72	94·80	8,853	1,20,465
..	8,460	2,400	5,559	46,406	90,743	2,208	341·8	92·5	8,410	1,64,186
..	9,722	2,457	3,780	42,778	73,279	2,237	334·	88·7	6,665	1,40,918
..	6,099	2,262	2,340	23,004	47,376	1,140	360·	112·5	10,812	93,033
4,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,080
4,080	57,591	16,731	26,285	2,47,603	4,80,729	12,481	420·90	87·15	62,333	9,07,838
3,296	3,619	1,695	2,417	24,614	50,904	1,670	298·06	87·1	4,542	89,461
	9,204	2,400	4,136	30,302	60,130	2,251	327·39	94·87	18,121	1,21,544
	7,113	2,250	3,486	25,757	53,904	1,880	306·6	95·4	5,564	99,454
	12,000	2,400	3,205	27,856	56,461	2,413	..	101·73	7,652	1,12,047
	7,700	2,265	3,797	29,354	54,445	1,898	..	87·8	4,898	1,04,357
3,296	39,636	11,010	17,101	1,37,883	2,75,844	9,612	309	93·4	35,777	5,30,159
..	17,896	2,905	6,985	61,217	1,38,957	3,078	255·49	95·35	14,412	2,45,510
..	1,139	..	..	3,455	13,643	290	218·83	108·3	..	18,527
..	9,228	2,106	3,047	39,807	87,403	2,450	276·51	101·00	9,164	1,53,205
..	..	..	5,260	30,204	1,04,920	300	279·92	108·	4,084	1,44,788
..	4,200	2,035	5,882	50,690	1,10,329	2,568	244·26	88·89	15,071	1,90,275
..	..	..	1,525	5,756	18,372	660	173·16	80·86	767	27,580
..	32,463	7,106	22,219	1,91,129	4,74,124	9,346	241·36	97·11	43,498	7,79,885
..	8,500	2,400	1,860	16,347	49,416	1,309	..	126·4	15,202	95,034
..	..	..	..	1,992	3,408	300	..	100·23	514	6,214
..	13,700 consolidated.	..	..	34,197	61,202	2,460	..	125·	20,855	1,32,104
..	22,200	2,400	1,860	52,536	1,14,116	4,069	..	117·9	36,571	2,33,752
12,340	2,13,936	55,366	92,238	8,57,528	17,96,905	47,339	330·45	98·8	2,15,099	32,90,751
7,491	2,03,850	57,172	60,204	8,61,203	18,09,065	44,075	..	..	1,93,700	32,49,667

B.—POLICE

(7.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Cost of Police—*continued.*		Distribution of Force.							
			In District.							
			Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guard over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other Duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.
	Payable from Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.								
Ahmedabad	2,11,910	..	4	18	14	73	123	580	382	4
Kaira	1,23,951	..	2	8	19	87	105	415	85	..
Panch Mahâls	1,21,331	2,818	21	138	14	126	72	394	30	..
Broach	75,698	..	1	8	9	42	47	196	103	..
Surat	1,14,093	420	..	..	10	49	81	372	140	..
Thâna	1,24,446	..	..	..	15	96	127	559	21	..
Kolâba	57,775	1,716	1	6	10	53	46	229	..	..
Commissioner	4,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,34,168	4,954	29	178	91	526	601	2,745	761	4
Central Division.										
Ahmednagar	1,18,317	2,540	2	11	13	73	80	352	79	15
Khândesh	2,58,294	..	15	66	51	353	192	1,004	..	..
Násik	1,26,465	..	1	3	13	78	93	467	51	22
Poona	1,59,386	4,800	..	..	12	76	107	519	252	129
Sátára	1,40,558	360	6	44	12	64	143	591	96	..
Sholápur	93,033	..	4	22	10	75	66	284	56	10
Commissioner	4,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9,00,133	7,700	28	146	111	719	681	3,217	534	176
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	89,461	..	2	21	8	59	88	409	56	19
Dhárwár	1,21,544	..	..	..	11	82	94	469	76	..
Kaládgi	99,454	..	2	7	9	59	93	445	..	..
Kánara	1,12,047	..	1	12	4	75	85	398	87	..
Ratnágiri	1,04,357	..	1	7	17	105	88	460	58	..
Total	5,80,159	..	6	47	49	380	448	2,181	277	19
Sind.										
Karáchi	2,29,133	16,377	3	32	19	119	134	777	204	79
Karáchi Frontier Police	18,527	..	..	..	..	8	10	82	..	..
Hyderabad	1,51,244	1,961	4	39	16	107	69	324	163	18
Thar and Párkar	1,44,788	382	18	130	8	151	60	197	4	..
Shikárpur	1,83,606	6,669	5	84	16	108	124	648	177	..
Upper Sind Frontier	27,580	..	..	3	1	22	14	106	32	65
Total	7,54,878	25,389	30	288	60	515	411	2,134	580	162
Railway.										
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	95,034	..	..	..	71	53	320	..	..
Rájputána-Málwa Railway	6,214	..	..	..	..	7	6	27	..	..
G. I. P. Railway	..	1,32,504	..	..	..	..	83	488	..	..
Total	6,214	2,27,538	..	..	..	78	142	835	..	..
Grand Total	30,25,552	2,65,581	93	659	311	2,218	2,283	11,112	2,152	361
Total for 1880	29,77,846	2,71,821	91	569	342	2,389	2,358	10,908	2,212	471

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—continued.

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
		To Area.			To Population.		
		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
32	33	34		35	36		37
3,821	820,637	3·18	4·5	42 to 1 sq. mile	691	693	620
1,608	782,733	2·23	2·37	2 to 1 sq. mile	1,085	1,010	1,646
1,613	240,743	2·02	2·18	4 to 1 sq. mile	308	273	1,115
1,453	326,930	3·57	4·17	45·30	80,326	86,451	62,249
1,662	607,087	2·54	3·0	19·6	929	916	979
4,242	908,548	5·18	8·96	8 to 1 sq. mile	1,109	1,160	777
1,496	350,405	4·32	4·64	·45	1,012	1,069	1,100
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15,895	4,046,083	3·22	4·27	....	818	91,577	68,486
6,666	751,928	1 to 10·25	....	....	1 to 1155·73	....	....
10,338	1,237,231	1 to 6·14	....	....	1 to 734·70	....	....
5,940	781,206	8·15	8·72	5	1071·61	1027·88	1384·8
5,348	900,621	1 to 4·88	1 to 6·	P 63 to 1 M	P 1 to 822	P 1 to 950	P 1 to 395
4,988	1,062,350	1 to 5·21	1 to 5·3	8 to 1	1 to 1110·08	1 to 1022	1 to 1390
4,521	582,487	1 to 8·56	....	....	1 to 1103·19	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37,801	5,315,123	1 to 6·73	....	....	1 to 945·75	....	....
4656·8	864,014	1 to 7·03	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 1,303	1 to 1517	1 to 352
4534·7	882,007	1 to 6·2	1 to 6·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,205	1 to 1297·2	1 to 731·5
5757·3	638,493	1 to 9·3	1 to 9	....	1 to 1,037	1 to 1330	1 to 1294
3910·7	421,840	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·36	2 to 1	1 to 636	1 to 561·80	1 to 955
3922·1	997,090	1 to 5·3	1 to 5	9 to 1	1 to 1,353	1 to 1373	1 to 148
22,781·6	3,°04,344	1 to 6·6	1 to 7	6 to 1	1 to 1,117	1 to 1215	1 to 696
14,115	478,688	1 to 9·62	1 to 13·59	22 to 1 mile	1 to 326·30	1 to 415·62	1 to 84·87
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9,029	754,624	1 to 12·20	15·19	·10	1 to 1019·76	1183·82	346·54
12,729	203,344	1 to 22·41	22·41	....	1 to 357·09	357·09	....
10,000	852,986	1 to 8·60	1 to 7·56	7·30	1 to 734·06	682·37	551·03
2,139	124,181	1 to 8·95	14·97	19·6	1 to 511·04	780·22	112·74
48,012	2,413,823	1 to 11·48	....	....	1 to 577·46	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
124,489·6	15,579,373	3·22	4·27	....	818	91,577	68,486
124,887	15,593,196	6·49	....	....	81·0	....	....

B.—POLICE

(8.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline

District.	Total Sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad	221	977	433	765	..	1	37	21	372	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2
Kaira	136	585	293	428	..	2	19	58	123	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Panch Mahâls	111	684	550	215	..	..	8	36	113	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	75	331	176	230	..	..	6	1	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	114	538	213	409	..	1	9	4	86	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thâna	145	673	322	496	..	1	13	13	44	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	7
Kolâba	57	288	130	215	..	2	10	12	19	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Total ..	859	4,076	2,147	2,788	..	7	102	145	785	..	16	..	..	1	2	5	20
Central Division.																	
Ahmednagar	108	517	239	62	324	..	..	2	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khândesh	258	1,423	888	793	..	..	8	13	103	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Nâsik	118	610	262	466	..	1	9	22	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Poona	179	916	495	..	600	1	12	39	115	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	2
Sâtâra	180	776	597	335	24	..	6	30	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Sholâpur	91	436	244	43	240	1	5	6	75	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	934	4,678	2,725	1,699	1,188	3	40	112	529	..	3	2	4	..	2	2	31
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	109	553	352	41	269	1	20	36	161	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	10
Dhârwâr	113	619	319	58	325	1	15	34	143	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Kaládgi	104	511	428	52	135	..	13	8	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara	107	555	380	9	273	..	20	16	41	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ratnâgiri	114	622	358	25	353	..	6	17	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	547	2,860	1,867	185	1,355	2	74	111	399	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	19
Sind.																	
Karâchi	199	1,168	524	782	61	6	93	24	141	..	10	..	..	..	1	4	16
Karâchi Frontier Police	10	90	100	..	..	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hyderabad	116	624	410	319	11	..	28	11	97	1	3	..	7	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	86	482	478	4	..	1	3	11	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Shikárpur	168	994	523	639	..	4	69	29	125	..	12	..	..	..	2	2	22
Upper Sind Frontier ..	32	211	154	83	6	2	14	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Total ..	611	3,569	2,189	1,827	78	14	214	83	433	1	26	..	7	..	3	7	60
Railways.																	
G. I. P. Railway ..	82	449	..	12	518	..	25	16	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
B. B. & C. I. Railway..	53	391	21	67	356	..	41	10	124	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	6
Râjputâna-Mâlwa Railway	6	34	8	32	..	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	141	873	29	111	874	..	68	26	175	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	13
Grand Total ..	3,092	16,056	8,957	6,610	3,495	26	498	477	2,321	1	61	2	12	1	7	17	143
Total of 1880 ..	3,221	1,626	8,921	6,617	3,867	44	542	677	2,457	..	75	3	10	4	2	17	203

—continued.

and general internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the Year.									Remarks.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	
By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
70	..	212	405	..	190	152	588	442	11	9	29	38	23	2	21	48·5	1·75	16 vacancies.
54	17	65	117	24	161	69	278	364	11	3	15	18	6	1	15	28·8	2·08	10 do.
11	30	50	91	2	189	48	347	357	12	2	28	8	1	3	8	100·	1·04	43 do.
57	..	42	129	31	197	41	176	182	13	1	9	6	5	..	12	43·1	2·95	7 do.
..	5	81	225	30	311	73	289	286	17	3	11	10	16	..	27	46·	4·1	4 do.
..	..	67	54	..	..	95	406	284	71	6	13	14	..	..	8	39·9	·97	33 do.
5	20	31	58	..	24	19	189	124	7	5	2	12	..	1	5	1·57	1·44	13 do.
197	72	548	1,139	87	1,072	497	2,273	2,039	142	29	107	106	51	7	96	..	1·94	126 do.
35	25	60	192	1	10	33	177	411	2	8	11	..	1	..	15	..	2·6	4 vacancies.
7	..	147	345	..	53	124	948	601	57	..	8	8	1	..	38	10·23	2·28	8 do.
6	..	83	148	..	191	60	337	331	14	5	4	10	..	..	9	24·45	1·236	
..	6	83	96	..	..	71	445	577	18	19	14	13	4	..	15	29	1·	2 do.
6	..	119	183	34	106	12	338	606	2	3	5	6	..	..	7	18·4	7·	
..	..	30	67	25	120	46	225	256	6	8	8	6	..	..	15	23	3·	
54	31	531	1,036	60	480	346	2,470	2,782	99	43	50	43	6	..	99	..	1·7	
68	..	52	101	8	132	84	269	208	8	13	13	21	10	..	12	7·7	1·81	11 vacancies.
89	2	73	167	7	155	51	334	344	3	8	14	16	10	1	4	29·2	·5	3 vacancies of Constables.
..	1	36	59	16	105	36	360	204	2	9	7	13	9	..	13	32·2	2·11	15 vacancies.
58	..	58	181	4	51	62	261	332	2	7	6	20	19	..	14	11·	2·11	7 do.
63	30	92	280	22	340	26	260	448	12	7	2	6	..	..	10	14·5	1·3	2 do.
278	33	911	78[illegible]	57	783	259	1,484	1,626	27	44	42	76	48	1	53	18·9	1·5	
65	..	42	94	..	72	255	521	585	3	20	48	99	40	7	32	25·09	2·34	6 vacancies.
2	..	4	3	..	..	12	63	25	..	..	1	8	2	..	1	4·	1·	
49	..	55	108	..	30	101	395	232	1	13	50	28	21	7	11	50·54	1·49	12 do.
18	4	13	53	..	..	40	495	21	..	4	7	4	16	1	9	22·18	1·58	12 do.
194	1	82	115	..	..	233	584	314	6	16	68	73	..	6	16	66·26	·60	31 do.
..	..	7	13	3	4	44	151	46	..	1	20	16	1	2	3	..	3·75	2 do.
828	5	203	386	3	106	685	2,209	1,223	10	54	194	228	80	23	72	168·07	10·76	63 do.
10	6	59	221	..	..	21	373	136	..	41	52	25	9	11	6	51	1	
2	..	31	100	..	..	80	264	100	..	..	30	41	17	2	7	46	1·5	
4	5	6	12	..	..	4	27	9	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	22·5	..	
16	11	96	339	..	..	105	664	245	..	41	84	68	26	13	13	39·8	1·2	
873	152	1,689	3,688	207	2,441	1,892	9,100	7,915	278	211	477	521	211	44	333	226·77	17·12	
1,765	868	1,687	3,864	317	2,687	2,145	8,066	7,892	262	227	571	570	181	55	288	..	1·47	

B.—POLICE

(9.)—Statement showing the Race and Religion or

Divisions.	Race.												Off					
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.					Hin			
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.							
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Maráthas.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	816	3,979	9	284	58	25	...	...	210
Central Division .	4	4	1	...	...	...	2	9	3	...	9	910	4,664	25	310	72	76	...	...	284
Southern Division	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	535	2,825	7	192	46	25	...	...	199
Sind	1	3	1	...	4	...	4	111	613	...	12	470	2,902	9	421	25	14	...	3	15
B. B. & C. I. Railway	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	391	1	20	2	...	...	...	...
Malwa-Rájputána Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	34	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway.	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	76	448	8	30	9	1	6	...	...
Total ...	13	15	4	3	5	...	7	120	617	...	46	2862	15,243	60	1,260	213	141	6	3	708

—continued.

Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																	
cers.					Men.												
dus.			Other Religions.				Hindus.								Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.	Remarks.
Bhils.	Kolls.	Hindus of all other castes.	Pársis.	Jews.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Marâthas.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Pársis.	Jews.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
27	84	127	11	3	3	1,315	187	171	...	1	953	318	453	570	...	9	4,818	126 vacancies.
57	...	159	9	...	20	1,584	147	95	...	...	1,538	598	...	679	3	...	5,606	14 do.
...	..	78	1	...	52	1,133	65	66	...	...	1,114	...	...	398	...	...	3,374	38 do.
5	...	113	2	...	...	2,478	238	44	2	37	158	28	...	*530	...	...	4,121	63 do. * Includes 10 men whose caste is unknown.
...	...	26	5	...	2	120	44	10	...	...	...	...	...	211	3	1	445	
...	1	...	...	...	...	22	..	...	...	...	..	...	11	1	...	...	40	
...	...	32	...	...	3	164	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	4	530	
89	85	535	28	3	80	6,816	691	388	2	38	3,763	944	464	2,654	6	14	18,934	241 vacancies

B.—POLICE—*concluded.*

(10.)—Statement showing the total Expenditure on Police Buildings during the year 1881.

Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all grades.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division ...	19,775	4,217	.....
Central Division	10,134	13,545	2 6 8
Southern Division ...	8,857	14,723	4 5 2
Sind	4,278	10,933	2 9 10
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	.....	.....
R.-M. Railway	...	.....	.....
G. I. P. Railway	...	.....	.....
Total ...	43,044	43,418	3 1 10

(11.)—Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police during the year 1881.

	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than reduction and of Resignations together on the whole strength of each Branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
Division.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division ...	5,742	...	59	103	...	...	51	...	...	91	...	...	2·	...	...
Southern Division ...	3,464	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	42	...	...	3·4	...	...
Sind	3,692	291	180	85	...	4	180	29	19	172	16	22	9·29	15·52	22·77
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.-M. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,898	291	239	188	...	4	307	29	19	305	16	22	4·77	15·52	22·77

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the last day of the year 1881, with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Presidency.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil	74,902	13,691,181	..	11	101	7	..	11	8	107(a)	122,738	14,046	3,764	294	1643,002	20,30,659	(a) These are Subordinate Judges inclusive of 3 Small Cause Court Judges and 2 Registrars.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal.			..	17	148	..	..	17 (b)	..	447(c)	48,581	..	2,382	..	2,15,169	7,60,059	(b) These are District Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	1,534	182	763	2,425	7,951	(c) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil	50,537	2,669,302	..	4	14	1(d)	..	4	1	10(e)	24,307	959	240	33	2,27,494	1,02,734	(d) Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal.			..	6	25	..	...	5 (b)	..	138(c)	14,558	..	994	..	90,074	2,88,200	(e) Include 1 Small Cause Court Judge and a Registrar.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210,909	16,539	7,562	1,090	2178,854	32,07,603	

Statement showing the number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both European and Native, in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind and Panch Mahâls.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Remarks.
High Court Judges	8(a)	..	(a) Includes Chief Justice and Sadar Court Judge. During a part of the year a Native gentleman acted as Judge of the High Court.
District Judges	14	1	
Joint Judges	3	..	
Assistant Judges	6	..	
Small Cause Court Judges	1	3	
Subordinate Judges, First Class	1(b)	10	(b) Is an East Indian.
Subordinate Judges, Second Class	....	105	
Magistrates, First Class	78(c)	43	(c) Three were Eurasians and one Indo-Briton.
Magistrates, Second Class	4	222	
Magistrates, Third Class	3	257	

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C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Cases returned as true.	Number of Cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons				
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.*	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.†	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. relating to the Army and Navy .. Chap. VII.	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..
Do. against the public tranquillity .. .. „ VIII.	385	314	275	2,176	1,148	870	21	133
Do. by or relating to public servants .. „ IX.	114	93	91	138	93	42	..	3
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants .. .. „ X.	859	851	839	1,337	554	768	2	13
False evidence and offences against public justice .. .. „ XI.	877	703	800	1,115	448	604	18	45
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps .. .. „ XII.	140	104	96	125	51	67	4	3
Do. relating to weights and measures .. „ XIII.	192	177	175	216	64	152	..	..
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals .. „ XIV.	1,033	941	924	1,472	291	1,181	..	..
Do. relating to religion .. .. .. „ XV.	21	15	12	19	15	4	..	..
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	631	481	634	1,022	445	413	127	37
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ..	169	110	108	249	125	94	22	8
Hurt	21,019	14,762	13,867	30,955	21,463	9,033	41	418
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	512	263	242	509	376	115	6	12
Criminal force and assault	4,433	2,993	2,731	5,593	4,414	1,162	2	15
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	230	93	88	196	117	57	9	13
Rape	159	74	99	119	70	34	9	6
Unnatural offence	32	19	20	26	18	5	1	2
Offences against property, Chap. XVII. — Theft	10,513	11,036	9,267	14,511	5,552	8,638	68	253
Extortion	116	73	61	135	98	33	1	3
Robbery and dacoity	744	388	416	1,326	599	483	159	85
Criminal misappropriation of property	864	715	649	1,024	518	477	3	26
Criminal breach of trust	1,542	661	569	695	435	235	5	20
Receiving of stolen property	1,342	1,185	1,109	2,052	989	1,009	9	45
Cheating	543	348	312	519	369	134	2	14
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	23	14	16	35	24	10	..	1
Mischief	3,678	2,524	2,355	5,382	4,080	1,221	23	58
Criminal trespass	4,912	3,404	2,554	4,882	2,949	1,835	16	52
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks .. .. Chap. XVIII.	108	68	99	169	104	31	16	18
Criminal breach of contracts of service .. „ XIX.	30	16	16	30	19	9	..	2
Offences relating to marriage .. .. .. „ XX.	941	559	545	1,130	809	154	22	55
Defamation .. .. „ XXI.	129	87	85	157	111	46	..	..
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance „ XXII.	3,244	2,594	2,513	4,897	3,706	1,140	2	49
Offences under special and local laws	22,026	21,328	21,077	26,897	5,730	20,965	8	194
Total. ..	90,562	67,984	62,705	..	..	..	..	..

* That is the total of Columns 5 to 9.

† Persons transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* are not to be entered in this column.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Criminal.)—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during 1881.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted or bound by an order to give security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	166	223	119	104	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	35	44	5	39	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	212	281	27	254	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	7	7	2	5	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	37	38	5	33	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	82	363	68	295	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	394	493	129	356	8 pending.
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	97	132	16	116	
9. Possession, Chapter XL	19	33	13	20	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI ..	424	423	314	109	
Total ...	1,473	2,037	698	1,331	8 pending.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.*

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.‡	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year. ‖	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	3,178	1	949	1,821	398	...	9	2,233	·99	3,700	
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	28	...	7	21	...	...	...	27	1·69	93	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	2,868	...	616	2,242	2	7	1	2,444	·89	3,444	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	101,408	60	52,860	37,157	6,638	3,246	1,447	56,146	6·3	204,560	
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46 C. P. C. ...	1,839	6	340	1,417	...	23	53	1,087	4·8	7,461	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	417	1	167	143	56	39	11	229	9·9	1,237	
Courts of Sessions*	1,841	8	718	935	...	93	87	869	19·8	6,706	
Superior Courts† ... ... — ...	152	...	24	120	...	...	8	104	21·7	234	
Total ...	111,731	76	55,681	43,856	7,094	3,408	1,616	63,139	6·09	227,435	
Deduct—the number of persons committed or referred to other Courts	3,408										
Actual number of persons under trial ...	108,323										

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 18 and 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

† Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under Sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

‡ That is the total of the entries in Columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

‖ Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

C.—JUDICIAL STATE

(5.)—(Criminal.)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognisance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.		
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of Property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs.	Rs.
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	402	..	1,820	..	..	..	1,820	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42	..	..	..	4	..	..	17	..	2	1	17	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	..	..	58	2	..	2,189	..	..	..	2,130	57
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	10,028	710	..	33,697	907	627	221	28,381	4,040
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates, cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	1,855	7	..	418	133	..	2	30	247
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	95	9	..	115	1	8	5	71	19
Courts of Sessions*	..	126	..	743	18	1	126	21	..	..	11	39
Superior Courts†	47	48	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	47	174	..	13,200	1,148	1	38,378	1,062	637	229	32,460	5,309

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 18 and 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

† Includes fines realised during the year.

MENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Detail of Punishment.															
Fine.							Imprisonment.					Whipped.				Number of Boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of Fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of Fines realised during the year. †	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	30 stripes and upwards.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
..	..	..	..	1,079	1,087	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	67	62	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	4,108	3,498	80	3	51	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
343	126	6	..	2,33,906	2,45,541	14,368	3,061	7,751	828	5	..	181	223	407	101	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	27	..	..	28,734	10,600	1,140	8	189	1,163	2	..	4	7	28	94	8
15	10	..	..	3,556	2,532	35	2	55	47	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
38	30	8	..	14,318	6,389	920	14	133	245	344	20	2	1	7	11	1
..	..	..	1	1,050	50	..	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
511	195	14	1	3,37,313	2,60,759	16,557	3,491	8,186	2,298	363	20	187	232	442	207	30

† Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code, though imposed in previous years.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	1,842	7	95	910	61	203	512	18	5	..	31	6·17	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,141	12	394	416	18	93	180	3	7	..	18	14·22	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted ..	469	1	121	150	7	108	39	..	..	..	43	17·5	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ..	12	..	4	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Total ..	3,464	20	614	1,478	86	408	731	21	13	..	93	12·63	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	110	..	53	39	..	..	8	1	7	1	1	2·06	
„ Courts of Sessions	269	..	68	175	..	1	1	1	8	13	2	14·58	
„ Superior Courts	1,522	..	104	755	113	195	213	16	51	..	75	18·7	
Total ..	1,901	..	225	969	113	196	222	18	66	14	78	11·78	
Grand Total ..	5,365	20	839	2,447	199	604	953	39	79	14	171	12·20	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under Section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same Province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(7).—(Criminal)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average Number of Jury or Assessors in each Case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of Persons, of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose Cases he referred under Sec. 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose Cases he did not refer under Sec. 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX., Criminal Procedure Code .. .. Jurors ..	5	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Courts of Session .. .. .. Jurors ..	5	48	..	42	3	3	13	..	..	..	..	All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII, or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of Indian Penal Code, punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences were tried by jury in the Poona District.
Assessors ..	2	..	682	..	..	..	..	..	467	62	136	Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Courts except in the District of Poona.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.. .. .. .. Jurors ..	9	27	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	(a) 105	682	98	4	3	13	..	467	62	136	a) This does not include 5 Pársi Matrimonial cases tried with the aid of Delegates.

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D.—PRI

(1.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts

1	2		3		4		5				6			7			
							Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
							A.		B.					A.		B.	
Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1880.		Imprisoned during the year 1881.		Total.		To Undergo Sentence.		In transit for Transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo Sentence.		For Transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central and District Jails	9,596	467	12,784	1,047	22,380	1,514	1,673	60	218	18	24,271	1,502	25,863	1,729	57	189	22
Subordinate Jails ..	346	17	3,879	315	4,225	332	25	..	..	..	4,250	332	4,582	2	..	..	..
Total ..	9,942	484	16,663	1,362	26,605	1,846	1,698	60	218	18	28,521	1,924	30,445	1,731	57	189	22
Total for 1880	11,519	605	20,901	2,013	32,420	2,616	2,780	54	278	8	35,478	2,678	38,156	2,891	54	217	7

(2.)—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the

1	2														3	
	Religion.															
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.	
	Christians.															
	a.		b.		c		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Budists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.	
Year.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1881	21	..	3	..	69	3	3,422	69	4,790	337	77	3	34	..	134	8
1880	32	..	6	..	40	2	3,732	82	5,657	381	91	2	138	..	183	10

SONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

8										9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						(a.)		(b.)																	
On Appeal.		On expiry of Sentence.		Under Remission Rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1881.			Daily Average Number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
311	12	12,800	1,047	206	6	4	1	24	1	126	9	4	..	31	..	48	4	383	21	8,416	412	8,828	8,985	425	9,410
63	1	3,900	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	275	9	284	306	18	324
374	13	16,700	1,368	206	6	4	1	24	1	126	9	5	..	35	..	48	4	388	22	8,691	421	9,112	9,291	443	9,734
441	18	21,013	2,080	104	..	1	..	10	..	255	9	9	..	51	..	72	5	472	21	9,942	484	10,426	10,700	536	11,236

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on 31st December 1881.

3						4												5		
Age.						Previous Occupation.														
B.		C.		D.		Males.							Females.					Total.		
16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.
7,034	314	1,109	88	139	2	448	89	869	4,654	586	1,105	665	250	11	137	14		8,416	412	8,828
8,104	386	1,217	64	92	7	481	69	865	4,931	701	1,774	775	341	15	88	23		9,596	467	10,063

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on 31st December 1881 according to the nature and length of Sentence.

1	2											
	Classes according to Length of Sentence.											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Jails.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	162	17	444	27	951	69	1,299	51	1,931	71	1,989	92
1880 ...	189	20	426	37	1,056	102	1,549	60	2,420	80	2,281	83

Jails.	Classes according to Length of Sentence.										Total.		
	G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.				
					For Life.		For a Term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	807	34	117	6	288	28	412	17	16	...	8,416	412	8,828
1880 ...	815	34	130	4	288	29	428	17	14	1	9,596	467	10,063

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

D.—PRISONS

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency

1	2			3					
				Number previously					
	Number of Convicts on the last day of the previous year.			A.		B.		C.	
Jails.				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total for 1880..	9,596	467	10,063	921	20	298	9	342	4
,, ,, 1879..	11,099	571	11,670	904	27	404	11	348	12

(4a).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2			3					
				Number previously					
	Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.	
Jails.				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total for 1881	12,787	1,047	13,834	1,250	49	330	12	264	17
,, ,, 1880..	15,949	1,521	17,470	1,448	67	361	13	281	15

(5).—Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners the Cost of building new Jails, of

1	2			3		4		5	
	Average Number of Prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total	9,734	112	9,846	2,34,041	23 12 4	2,20,267	23 4 7	63,184	6 6 8
Total of 1880	11,236	135	11,371	3,50,117	30 12 8	2,39,672	21 1 2	60,356	5 4 11

—continued.

on the 31st day of December 1880, who had been previously convicted.

			4			5					
CONVICTED.						JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
D.			Ratio of Column 3 to Column 2.			A.			B.		
Total.						Number in Prison on the first day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,561	33	1,594	16·3	7·1	15·8	182	9	191	49	1	50
1,656	50	1,706	14·9	8·8	14·6	191	11	202	20	..	20

during the year 1881, who had been previously convicted.

			4			5			
CONVICTED.						JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			
D.			Ratio of Column 3 D to Column 2.			A.		B.	
Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,844	78	1,922	14·4	7·4	13·9	265	44	40	2
2,090	95	2,185	13·1	6·2	12·5	316	66	41	3

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881, excluding Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

6			7		8		9	10
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Cost per Head of Average Number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Grand Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
17,173	1 11 11	55 6 4	25,954	2 10 2	41,958	4 4 2	6,11,577	62 1 10
24,568	2 2 7	56 3 6	33,536	2 15 3	51,122	4 7 11	7,59,371	66 12 6

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6					
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.					
					A.	On Prison Duties.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
JAILS.	Average Number not sentenced to Labor.	Average Number under sentence of Labor on working days.	Average Number Sick.	Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	On Un. remunerative Labor.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for use in Jails, *i.e.*, wheat-grinding, manufacture of Prison clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.
Total for 1881 ..	89	9,321	303	357	195	306	796	744	910	395
„ „ 1880 ..	90	10,737	431	497	622	339	907	769	1,173	165

1	6						7		
	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS—*continued.*								
	On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.	Ratio per cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days as		
	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.						
	G.	H.	I.	J.					
JAILS.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
Total for 1881	48	27	..	..	3,081	2,154	3·3	8·5	33·0
„ „ 1880	122	67	..	..	3,322	2,320	3·2	8·4	30·9

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(7).—Statement showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2	3								4		
		Debits.								Credits.		
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.
Jails.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1880.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1880.	Raw Materials at the end of 1880.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1881.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1880.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1880.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1881.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1881.	Raw Materials at the end of 1881.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total for 1881	9,645	857	31,956	14,732	7,941	35,182	30,134	1,56,993	2,77,795	1,348	25,576	15,087
Total for 1880	11,146	1,264	29,788	12,442	11,594	35,428	30,194	1,46,252	2,66,962	857	31,956	14,732

1	4					5			6		
	Credits—*continued.*					A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.						
Jails.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1880.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1881.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1881.	Amount paid in to the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1881.	Total.	Excess of Credits, or Profits.	Average Profit per Head of Number sentenced to Labour.	Excess of Debits or Loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per Head of Number sentenced to labour	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or Cash Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Total for 1881	11,630	27,745	28,074	3,60,714	4,70,224	1,92,429	20	..	2,03,721	21	..
Total for 1880	7,516	37,452	30,311	3,51,711	4,74,535	2,07,573	19	..	2,05,459	18	..

(8).—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Cost of Maintenance.	Excess of Payments over Drawings from Treasury.	Excess of Drawings over Payments.	Net Cost to Government.	Net Cost per Head of all Convicts.	Net Cost per Head of Convicts sentenced to Labour.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total for 1881	6,11,577	2,03,721	.....	4,07,856	42	42
Total for 1880	7,59,371	2,05,459	.....	5,53,912	49	50

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(9).—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Jails.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to Convicts and under-trials respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Total for 1881	9,167	655	9,822	9,091	431	9,522	10,957	515	11,472	7,073	298	7,371	296·4	13·4	309·8
Total for 1880	9,191	635	9,826	10,442	520	10,962	13,130	654	13,784	11,955	496	12,451	416·4	20·2	436·6

1	7			8			9			10			11		
Jails.	Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fever.			Deaths from Bowel Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Ratio per Cent of Average Strength. A. Of Admissions into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total for 1881	385	21	406	53	..	53	94	9	103	27	4	31	77·8	69·1	77·4
Total for 1880	465	21	486	72	3	75	130	4	134	..	5	5	114·5	95·4	113·6

1	11											
	Ratio per Cent of Average Strength—continued.											
	B.			C.			D.			E.		
Jails.	Of Daily Average Number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total for 1881	3·3	3·1	3·3	0·3	0·9	0·3	3·9	3·9	3·9	4·2	4·9	4·2
Total for 1880	4·0	3·9	4·0	4·0	1·0	0·05	4·4	3·0	4·4	4·4	4·0	4·4

D.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(10).—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total for 1881 ..	130	8	2,240	226	2,370	234	144	13	2,193	235	..	..	..	..	4	..	173	9
Total for 1880 ..	139	11	2,106	242	2,245	253	131	12	2,113	245	..	..	..	..	2	..	130	8

1	11		12		13		14								15	
							Hospital.								Cost.	
							A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.
Jails.	Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet per Head.		Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		Admission.		Daily Average Sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Strength.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total for 1881..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,423 11 3	53 10 6
Total for 1880..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,329 14 9	58 4 0

E.—JUDICIAL

(1).—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent of houses and property other than land.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Poitahs or Kabuláyats.	For recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	416	19	116	..	1	2	1	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	76,445	4,712	16,818	1,111	3,013	253	593	1,377	983	482	3,269	7	6	32	457	7,426
Small Cause Courts	7,807	818	2,717	671	3,008	156	49	530	62	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	22	2	4	21	9	2	2	2	5	8	..	1	1	3	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts ..																
Total ..	84,690	5,551	19,655	1,803	6,031	413	645	1,924	1,053	568	3,269	8	7	35	461	7,426
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts ..	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	93	5	88	49	26	15	..	4	38	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	93	5	88	49	26	15	..	4	38	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	84,788	5,571	19,743	1,852	6,057	428	645	1,928	1,091	582	3,409	8	7	35	461	7,426

STATEMENTS.

instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																		REMARKS.
Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 281, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
11	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 2,757	(a) No details given as these were suits instituted under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the Districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.
7,931	229	131	1,693	68	1,011	10	29	4	120	280	2	2	7	..	22	4	304	128,831	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,893	
26	2	1	12	24	19	..	..	4	11	4	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	206	
7,968	231	132	1,706	92	1,032	10	29	8	131	284	3	2	7	..	32	4	315	148,282 (b)	(b) The total of columns 2 to 37 does not agree with column 36, the difference being 2,757, details of which have not been given as stated above.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,466	1,626	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	360	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,826	1,986	
19	5	14	36	11	31	..	3	3	2	7	..	1	23	1	11	5	33	542	
19	5	14	36	11	31	..	3	3	2	7	..	1	23	1	11	5	33	542	
7,987	236	146	1,742	103	1,063	10	32	16	133	291	3	3	30	1	43	9	2,174	150,810	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Civil)—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.										Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of Suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts in the Interior.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	66	330	126	68	4	1	...	...	...	35,778	
Village Courts	2,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	13,932	60,738	23,542	19,890	1,741	836	48	45	8,059	1,18,64,624	
Small Cause Courts	3,267	7,643	2,579	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	8,66,966	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. / Chief Courts of Districts	8	11	17	36	29	29	5	7	64	2,88,140	
Total ...	20,030	68,722	26,264	22,398	1,774	866	53	52	8,123	1,30,55,508	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	800	475	45	13	3	2	...	...	288	22,241	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	.....	
Total ...	800	475	45	13	3	2	...	...	648	22,241	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	.....	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	3	17	249	57	58	158	29,94,029	
Total ...	...	...	...	3	17	249	57	58	158	29,94,029	
Grand Total ...	20,830	69,197	26,309	22,414	1,794	1,117	110	110	8,929	1,60,71,778	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Civil)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Suits before the Courts.*	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed ex-parte	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,023	..	23	103	93	341	8	..	..	47	15	393	281	400·7	118·1	No details in Columns 3 to 12 given of 2,034 suits disposed of by village officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	3,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	153,036	..	13,475	22,396	11,781	45,944	2,364	965	106	24,454	5,272	26,279	9,329	161·5	75·4	
Small Cause Courts	18,509	..	1,482	3,477	2,411	6,245	234	23	3	2,086	448	2,100	455	72·7	42·6	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	429	..	37	38	22	18	1	21	1	88	49	154	102	265·7	200·5	
Chief Courts of Districts ..																
Total ..	1,76,172	..	15,017	26,014	14,307	52,548	2,607	1,009	110	26,675	5,784	29,167	10,167	155·5	71·5	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Subordinate Courts ..	252	..	36	62	57	9	3	..	..	51	7	27	5	2·6	3·1	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	252	..	36	62	57	9	3	..	..	51	7	27	5	2·6	3·1	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Courts	2,324	..	239	57	25	424	184	7	1	79	44	1,264	1,067	261·9	265·3	
Total ..	2,324	..	239	57	25	424	184	7	1	79	44	1,264	1,067	261·9	265·3	
Grand Total ..	1,78,748	..	15,292	26,133	14,389	52,981	2,794	1,016	111	26,805	5,835	30,458	11,239	155·6	72·8	

* That is the total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.*	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed ex-parte	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	13	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	3	3	54	45·3	
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	12,661	..	1,792	493	564	1,398	431	8	1	3,785	1,903	2,286	640	94·4	61·6	
Small Cause Courts	2,424	..	141	24	79	1,747	154	..	..	113	66	100	32	67·9	11·3	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .. / Chief Courts of Districts	2,862	..	184	64	9	1,163	116	..	..	432	328	566	296	149·3	119·9	
Total ..	17,960	..	2,119	581	652	4,311	701	8	1	4,334	2,298	2,955	971	99·9	57·9	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Subordinate Courts ..	1,347	..	142	374	310	121	41	..	..	238	115	6	3	1·2	·68	No details for 190 cases disposed by the Collector of Ratnágiri are given.
District Courts	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	167	167	·3	..	
Total ..	1,707	..	142	374	310	121	41	..	..	238	118	173	170	1·2	·68	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	19,667	..	2,261	955	962	4,432	742	8	1	4,572	2,416	3,128	1,141	94·9	51·07	

* That is the total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.*

PART II.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.*	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objection under Section 561, Act X. of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6,463	..	159	296	97	35	33	28	1,727	405	436	155	3,092	2,346	313·4	115
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ..																
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	6,463	..	159	296	97	35	33	28	1,727	405	436	155	3,092	2,346	313·4	115
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	185	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	105	12	32	...	3	3	146·7	..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original decrees ...	222	..	13	7	1	1	..	1	48	10	10	3	128	93	244·77	6
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate decrees ..	995	..	176	15	9	2	2	1	247	24	81	32	456	316	184·7	11
Total ..	1,217	..	189	22	10	3	2	2	295	34	41	35	584	409	193·62	17
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,865	..	348	318	140	38	35	30	2,127	451	509	190	3,679	2,758	238·04	132

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another in *the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL.)

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.*	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objection under Section 561, Act X. of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .. / Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ..	361	..	54	49	12	4	7	7	82	10	51	13	72	50	273·6	1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	361	..	54	49	12	4	7	7	82	10	51	13	72	50	273·6	1
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	763	..	..	65	3	..	..	..	394	132	169	..	..	218	205·2	..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original decrees ..	63	..	3	4	2	..	2	2	14	1	3	2	30	23	206·5	2
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate decrees ..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	312·4	..
Total ..	68	..	3	5	2	..	2	2	17	1	4	2	30	23	220·4	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,192	..	57	119	17	4	9	9	493	143	224	15	102	286	223·8	3

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

E.—JUDICIAL STATE

(7).—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution*

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of Decrees before the Courts.*	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		On which the Judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of Process.	Without the issue of Process.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.		
Courts in the Interior.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	1,006	..	27	76	645	318	147	8,259	15	22	..
Village Courts	1,598	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	222,666	..	23,772	38,496	113,669	46,920	13,584	19,24,820	1,52,978	1,469	3,485
Small Cause Courts	31,170	..	2,651	5,864	15,080	6,975	3,663	1,11,714	30,235	224	912
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	409	..	93	68	140	108	66	28,550	10,066	5	5
Chief Courts of Districts											
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	257,109	..	26,543	44,504	130,134	54,463	17,460	20,68,343	1,99,294	1,720	4,402
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts ..	49	..	24	..	21	4	4	346	130	..	..
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	49	..	24	..	21	4	4	34[a]	130	..	..
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	215	..	23	10	(*a*) 126	(*b*) 56	40	(*c*)1,25,195	1,05,463	18	8
Total ..	215	..	23	10	126	56	40	1,25,195	1,05,463	18	8
Grand Total ..	257,373	..	26,590	44,514	130,281	54,523	17,504	21,93,884	3,04,887	1,738	4,410

* That is the total of the

MENTS—*continued.*

of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Number of Applications.										
On which Moveable Property		On which Immoveable Property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	Remarks.
Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X. of 1877.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of Moveables.	Of Immoveables.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
14	15	16	1	6	..	2	..	..	58	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,683	4,513	6,527	705	4,620	46	2,571	33	115	20,787	No details given for 1,465 applications disposed of by Village Officers under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
289	700	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
1	2	7	..	6	1	7	..	..	136	(a) The word "infructuous" in this column has been treated as meaning *pecuniarily* infructuous, for as a matter of fact in the majority of these cases the warrants have been actually executed wholly or in part though no money, owing to the nature of the warrants, was levied under them. As to the remainder it constantly happens that warrants remain in the hands of the Sheriff unexecuted simply because no application is made to him for execution.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,987	5,230	6,550	796	4,632	49	2,580	33	115	20,981	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) There are besides these 64 time-expired writs remaining unexecuted at the request of the parties.
27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	(c) This includes Rs. 86,962-3-6 for which warrants were issued. These warrants have been satisfied but no information has been given of the exact amounts paid under them.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	7	5	..	1	..	12	..	..	38	
6	7	5	..	1	..	12	..	..	38	
3,020	5,247	6,555	796	4,633	49	2,592	33	115	21,025	

entries in columns 3 to 7.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(8).—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1881.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.									
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts*	462	61	21	81	164	4	1	130	71	44	23,722	721	3,031	1,537
Chief Courts of Districts ..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	468	268	..	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	465	61	21	82	165	4	1	131	71	44	24,190	989	3,031	1,537

* Specially empowered under Section 360, Act X of 1877.

† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(9).—(Civil)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each Case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Sec. 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officer especially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1870 .. .. — Assessors	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	
Pársi District Matrimonial Court. — Under Act XV. of 1865. — Delegates.	7	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court. — Under Act XV. of 1865. — Delegates.	11	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	20	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(10.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the total number of Cases received and disposed of by the Subordinate Courts in the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur under Chapter II of Act XVII of 1879, during the year 1881.

	For Disposal.						Disposed of.							
		Instituted, re-admitted or received by transfer during the year.									Contested.			
	Arrears.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Total.	Plaint returned.	Dismissed.	Decided ex-parte.	Admitted.	Awarded wholly.	Awarded in part.	Rejected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total...	2,071	988	9,556	935	128	13,678 + 40	50	1,620	595	2,629	1,572	1,085	428	3,085

	Disposed of—continued.							Special Particulars.						Suits on the file at the close of the year.
				By transfer to the				Disposed of by Bench.						
	Abated or Dismissed.	Withdrawn or Compromised.	Disposed of by Arbitration.	Special Judge.	Assistant Judge.	Other Courts.	Total.	With Special Judge.	With Assistant or Subordinate Judge.	In how many cases defendant personally examined under Section 7.	In how many cases past history of transactions investigated under Section 12.	In how many cases references to arbitration under Section 15	In how many cases decree directs payment by instalments.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total...	80	1,842	6	...	...	18	9,925 + 135	...	4	6,275	796	...	2,557	3,658

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(11).—(Civil)—Statement showing the number of Suits and Darkhásts received and disposed of by Village Munsifs in each Táluka of the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur during the year 1881.

Tálukas.	Number of Village Munsifs.	Suits.					Darkha'sts.				
		Arrears.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Arrears.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Poona	34	102	375	477	420	48	40	153	193	161	32
Sátára	31	140	412	552	519	33	36	172	208	194	14
Ahmednagar	88	141	1,575	1,716	1,603	113	50	1,023	1,073	1,000	73
Sholápur	35	35	395	430	383	47	9	115	124	110	14
Total ..	188	418	2,757	3,175	2,934	241	135	1,463	1,598	1,465	133

(12.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the number of Applications presented before and disposed of by Conciliators in each Táluka of the Districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur during the year 1881.

Tálukas.	For disposal.			Disposed of.								Balance remaining for disposal.	Special Particulars.	
								Conciliation failed.						
	Arrears.	Presented during the month.	Total.	Withdrawn by applicant or compromised.	Struck off by Conciliator for default.	Disposed of by agreement forwarded to Court under Section 44.	Referred to arbitration and agreement forwarded to Court under Section 45.	By refusal or neglect of opposite party to attend.	By non-agreement of parties.	Total of two previous columns.	Total disposed of.		How many certificates under Section 46 granted during the month.	Fees realized during the month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs. a.
Poona	5,223	15,291	20,514	2,039	4,908	2,351	8	6,560	2,818	9,387	18,698	1,821	8,357	2,983 4
Sátára	8,654	19,112	27,766	1,585	7,123	2,185	148	10,739	3,717	14,456	25,497	2,269	12,965	4,328 11
Ahmednagar	4,454	14,202	18,656	1,231	4,982	2,219	13	5,852	2,669	8,521	16,966	1,690	8,277	2,873 4
Sholápur	1,196	8,872	10,068	714	1,603	1,547	6	2,683	1,822	4,505	8,375	1,693	4,468	1,645 1
Total ..	19,527	57,477	77,004	5,569	18,616	8,302	175	25,843	11,026	36,869	69,531	7,473	34,067	11,825 4

F.—REGIS

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations						
		Compulsory.						
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause *d*.)	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8	9
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ditto ditto 2nd do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ditto ditto 3rd do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3	27	948	601	603	...	427	2,606
Gujarát ... ... Ahmedabad	8	42	1,983	1,978	323	3	182	4,511
Broach	7	46	980	1,240	241	115	121	2,743
Kaira	9	56	1,908	2,873	264	8	372	5,481
Panch Mahals	6	10	141	175	30	4	21	381
Surat	9	49	1,528	1,044	77	112	385	3,195
Konkan ... ... Kolába	6	12	629	1,178	27	1	315	2,162
Ratnágiri	11	17	634	1,675	129	63	189	2,707
Thána	14	30	1,345	1,412	89	20	276	3,172
Deccan ... ... Ahmednagar	12	24	455	308	26	15	120	948
Khándesh	17	57	2,648	4,615	72	14	356	7,762
Násik	13	32	942	1,430	65	157	313	2,939
Poona	13	28	882	786	103	7	230	2,036
Sátára	12	40	474	526	62	60	202	1,364
Sholápur	8	33	434	343	71	...	122	1,003
Southern Marátha Country. Belgaum	10	61	912	1,553	142	8	566	3,242
Dhárwár	12	12	1,035	791	173	15	591	2,617
Kaládgi	9	23	362	342	52	6	221	1,006
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	18	663	799	231	891	212	2,814
Settlement of Aden, Aden	2	4	54	57	27	...	9	151
Total ..	196	621	18,957	23,726	2,807	1,499	5,230	52,840
Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ... ... Karáchi	14	9	596	459	16	...	105	1,185
Hyderabad...	14	14	783	878	29	1	73	1,778
Shikárpur	18	18	1,397	2,099	74	2	46	3,636
Upper Sind Frontier	4	2	73	83	14	...	...	172
Thar and Párkar	8	...	23	6	3	1	...	33
Total ...	59	43	2,872	3,525	136	4	224	6,804
GRAND TOTAL ...	255	664	21,829	27,251	2,943	1,503	5,454	59,644

TRATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1881-82.

AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional.								Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year, or less, (Section 18, Clause *c*) and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17, Clause *d*.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *e*).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23,649 4 0	33	3	44	9	...	...	3	92	164 12	2,01,27,540 13 9
11,053 0 0	287	237	82	205	...	6	...	817	344 12	26,83,889 1 1
6,483 0 0	511	368	108	6	...	38	...	1,031	404 8	15,92,654 11 1
10,546 4 0	461	418	25	50	1	...	...	955	430 4	20,41,838 15 6
802 4 0	26	21	2	24	...	2	...	75	29 0	1,55,585 2 10
6,764 8 0	339	169	4	395	...	...	2	909	437 12	15,93,494 8 8
4,111 8 0	298	300	13	5	...	...	...	616	306 12	8,60,754 1 10
5,115 4 0	534	354	79	14	...	17	...	998	512 0	11,41,267 15 1
5,877 4 0	684	381	25	128	...	13	2	1,233	593 8	14,23,348 11 8
1,615 4 0	251	136	11	38	...	...	...	436	198 8	3,85,947 0 9
11,735 0 0	857	844	18	245	...	2	...	1,966	902 0	23,70,754 9 3
4,616 4 0	327	293	7	72	...	...	1	700	350 12	10,16,081 14 5
5,011 8 0	339	198	15	69	...	...	...	621	311 0	16,94,723 12 6
2,384 12 0	293	196	18	31	...	...	2	540	225 8	6,09,576 3 2
1,859 0 0	192	87	28	42	...	...	...	349	147 0	4,63,393 4 3
5,262 8 0	302	179	30	22	...	...	1	534	266 8	12,26,323 2 1
3,975 8 0	439	145	12	13	...	...	...	609	256 12	8,50,579 11 6
1,595 0 0	153	43	18	8	...	...	...	222	89 12	4,57,932 8 6
4,148 8 0	315	230	51	48	...	...	15	659	298 8	10,17,849 0 4
646 8 0	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	12	24 8	2,60,341 2 3
1,17,252 0 0	6,641	4,602	590	1,428	1	86	26	13,374	6,294 0	4,19,73,876 6 6
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,419 4 0	136	42	...	8	...	76	...	262	455 0	10,28,790 8 5
3,629 0 0	255	95	...	7	4	2	9	372	162 8	7,56,155 7 5
7,734 12 0	284	200	15	11	5	2	3	520	290 4	15,27,932 0 5
707 8 0	23	5	1	...	...	...	...	29	10 4	2,37,140 5 3
114 8 0	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	4 12	16,906 0 0
15,605 0 0	706	344	16	26	9	80	12	1,193	922 12	35,66,924 5 6
1,32,857 0 0	7,347	4,946	606	1,454	10	166	38	14,567	7,216 12	4,55,40,800 12 0

F.—REGISTRA

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency,

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause *d*, Section 18.)	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
						Rs. a.	
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Ditto ditto 2nd do.	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Ditto ditto 3rd do.	1	...	...	...	..	.....	...
Bombay	3	19	15	128	162	896 4	13
Gujarát ... ... Ahmedabad	8	15	18	38	71	187 4	...
Broach	7	39	8	36	83	108 4	...
Kaira	9	44	9	67	120	147 0	...
Panch Mahals	6	2	1	3	6	17 0	...
Surat	9	31	5	77	113	209 4	...
Konkan ... ... Kolába	6	10	4	3	17	34 8	...
Ratnágiri	11	9	6	36	51	81 12	...
Thána	14	35	18	60	113	226 8	...
Deccan ... ... Ahmednagar	12	17	50	51	118	93 4	...
Khándesh	17	294	4	135	433	490 4	...
Násik	13	88	14	183	285	302 4	...
Poona	13	14	75	81	170	266 4	1
Sátára	12	4	120	51	175	238 4	...
Sholápur	8	9	73	53	135	159 8	1
Southern Maratha Country ... Belgaum	10	4	25	58	87	227 12	...
Dhárwár	12	4	13	88	105	314 12	1
Kaládgi	9	1	3	31	35	94 8	...
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	39	187	438	664	1,550 0	...
Settlement of Aden. Aden...	2	...	...	9	9	18 0	...
Total ...	196	678	648	1,626	2,952	5,662 8	16
Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration ...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Sind ... ... Karáchi	14	77	31	21	129	241 12	...
Hyderabad	14	25	133	88	246	436 0	1
Shikárpur	18	28	70	44	142	311 12	...
Upper Sind Frontier	4	3	20	8	31	51 0	...
Thar and Párkar	8	...	18	3	21	23 12	...
Total	59	133	272	164	569	1,064 4	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	255	811	920	1,790	3,521	6,726 12	17

TION—*concluded.*

including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1881-82—concluded.

Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written Authorities to Adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches and Applications for copies.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 28 and 29.	Receipts. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	21 1 8	23,548 5 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	3,049 2 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,835 5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,255 4 5
30	...	13	11	25	176	296	24,830 4 0	14,609 15 6	23,471 2 11
129	...	2	1	7	20	161	12,101 0 0	6,837 12 10	9,549 0 3
34	1	5	1	13	18	125	7,135 12 0	4,856 4 5	7,477 0 7
94	...	4	6	21	5	72	11,499 8 0	6,488 11 0	9,863 3 3
6	...	1	...	1	3	13	872 4 0	483 8 8	1,531 5 0
95	...	5	2	11	35	161	7,791 8 0	5,485 0 7	7,275 0 11
10	...	1	...	7	19	58	4,492 12 0	3,158 13 1	5,432 8 10
18	...	21	3	16	22	144	5,781 0 0	5,072 4 7	7,824 12 9
13	...	2	3	10	22	126	6,749 4 0	5,465 6 10	9,374 2 6
22	...	1	...	2	8	69	1,995 0 0	1,531 9 5	4,698 0 10
25	...	18	5	39	11	141	13,227 4 0	7,878 3 7	13,303 14 11
19	...	8	4	26	11	116	5,345 4 0	4,134 2 9	8,088 6 2
67	2	8	2	10	50	268	5,864 12 0	3,838 5 9	7,890 9 1
21	...	5	6	30	23	177	2,932 8 0	2,469 11 9	6,599 9 3
30	...	...	...	1	7	126	2,285 8 0	1,759 11 10	4,313 10 0
17	...	1	1	16	9	94	5,824 12 0	3,189 15 10	6,852 15 1
27	...	9	2	50	12	123	4,655 0 0	2,376 5 3	6,747 15 5
10	...	1	1	3	...	42	1,819 4 0	1,096 2 4	3,839 11 9
18	...	6	2	13	34	177	6,069 0 0	4,719 2 9	7,870 8 8
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	689 0 0	250 6 0	1,295 11 9
685	3	112	50	301	487	2,489	1,31,960 8 0	85,722 12 5	1,86,987 8 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4,283 4 0
14	...	1	...	7	25	56	4,172 0 0	2,066 1 0	5,133 11 11
7	...	6	1	4	24	61	4,255 8 0	3,518 15 0	5,129 0 2
5	...	5	1	8	20	130	8,356 12 0	5,559 8 7	8,744 13 1
...	...	...	...	5	1	5	768 12 0	294 1 0	1,163 3 8
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	143 0 0	52 1 6	572 13 6
26	...	12	2	24	74	253	17,686 0 0	11,490 11 1	25,026 14 4
711	3	124	52	325	561	2,742	1,49,656 8 0	97,213 7 6	2,12,014 5 3

G.—MILITARY.

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1881-82.

Arm of Service	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
European.															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	477	27	..	3	3	6	23	472	1	..	22	..	63	387	56,10,947 11 2	
Sappers	47	9	..	..	..	2	9	45	1	..	3	..	42	..		
Artillery	2,983	981	..	41	41	128	1,150	(b)2,645	19	(c) 84	107	..	361	2,177		
Infantry	9,308	2,590	..	69	69	280	4,163	7,386	9	..	268	..	730	6,388		
Total	12,815	3,607	..	113	113	416	5,345	10,548	30	84	400	..	1,196	8,952		
Native.																
Cavalry	3,906	204	..	84	84	208	117	3,701	9	..	57	115	503	3,026		
Sappers	541	12	..	8	8	28	16	501	1	..	9	10	60	422		
Artillery	180	54	..	13	13	14	34	173	2	10	8	3	29	133	75,24,766 8 10	
Infantry	22,370	3,168	..	472	472	1,091	1,907	22,068	30	..	194	479	2,414	18,981		
Total	26,997	3,438	..	577	577	1,341	2,074	26,443	42	10	268	607	3,006	22,562		(d) 1,31,35,714 4 0
Grand Total	39,812	7,045	..	690	690	1,757	7,419	36,991	72	94	668	607	4,202	31,514		

Other Grants—Effective services as per detailed statement attached .. .. e) 2,16,32,855 14 10

Do. Non-effective service (pensions, &c.) as per detailed statement attached .. .. (f) 13,68,144 12 1

Total Cost of Bombay Army for the year 1881-82 .. .. 3,61,36,714 14 11

(a) Includes all increases from whatever cause.
(b) Exclusive of 67 artificers.
(c) The heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden Defences not included.
(d) The actual cost under Grant 3, Regimental Pay and Allowance.
(e) Under Grants 1 and 2 and from 4 to 15, Effective Services.
(f) Under Grants 16 to 20, Non-effective Services on account of Pensions, Retired Officers, &c.

G.—MILITARY—*concluded.*

(2.)—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1881-82 under the various Budget Grants.

Detail of Grant 8—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Detail of Grant 8—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	3,05,567 14 2	Artillery	1,09,690 10 2
Do. General list	20,499 8 2	Cavalry	20,72,884 5 8
Sappers (Royal Engineers) ...	45,198 9 8	Sappers and Miners	2,38,150 15 3
Artillery	19,23,858 8 7	Infantry	47,72,170 6 11
Infantry	30,78,249 12 1	Hutting money...	44,940 5 5
Do. General list	25,619 9 9	Marching batta...	1,12,130 9 9
Invalid and Veteran Establishment .	12,875 4 0	Miscellaneous	96,903 3 8
Staff Corps	1,13,913 6 5	Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting	77,896 0 0
Unattached Officers	.....		75,24,766 8 10
General Officers unemployed ...	5,840 0 0		
Colonel's allowance	33,527 8 10		
Bounty money	10,553 2 2	Other Grants, Effective Services, as per detailed statement annexed ...	2,16,32,855 14 10
Marching batta	5,011 7 6	Do., Non-effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement annexed	13,68,144 12 1
Miscellaneous	30,232 15 10		
Total ...	56,10,947 11 2	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1881-82 ...	3,61,36,714 14 11

Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1881-82.	Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals of the year 1881-82.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a. p.		*Non-Effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	12,28,608 1 3	16	Rewards for Military services	8,461 12 4
2	Administrative Staff ...	4,82,772 2 0	17	Retired Officers	15,592 14 1
4	Commissariat Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	1,02,53,016 7 4	18	Military Pensions	11,76,134 8 11
5	Remount Establishment and Services	48,428 15 10	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	55,404 13 2
6	Clothing Establishment, Supplies and Services ..	2,44,771 0 8	20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	1,12,544 11 7
7	Barrack Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	3,08,722 1 6		Total ...	13,68,144 12 1
8	Administration of Martial Law	76,428 3 11			
9	Medical Establishment, Services and Supplies ...	8,95,249 14 9			
10	Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage.	19,57,971 5 5			
11	Ecclesiastical	66,857 0 0			
12	Education	53,902 14 10			
13	Sea Transport Charges ...	7,14,399 15 5			
14	Miscellaneous Services* ...	52,00,750 8 5			
15	Volunteer Corps	1,00,977 3 6			
	Total ...	2,16,32,855 14 10		Total ... Rs.	2,30,01,000 10 11

* Including on account of Kabul Rs. 43,68,832-6-4.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION

A.—AGRI

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land bear Presidency, exclusive of four districts of Sind, and contrasting the Area under

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Culturable		
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Irrigated from Ponds and Water-courses.
			1	2	3	4
		Northern Division.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Acres ..	Ahmedabad	Khálsa 448	10,010	557,289	22,711
			Tálukdári 308	377	705,877	10,193
2	,, ..	Kaira	561	28,335	390,807	20,842
3	,, ..	Panch Maháls	596	5,190	331,922	159
4	,, ..	Broach	408	13,643	469,532	1,972
5	,, ..	Surat	810	26,272	599,894	17,489
6	,, ..	Thána	2,114	9,810	714,547	....
7	,, ..	Kolába	985	3,269	337,516	....
		Total ..	6,230	96,906	4,107,384	73,366
		Central Division.				
1	Acres ..	Násik	1,511	49,661	2,181,931	....
2	,, ..	Khándesh	2,221	32,711	3,422,411	....
3	,, ..	Ahmednagar	1,221	51,356	2,464,003	....
4	,, ..	Poona	9,953	44,129	1,865,987	....
5	,, ..	Sholápur	661	62,991	2,113,039	....
6	,, ..	Sátára	960	43,479	1,369,350	....
		Total ..	17,527	285,027	13,417,721	....
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Belgaum	894	7,886	1,115,134	9,235
2	,, ..	Dhárwár	1,280	7,209	1,559,512	60,370
3	,, ..	Kaládgi	1,010	9,657	2,157,468	907
4	,, ..	Kánara	....	....	....	....
5	,, ..	Ratnágiri	1,273	8,772	859,943	5,155
		Total ..	4,457	33,524	5,692,052	75,667
		Sind.				
1	Acres ..	Upper Sind Frontier	139	5	253,705	6,341
		Grand Total ..	28,353	415,462	28,469,862	155,374

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

ing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of the Bombay each description of Cultivation during the official years 1881-82 and 1880-81.

Land bearing Assessment (Kiá'lsa).			Cultivated during 1881-82.			
Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from Ponds and Water-courses.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
17,810	40,521	607,822	9,284	472,114	19,033	16,326
15,011	25,204	731,458	376	705,877	10,193	15,011
42,873	63,715	482,857	26,155	396,402	20,096	38,561
13,725	13,884	350,096	4,589	185,935	156	11,819
4,079	6,052	489,227	12,269	442,533	1,794	3,727
43,288	60,777	686,043	25,538	560,861	17,274	42,225
362,278	352,278	1,076,635	9 766	663,756	....	342,879
142,311	142,311	483,096	3,241	329,197	....	141,205
631,375	704,742	4,909,033	91,218	3,669,675	68,552	611,753
26,603	26,603	2,258,196	48,949	1,844,942	....	23,913
....	....	3,455,122	31,860	2,830,041	....	....
4,019	4,019	2,519,379	51,212	2,222,979	....	3,933
27,869	27,869	1,938,684	44,503	1,713,888	....	27,674
2,901	2,901	2,178,932	62,381	1,807,861	....	2,853
14,920	14,920	1,427,749	43,462	1,323,388	....	14,895
76,312	76,312	13,778,062	282,376	11,748,099	....	73,268
47,044	56,279	1,179,299	7,861	1,011,361	9,233	44,366
32,229	92,509	1,659,321	6,944	1,413,689	56,398	30,909
2,743	3,649	2,170,709	9,368	1,747,002	907	2,539
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
110,448	115,604	984,320	12,965	888,267	5,297	146,959
192,464	268,131	5,993,709	37,138	5,060,319	71,835	224,773
....	6,341	260,052	5	151,312	5,135	....
900,151	1,055,526	24,940,856	410,737	20,629,405	146,022	909,794

A.—AGRICUL

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Cultivated during 1881-82—*continued*.			
			Rice Land—*continued*. Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
1.	2	3	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		Northern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Ahmedabad	35,359	516,758	9,262	474,109
2	,, ..	Kaira	25,204	731,458	376	690,428
3	,, ..	Panch Mahâls	58,657	301,214	26,295	304,818
4	,, ..	Broach	11,975	202,498	3,873	136,134
5	,, ..	Surat	5,527	460,329	12,425	445,397
6	,, ..	Thâna	59,499	645,898	25,641	564,238
7	,, ..	Kolâba	342,879	1,016,401	9,766	663,589
			141,205	476,643	3,239	332,600
		Total ..	680,305	4,441,199	90,847	3,611,313
		Central Division.				
1	Acres ..	Násik	23,913	1,917,804	48,915	1,834,480
2	,, ..	Khándesh	....	2,861,910	31,897	2,807,036
3	,, ..	Ahmednagar	3,033	2,278,125	51,195	2,212,219
4	,, ..	Poona	27,073	1,786,064	44,385	1,705,106
5	,, ..	Sholápur	2,853	1,873,096	62,230	1,768,184
6	,, ..	Sátára	14,896	1,386,745	43,286	1,334,742
		Total ..	73,268	12,103,744	281,917	11,661,767
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Belgaum	53,598	1,072,819	7,866	1,012,444
2	,, ..	Dhárwár	87,308	1,507,942	6,995	1,418,711
3	,, ..	Kaládgi	3,446	1,759,816	9,369	1,732,248
4	,, ..	Kánara	....	....	....	....
5	,, ..	Ratnágiri	152,254	1,053,487	12,131	860,404
		Total ..	296,606	5,394,064	36,361	5,023,807
		Sind.				
1	Acres ..	Upper Sind Frontier	5,635	156,953	....	121,979
		Grand Total ..	1,055,814	22,005,960	409,125	20,418,866

TURE—*continued.*

Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—continued.

CULTIVATED DURING 1880-81.				
Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Drp-crop, and Rice Lands.	REMARKS.
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.		
16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
19,176	16,384	35,560	518,931	
10,008	15,001	25,019	715,822	
20,045	38,498	58,542	330,625	
124	10,818	10,942	150,049	
1,796	3,857	5,653	403,476	
17,122	42,419	59,542	649,421	
....	342,349	342,349	1,015,704	
....	140,353	140,353	476,693	
68,271	610,180	678,460	4,380,631	
....	23,864	23,864	1,907,259	
....	....	....	2,338,933	
....	3,033	3,033	2,267,346	
....	27,662	27,662	1,777,154	
....	2,339	2,339	1,333,264	
....	14,389	14,389	1,392,016	
....	73,187	73,187	12,016,372	
9,007	43,702	53,609	1,073,010	
57,208	29,907	87,266	1,512,972	
907	2,508	3,415	1,745,032	
....	....	....	....	
5,088	134,513	130,600	1,012,136	
73,170	210,720	283,890	5,344,050	
6,109	....	6,109	128,089	
147,550	894,096	1,041,646	21,969,641	

A.—AGRICULTURE

(1 a).—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land bearing Area under the description of Cultivation

1881

KHARIF.

Number.	District.	Kharif Lift.			Rice.			Overflow.			
		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.
			Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1	Karáchi	19,296	38,556	90,820	1,370	100	160,237	1,096	332	10,982	21,764
2	Hyderabad	294,504	366,554	756,853	2,305	295	193,226	10,932	17,156	50,004	307,743
3	Shikárpur	57,770	15,958	101,595	15,531	11,998	226,048	159,855	32,876	373,544	233,156
4	Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	13,738	..	..	38,207	..	..	10,846	195,788
	Total ..	371,570	421,068	963,006	19,206	12,393	617,718	171,883	50,364	445,376	758,451

1881-82—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Barani			Other Kinds.			Total.		
		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.	
			Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1	Karáchi	58,541	1,105	74,547	114,689	7,087	213,833	197,658	49,253	622,749
2	Hyderabad	775	..	65,129	3,365,178	..	6,811	3,678,543	384,572	1,060,519
3	Shikárpur	..	..	15,304	1,011,816	6,840	61,923	1,290,297	125,612	890,248
4	Thar and Párkar ..	69,193	..	239,683	....	..	47	381,928	....	319,893
	Total ..	128,509	1,105	394,663	4,491,683	13,927	282,614	5,548,426	559,437	2,893,409

1880

RABI.

Number.	District.	Rabi Lift.			Sailabi.			Bosi.			
		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.
			Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.	
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
		A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.			A.	A.
1	Karáchi	44	77	2,480	2,750	1,937	70,352	..	..	282	2,795
2	Hyderabad	..	2,129	14,937	2,912	3,238	42,730	..	..	..	2,912
3	Shikárpur	42	68	3,416	25,243	87,420	104,044	..	..	..	25,280
4	Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	7,400	(*a.*)	..	34,620	..	..	..	92,344
	Total ..	86.	2,274	28,233	30,905	92,595	251,746	..	..	282	123,337

—continued.

Assessment in the Government Villages of four Districts of Sind and contrasting the during the official years 1881-82 and 1880-81.

-82.

Total.		Rabi.											
		Rabi Lift.			Sailabi.			Bosi.			Total.		
Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.	
Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.			A.	A.	A.	A.
88,088	262,040	44	143	3,222	2,618	1,927	68,926	..	..	178	2,663	2,071	72,328
384,005	1,000,083	35	4	1,622	4,810	561	36,871	..	..	..	4,846	566	38,494
60,833	701,188	69	58	6,381	45,255	57,767	93,609	1	114	11,843	45,325	57,839	111,834
..	62,702	..	..	2,932	..	..	14,438	..	..	..	116,993	..	17,371
483,826	2,026,103	148	205	14,157	52,683	60,255	213,844	1	114	12,021	169,827	60,576	240,027

1880-81.

Kharif.

Kharif Lift.			Rice.			Overflow.			Total.		
Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.	
	Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
4,365	75,650	65,790	1,188	425	152,270	337	1,547	10,856	5,841	77,623	228,917
201,127	488,371	708,822	1,147	868	146,829	5,032	29,332	72,066	207,307	518,571	927,719
69,134	11,112	120,360	19,765	5,663	198,426	191,852	37,631	433,571	280,751	54,407	752,358
..	..	12,391	..	..	28,717	..	..	6,683	210,788	..	47,792
274,626	575,132	907,363	22,050	6,956	526,242	197,221	68,510	523,176	704,687	650,600	1,956,786

-81—*continued.*

Total.		Barani.			Other Kinds.			Total.		
Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.		Un-occupied.	Occupied.	
Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.		Fallow.	Cultivated.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
2,015	73,114	60,526	3,210	49,923	138,364	..	221,711	207,527	82,847	573,666
5,367	57,667	907	..	1,572	1,962,873	..	4,361	2,174,060	523,939	991,320
87,489	107,461	..	17,519	11,241	875,939	13,071	45,025	1,181,978	172,486	916,087
..	42,020	102,703	..	206,172	..	..	44	405,836	..	296,030
94,871	280,262	164,136	20,729	268,908	2,977,176	13,071	271,141	3,969,341	779,272	2,777,103

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of

District.	Class I.—Cereals.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Maize.	Great Millet (Jowár).	Spiked Millet (Bájri).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	214,653	10,452	52,060	2,354	180,745	110,199
Kaira	15,648	2,586	78,484	335	43,237	104,920
Panch Maháls	13,320	1,147	25,278	43,891	1,371	19,862
Broach...	74,586	...	17,386	...	86,922	6,801
Surat	31,232	...	93,171	...	76,533	5,707
Thána	164	...	346,456	...	48	...
Kolába	...	...	141,835	...	...	...
Total ...	349,603	14,185	754,670	46,580	388,856	247,489
Central Division.						
Násik	201,324	...	37,663	1,892	105,482	754,749
Khándesh	183,740	1	60,356	3,739	520,241	623,097
Ahmednagar	151,026	104	7,078	1,086	679,879	783,150
Poona	60,524	141	47,885	3,844	588,502	557,807
Sholápur...	41,836	693	24,409	11,673	950,477	208,460
Sátára	31,724	1,319	18,984	9,959	321,305	389,636
Total ...	670,174	2,258	196,375	32,193	3,165,886	3,316,899
Southern Division.						
Belgaum...	63,499	56	64,773	1,971	422,946	58,382
Dhárwár...	174,829	...	85,117	1	389,411	4,099
Kaládgi	97,746	622	5,004	304	949,386	136,924
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	158,249	...	...	...
Total ...	336,074	678	313,143	2,276	1,761,743	199,405
Sind.						
Karáchi	34,136	3,958	151,183	...	76,340	23,034
Hyderabad	27,658	1,429	101,341	...	86,015	197,138
Shikárpur	125,347	5,180	221,788	...	231,234	14,207
Thar and Párkar	11,422	...	38,262	...	3,815	237,026
Upper Sind Frontier	27,381	62	5,635	...	96,289	3,381
Total ...	225,944	10,629	518,209	...	493,693	474,786
Grand Total ...	1,581,795	27,750	1,782,397	81,049	5,810,178	4,238,579

TURE—*continued.*

the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1881-82.

			Class II.—Pulse.			Class III—Orchard.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.		Class V.
Rági (Nágli or Náchni.)	Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Cadjan Pea (Tur).	Others.	Garden Produce exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.	Condiments and Spices.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
929	7,091	24,278	23,751	548	48,006	3,088	1,293	...	1,078
26,908	40,079	3,423	4,594	8,019	21,986	1,322	11,889	211	2,204
6,988	7,050	8,115	31,098	1,608	9,738	189	162	2	334
178	3,546	877	1,328	10,697	28,658	3,096	1,843	21	270
12,735	41,822	2,007	1,466	25,703	58,463	2,010	595	...	987
78,900	17,371	24,859	4,743	6,620	35,389	3,984	...	...	1,311
64,926	30,963	49,543	1,820	1,693	13,059	2,746	...	...	...
191,564	147,922	113,102	68,800	54,888	215,299	16,435	15,792	232	6,184
147,111	...	62,421	48,885	16,314	89,562	5,592	2,439	143	7,417
29,851	54,754	39,566	44,006	27,724	45,556	4,542	8,163	4,317	18,344
22,820	245	16,862	64,470	33,122	64,573	2,195	6,428	1,181	5,760
52,365	397	63,237	28,879	12,851	44,189	9,068	817	2	8,180
...	...	10,716	41,689	53,107	33,070	5,872	2,977	121	8,302
45,057	67	81,827	44,297	31,352	80,709	4,519	6,658	469	10,076
297,204	55,463	274,629	272,226	174,430	357,659	31,788	27,482	6,233	58,079
30,017	4,360	52,333	25,533	29,758	37,474	3,064	9,314	84	8,617
28,859	...	73,718	33,035	25,575	42,587	4,141	1,251	...	28,826
...	...	19,089	37,866	14,720	20,774	3,162	1,469	...	1,687
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
280,874	365,111	188,268	147	4,087	39,477	12,990	...	...	1,058
339,750	369,471	333,408	96,581	74,140	140,312	23,357	12,034	84	40,188
...	...	17,425	2,114	...	...	.....	510	...	...
18	...	9,412	1,916	...	...	.....	3,909	...	...
342	...	...	16,845	...	60,849	2,714	5,061	335	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	39	...	...
...	...	2,019	1,165	...	...	.....	66	...	...
360	...	28,856	22,040	...	60,849	2,714	9,585	335	...
828,878	572,856	749,995	459,647	303,458	774,119	74,294	64,893	6,884	104,451

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of

District.	Class VI.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil Seeds.			Class IX.—Dyes.	
	Starches.	Cane.	Others.	Linseed.	Seasame (Til).	Other Oil Seeds.	Indigo.	Others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	...	2,769	...	...	12,364	10,638	200	495
Kaira	...	1,209	...	...	2,925	2,848	185	2,626
Panch Mahâls ...	...	331	...	...	21,493	745	...	...
Broach...	...	202	...	...	11,353	2,422	298	26
Surat...	...	6,023	...	...	5,457	44,096	...	340
Thâna...	...	1,689	...	...	16,944	4,849	...	...
Kolâba	...	92	...	...	4,715	187	...	...
Total ...	...	12,315	...	...	75,251	65,785	683	3,487
Central Division.								
Násik...	...	6,950	...	31,590	54,197	83,090	...	...
Khándesh	...	2,374	...	82,383	148,359	16,649	5,279	3,035
Ahmednagar... ...	...	2,801	...	4,930	10,794	72,502	...	1
Poona...	...	5,502	...	159	29,449	73,178	...	...
Sholápur	...	3,637	...	25,312	2,022	123,426	...	578
Sátára...	16	8,336	...	860	1,854	41,151	...	759
Total ...	16	29,600	..	1,45,234	246,675	409,996	5,279	4,373
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	4,176	...	1,507	4,668	30,403	...	...
Dhárwár	...	3,742	...	17,734	3,694	48,998	...	...
Kaládgi	...	1,135	...	29,697	15,521	25,876	...	...
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ratnágiri	...	1,059	...	...	24,906	...	...	...
Total ...	...	10,112	...	48,938	48,789	105,277	...	...
Sind.								
Karáchi	...	967	...	...	...	20,547	...	...
Hyderabad	...	1,130	...	...	...	39,856	3,710	...
Shikárpur	...	588	...	...	...	47,112	1,444	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	4	...	...	...	9,544	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier..	...	...	...	...	...	5,404	171	...
Total ...	...	2,689	...	..	...	122,463	5,325	...
Grand Total ...	16	54,716	...	1,94,172	370,715	703,521	11,287	7,860

TURE—*continued.*

the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1881-82—concluded.

Class X.—Fibres.		Total Acres.	Deduct Land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Add Fallow Land and occupied Waste.	Total.	Remarks.
Cotton.	Others.						
Acres.	Acres.						
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
162,502	310	869,816	12,846	856,969	391,245	1,248,215	
4,424	238	380,302	17,298	363,004	19,421	382,425	
52	2,301	195,090	41,828	153,262	25,554	178,817	
140,774	17	391,314	601	390,713	69,616	460,329	
65,536	3,310	477,193	49,638	427,555	218,343	645,898	
...	4,367	547,696	5,848	541,848	474,553	1,016,401	
29	1,558	313,171	5,259	307,912	168,731	476,643	
373,317	12,101	3,174,582	133,318	3,041,268	1,367,463	4,408,728	
20,497	3,365	1,680,664	6,409	1,674,255	243,549	1,917,804	
758,135	1,211	2,685,426	3,479	2,681,947	179,962	2,861,909	
32,231	6,451	1,969,698	11,485	1,958,213	...	1,958,213	
4,565	3,817	1,595,358	18,740	1,576,618	209,446	1,786,064	
28,087	19,078	1,595,641	26,184	1,569,357	303,739	1,873,096	
10,591	3,570	1,145,097	36,955	1,108,142	278,604	1,386,746	
854,106	37,492	10,671,784	103,252	10,568,532	1,215,300	11,783,832	
91,406	1,582	945,925	69,921	876,005	196,815	1,072,820	
357,701	1,509	1,324,827	1,662	1,323,166	184,776	1,507,942	
255,367	423	1,616,775	317	1,616,458	143,358	1,759,816	
...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
...	6,385	1,082,615	29,128	1,053,487	...	1,053,487	
704,474	9,899	4,970,142	101,028	4,869,116	524,949	5,394,065	
723	5	*358,561	10,104	348,456	274,292	622,749	*Vegetable and other products 27,617.
44,711	50	†527,134	2,310	524,823	535,697	1,060,529	† Do. do. 8,838.
11,934	16	‡756,637	78,704	677,932	212,316	890,247	‡ Includes miscellaneous acres 11,635.
7,317	9	§319,894	...	319,894	...	319,894	§Other products 12,454.
5,492	...	‖158,847	1,893	156,953	..	156,953	‖Vegetable and other products 11,774.
70,177	80	2,121,073	93,011	2,028,058	1,022,305	3,050,372	
2,002,074	59,572	20,937,581	430,609	20,506,974	4,130,017	24,636,997	

A.—AGRICUL

(3.)—*Statement of the Extent of Land under Cotton Cultivation and the figures for the*

District.	1880-81.							
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.	
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	209,036	119,181	..	..	209,036	119,181	161,257	119,194
Kaira	4,931	(a) 3,863	..	..	4,931	(a) 3,863	4,897	4,499
Panch Mahâls	57	47	..	..	57	47	138	106
Surat	66,531	61,297	..	..	66,531	61,297	66,753	71,470
Broach	214,901	83,413	..	..	214,901	83,413	166,851	62,322
Total	495,456	267,801	..	..	495,456	267,801	399,896	257,591
Central Division.								
Khándesh	(a)249,557	(a) 46,002	(a)362,828	(a) 61,246	612,385	107,248	408,172	222,216
Násik	6,561	495	2,629	1,651	9,190	2,146	11,272	3,297
Ahmednagar	16,484	1,761	..	..	16,484	1,761	42,038	9,049
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,444	2,892
Sátára	25,619	3,886	..	..	25,619	3,886	22,376	7,304
Sholápur	16,852	2,146	..	..	16,852	2,146	27,928	3,934
Total	315,073	54,290	365,457	62,897	680,530	117,187	517,230	248,692
Southern Division.								
Dhárwár	439,251	117,864	77,121	30,173	516,372	148,037	395,396	176,516
Belgaum	192,106	55,445	21	3	192,127	55,448	163,504	40,662
Kaládgi	326,293	(a) 62,735	530	113	326,823	(a) 62,848	388,555	76,519
Total	957,650	236,044	77,672	30,289	1,035,322	266,333	947,455	293,697
Sind.								
Hyderabad	39,408	87,469	..	..	39,408	87,469	47,264	80,507
Karáchi	(a) 594	(a) 820	20	(a) 14	(a) 614	(a) 834	686	1,134
Shikárpur	8,704	5,601	..	..	8,704	5,601	11,533	7,034
Thar and Párkar	3,022	4,219	..	..	3,022	4,219	7,276	6,496
Frontier, Upper Sind	(a) 3,127	(a) 2,094	..	..	(a) 3,127	(a) 2,094	5,493	3,678
Total	54,855	100,203	20	14	54,875	100,217	72,252	98,849
Native States.								
Baroda	254,496	220,435	10	8	254,506	220,443	237,179	254,252
Káthiáwár	1,257,538	750,476	..	..	1,257,538	750,476	1,532,943	898,255
Cambay	2,037	2,200	..	..	2,037	2,200	1,985	1,780
Cutch	147,946	66,615	..	..	147,946	66,615	293,191	166,414
Rewa Kántha	9,463	9,439	..	..	9,463	9,439	10,452	7,924
Mahi Kántha	4,095	3,930	..	..	4,095	3,930	2,510	1,471
Pálanpur	41,414	25,672	..	..	41,414	25,672	33,959	22,496
Akalkot	2,061	159	..	..	2,061	159	2,134	123
Kolhápur with other States in Southern Marátha Country	156,415	74,540	51,496	24,760	207,911	99,300	144,880	44,745
Total	1,875,465	1,153,466	51,506	24,768	1,926,971	1,178,234	2,259,233	1,397,460
Grand Total	3,698,499	1,811,804	494,655	117,968	4,193,154	1,929,772	4,196,066	2,296,289

(a) The figures for 1880-81, shown in this Statement are now reported by the Collectors to be the correct figures for

TURE—*continued.*

Quantity of Cleaned Cotton realised in 1881-82 as compared with the preceding year.

1881-82.				Increase in 1881-82.				Decrease in 1881-82.			
Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.	
Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
..	..	161,257	119,194	..	13	..	..	47,779	..	..	..
..	..	4,897	4,490	..	636	..	..	34	..	..	..
..	..	138	106	81	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	66,753	71,470	222	10,173	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	166,851	62,322	..	..	..	..	48,050	21,091	..	..
..	..	399,896	257,591	303	10,881	..	..	95,863	21,091	..	..
414,110	193,413	822,282	415,629	158,615	176,214	51,282	132,167	..	..	..	..
4,989	4,641	16,261	7,938	4,711	2,802	2,360	2,990	..	..	..	..
..	..	42,038	9,049	25,554	7,288	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,444	2,892	5,444	2,892	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22,376	7,304	..	3,418	..	..	3,243	..	..	..
..	..	27,928	3,934	11,076	1,788	..	..	..	..	..	..
419,099	198,054	936,329	446,746	205,400	194,402	53,642	135,157	3,243	..	..	..
138,789	74,351	534,185	250,867	..	58,652	61,068	44,178	43,855	..	..	..
344	115	163,848	40,777	..	..	323	112	28,602	14,783	..	..
95	21	388,650	76,540	62,262	13,784	..	..	..	..	435	92
139,228	74,487	1,086,683	368,184	62,262	72,436	61,991	44,290	72,457	14,783	435	92
..	..	47,264	80,507	7,856	..	..	..	..	6,962	..	..
..	..	686	1,134	92	314	..	..	..	..	20	14
..	..	11,533	7,034	2,829	1,433	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7,276	6,496	4,254	2,277	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,493	3,678	2,366	1,584	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	72,252	98,849	17,397	5,608	..	..	..	6,962	20	14
..	..	237,179	254,252	..	33,817	..	..	17,317	..	10	8
..	..	1,532,943	898,255	275,405	147,779	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,985	1,780	..	..	..	..	52	420	..	..
..	..	293,191	166,414	145,245	99,799	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10,452	7,924	989	..	..	..	..	1,515	..	..
..	..	2,510	1,471	..	..	..	..	1,585	2,459	..	..
..	..	33,959	22,496	..	..	..	..	7,455	3,176	..	..
..	..	2,134	123	78	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
56,753	9,725	201,633	54,470	..	..	5,257	..	11,535	29,795	..	15,035
56,753	9,725	2,315,986	1,407,185	421,712	281,395	5,257	..	87,944	87,401	10	15,043
615,080	282,266	4,811,146	2,578,555	707,074	564,722	120,890	179,447	209,507	80,237	465	15,149

hat year and have accordingly been adopted in lieu of the figures printed in the annual report for 1880-81.

A.—AGRICUL

(4.)—*Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of*

District.	Cattle and other					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.
			Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	151,539	85,926	22,873	100,407	2,855	3,087
Kaira	136,235	49,345	14,082	161,864	745	1,203
Broach	60,471	14,004	9,079	38,894	806	1,160
Surat	140,476	114,449	8,768	68,399	599	406
Thána	147,484	123,077	50,819	29,171	863	343
Kolába	50,305	40,310	23,228	16,170	280	90
Panch Mahála	77,076	76,964	4,966	28,773	1,027	1,053
Total ...	763,586	504,075	133,815	443,678	7,175	7,342
Central Division.						
Násik	214,563	204,916	30,866	33,742	5,403	4,982
Khándesh	369,782	284,295	17,717	113,527	5,942	6,366
Ahmednagar	246,228	163,540	10,290	31,941	5,881	7,829
Poona	213,795	130,371	11,714	40,242	4,166	3,876
Sholápur	146,840	67,086	10,820	28,022	2,906	4,381
Sátára	241,372	136,263	29,150	83,930	5,759	4,756
Total ...	1,432,580	986,471	110,577	331,404	30,057	32,190
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	182,754	99,503	39,493	75,567	2,251	2,603
Dhárwár	224,170	122,386	33,686	77,666	2,242 (ponies)	1,873
Kaládgi	160,095	56,443	13,919	43,153	2,188	2,756
Kánara	109,034	111,354	31,984	31,789	244	130
Ratnágiri	180,695	126,872	31,894	35,562	266	62
Total ...	856,748	516,558	150,976	263,737	7,191	7,424
Sind.						
Karáchi	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar	27,400	60,500	1,570	5,145	3,380	2,600
Upper Sind Frontier	25,144	27,367	344	5,178	2,086	2,096
Total ...	52,544	87,867	1,914	10,323	5,466	4,696
Grand Total ...	3,105,458	2,094,971	397,282	1,049,142	49,889	51,652
Total for 1880-81 ...	3,001,226	1,930,395	373,327	1,020,944	45,376	49,377

TURE—*concluded.*

the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1881-82.

Quadrupeds.			Ploughs.		Carts.		
Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying Loads.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,261	...	72,077	63,935	368	1,023	20,224	
510	5,894	42,700	60,513	...	1,099	25,570	2 elephants and 122 camels
641	1,173	20,943	27,213	1	2,680	16,012	
155	120	79,799	50,672	1,048	7,622	26,554	
109	...	38,558	87,475	.....	4,240	21,139	
77	41	15,307	29,902	.....	579	2,359	
458	1,569	24,513	32,499	.....	176	7,157	
3,211	8,797	293,897	352,209	1,417	17,419	119,015	
3,089	4,230	216,318	43,592	18,741	17,040	12,010	
3,641	8,705	252,744	94,132	19,055	26,364	49,137	
3,741	8,066	417,197	15,398	43,934	8,773	13,521	
2,177	6,770	242,646	27,609	25,423	2,331	16,531	
1,920	3,858	336,503	3,478	9,714	885	8,367	Ploughs with eight bullocks 3,848, and with ten bullocks 1,864.
1,755	...	385,609	24,744	21,987	1,192	15,520	
16,323	31,629	1,851,017	208,953	138,854	56,585	115,086	
1,084	3,285	238,422	46,266	13,242	523	20,433	
1,047	5,633	174,528	79,100	10,105	439	36,937	
1,632	3,727	296,389	35,142	14,277	282	6,523	
44	123	6,756	45,806	.....	93	4,181	
7	...	43,825	91,585	.....	68	734	
3,814	12,768	759,920	297,899	37,624	1,405	68,808	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
1,050	21,800	140,500	15,650	.....	...	335	7,400 ploughs with 2 camels, 800 ploughs with 2 asses, camels 14,200.
408	...	38,046	25,210	.....	13	6,676	
1,458	21,800	178,546	40,860	.....	13	7,011	
24,806	74,994	3,083,380	899,921	177,895	75,422	309,920	
24,553	98,833	2,805,664	827,337	166,980	69,050	298,709	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Table showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole Year. (1) For the typical year, (2) For the year 1881, and also the Excess of the Mean Values for 1881 over the Normal Values.

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Additional Capacity of the Air.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Number of Rainy Days.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.					
																	North or South Component.			East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.	Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.	Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.	Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.	Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.		Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.	Normal.	1881.	Excess of 1881.
	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	o	o	o	Inches.	Inches	Inches.							
January ..	29·938	29·964	+·026	0·587	0·583	—·004	0·243	0·328	+·085	73·6	76·4	+2·8	0·12	0·00	—0·12	0	7·9 N.	7·1 N.	0·8 S.	1·7 W.	0·2 W.	1·5 E.
February ..	·907	·945	+·038	·595	·683	+·088	·259	·262	+·003	74·4	77·5	+3·1	0·01	0·00	—0·01	0	7·4 N.	5·7 N.	1·7 S.	3·0 W.	2·0 W.	1·0 E.
March ..	·860	·894	+·034	·707	·730	+·023	·252	·280	+·028	77·9	79·6	+1·7	0·00	0·04	+0·04	1	6·3 N.	5·9 N.	0·4 S.	5·3 W.	4·9 W.	0·4 E.
April ..	·798	·816	+·018	·811	·848	+·037	·263	·265	+·002	81·4	82·6	+1·2	0·04	0·00	—0·04	0	4·5 N.	7·1 N.	2·6 N.	6·6 W.	6·8 W.	0·2 W.
May ..	·753	·755	+·002	·874	·925	+·051	·296	·296	·000	84·2	85·4	+1·2	0·53	0·36	—0·17	3	0·5 N.	3·5 S.	4·0 S.	7·9 W.	6·2 W	1·7 E.
June ..	·651	·701	+·050	·931	·931	·000	·211	·212	+·001	83·3	83·3	0·0	20·45	15·29	—5·16	22	7·2 S.	2·6 S.	4·6 N.	10·0 W.	9·6 W.	0·4 E.
July ..	·649	·678	+·029	·904	·925	+·021	·133	·124	—·009	80·4	80·8	+0·4	24·12	29·47	+5·35	31	6·4 S.	7·4 S.	1·0 S.	17·5 W.	17·6W	0·1 W.
August ..	·712	·697	—·015	·882	·905	+·023	·129	·125	—·004	79·6	80·2	+0·6	12·83	19·06	+6·23	28	3·2 S.	3·0 S.	0·2 N.	15·2 W.	14·9W	0·3 E.
September..	·770	·773	+·003	·869	·880	+·011	·145	·148	+·003	79·7	80·1	+0·4	9·65	4·56	—5·09	21	0·4 S.	2·0 S.	1·6 S.	7·6 W.	8·0 W.	0·4 W.
October ..	·829	·830	+.001	·847	·852	+·005	·194	·195	+·001	80·5	80·8	+0·3	2·02	4·17	+2·15	4	4·5 N.	5·8 N.	1·3 N.	1·4 W.	1·4 W.	0·0
November ..	·902	·863	—·039	·692	·667	—·025	·284	·326	+·042	78·6	79·1	+0·5	0·49	0·09	—0·40	3	5·3 N.	5·0 N.	0·3 S.	1·4 E.	3·4 E.	2·0 E.
December ..	·934	·913	—·021	·644	·626	—·018	·266	·291	+·025	76·4	76·6	+0·2	0·05	0·00	—0·05	0	6·0 N.	5·9 N.	0·1 S.	0·2 E.	2·1 E.	1·9 E.
Year ..	29·808	29·819	+·011	0·779	0·796	+·017	0·223	0·238	+·015	79·2	80·2	+1·0	70·30	73·04	+2·74	113	2·1 N.	2·0 N.	0.1 S.	6·2 W.	5·5 W.	0·7 E.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Table showing for the year 1881 the Maximum and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.

Months.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Additional Capacity of the Air.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.			
										Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Daily.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum in one day.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.
					Maximum.	Minimum.							
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	o	o	Inches.				
January	30·093	29·823	0·768	0·344	0·469	0·266	88·6	67·7	0·00	26·8 N.	11·1 W.	0·4 N.	0·9 E.
February	·119	·824	·941	·380	·463	·192	89·0	68·8	0·00	25·0 S.	0·0	0·4 S.	0·9 E.
March	·003	·782	·881	·504	·449	·203	88·1	71·3	0·04	30·5 N.	12·6 W.	0·0	0·0
April	29·969	·659	1·010	·644	·432	·216	90·7	75·1	0·00	21·9 N.	21·9 W.	0·0	0·0
May	·887	·625	1·050	·715	·419	·240	91·5	78·3	0·20	33·3 S.	13·8 W.	0·0	0·0
June	·843	·608	1·029	·809	·375	·047	91·8	74·3	3·42	30·0 S.	0·0	1·4 S.	1·4 W.
July	·833	·534	1·061	·847	·207	·042	86·5	76·2	4·62	15·3 S.	37·0 W.	0·7 N.	0·7 W.
August	·851	·506	1·014	·827	·212	·025	85·9	74·9	11·30	13·0 S.	31·4 W.	0·8 N.	1·8 W.
September	·897	·610	0·998	·730	·269	·051	85·7	75·5	0·90	0·0	27·0 W.	1·0 S.	0·0
October	·986	·651	1·047	·618	·405	·078	92·3	73·7	2·19	15·6 N.	15·6 W.	0·4 S.	0·9 E.
November	30·018	·738	0·940	·331	·568	·205	93·0	68·0	0·04	11·1 S.	26·8 E.	0·0	0·0
December	·045	·795	·797	·419	·521	·195	90·4	68·0	0·00	11·1 N.	26·8 E.	0·9 N.	0·4 W.
Year ...	30·119	29·506	1·061	0·331	0·568	0·025	93·0	67·7	11·30	15·3 S.	37·0 W.	0·0	0·0

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Climate during 1881.

Places at which observations taken, and the year for which taken, 1881.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in Shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December,	Total.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jacobabad	0·43	0·29	0·00	0·72	113·3	78·4	119·5	65·2	109·6	86·5	117·1	79·6	78·4	43·1	82·8	36·2	2·15	1·55	0·63	
Bickaneer	..	11·52	0·02	..	108·6	84·8	115·8	71·7	100·2	84·0	110·1	75·9	77·3	51·9	82·5	46·0	..	5·75	1·60	No returns for February.
Hyderabad	..	12·23	0·00	..	106·6	83·2	116·3	69·4	98·1	82·6	113·1	78·9	78·9	51·8	86·0	44·8	..	2·91	0·68	No returns from January to April.
Karáchi	5·18	4·84	..	..	93·4	79·2	103·6	74·8	90·5	81·1	94·6	76·4	..	..	..	..	1·78	4·57	..	No returns for December.
Bhúj	2·73	15·18	0·00	17·91	103·8	78·4	113·0	71·3	89·4	78·4	104·1	75·3	82·1	55·8	86·7	51·6	1·12	6·44	0·50	
Deesa	0·44	40·89	0·56	41·89	108·5	76·4	117·4	66·8	88·4	76·3	108·9	67·8	85·5	52·2	89·6	43·9	3·12	7·41	1·35	
Mount Abú	0·45	..	..	..	91·3	72·0	101·0	58·3	..	..	..	..	71·2	54·4	76·7	50·0	3·35	..	..	No returns from June to October.
Neemuch	1·17	33·04	0·97	35·18	106·1	76·3	113·5	63·7	84·4	73·5	105·7	71·7	79·2	50·2	84·8	45·9	2·41	6·98	1·14	
Indore..	0·49	31·21	0·64	32·34	103·7	74·9	109·8	61·6	82·4	71·7	94·0	67·1	80·0	49·0	84·3	44·2	2·41	7·90	1·87	
Rájkot	0·35	34·27	0·00	34·62	107·8	..	115·5	..	88·3	..	102·4	..	..	..	..	..	1·84	7·33	..	No returns for December.
Surat	0·00	28·46	1·41	29·87	100·0	78·7	113·2	67·2	87·2	77·7	98·6	73·0	87·9	58·0	92·1	51·9	0·48	5·81	0·59	
Akola	1·95	27·71	2·04	32·60	109·0	80·1	115·5	64 8	87·6	73·3	92·6	70·9	83·9	48·5	86·6	43·4	1·22	6·86	1·01	
Amráoti	2·01	34·13	2·79	38·93	109·8	79·4	114·5	72·3	86·1	72·9	93·4	71·2	83·6	53·6	87·1	49·1	2·03	7·05	2·36	
Chikalda	1·58	70·29	5·19	77·06	94·9	73·8	100·4	64·5	73·9	65·3	78·7	61·7	75·1	54·9	78·8	51·5	1·63	8·47	1·81	
Buldána..	1·64	30·25	2·41	34·30	102·3	78·2	108·0	70·6	83·6	70·0	87·3	66·7	80·5	56·8	84·8	47·9	2·66	7·40	2·87	
Málegaon	1·88	15·03	1·51	18·42	105·3	74·7	110·7	61·8	87·6	73·2	92·6	69·1	84·9	50·9	88·0	44·3	2·40	7·97	1·94	
Bombay..	0·40	68·38	4·26	73·04	91·0	81·2	92·3	78·0	84·5	77·7	86·9	75·1	86·0	69·7	91·3	67·0	1·47	8·39	2·16	
Poona	1·36	12·86	3·01	17·23	101·3	71·3	107·6	64·5	80 9	69·9	84·2	67·5	85·7	53·4	87·6	45·4	1·28	7·74	2·87	
Sholápur	2·41	17·38	3·01	22·80	107·0	76·5	109·7	71·4	90·8	71·6	95·6	70·0	86,2	56·2	88·2	49·9	1·80	7·03	3·62	
Ratnágiri	0·54	78.34	3·18	82·06	92·0	80·2	93·6	74·8	83·7	75·2	86·2	72·2	90·8	67·5	94·8	61·9	0·38	6·10	1·35	
Belgaum	1·77	36·67	5·81	44·05	95·0	68·4	102·4	64·3	75·5	67·4	78·0	65·5	82·2	58·1	83·9	51·5	2·23	7·38	2·91	
Kárwár	0·02	73·65	22·96	96·63	90·5	79·7	92·3	72·8	84·0	74·4	87·3	69·3	88·7	65·7	90·8	61·5	1·97	6·87	2·33	
Zanzibar	39·24	4·32	17·64	61·20	82·5	75·7	85·7	72·6	81·6	73·8	84·1	71·8	84·8	77·6	87·8	72·1	7·15	5·23	4·35	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

B.—WEATHER AND

(4).—Statement of

District.	Per Standard of 40 Seers each																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bájri.			Jowári.			Gram.			Salt.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	3	10	5	2	0	6	5	9	9	5	1	9	2	7	7	1	13	11	2	2	6	3	14	4
Northern Division.																								
Ahmedabad	2	10	1¾	1	6	8½	5	5	11	4	3	9	2	0	9⅜	1	11	8⅝	1	14	11⅓	2	14	9⅜
Kaira	2	13	5	1	6	5	4	5	3	2	11	8	2	4	0	1	13	3	1	15	9	3	1	9
Panch Mahals ...	2	12	4	0	14	0	3	6	8	2	11	8	1	12	7	1	10	0	1	5	0	3	9	5
Broach	2	8	11	3	2	0	4	6	3	3	9	9	2	4	1	2	0	4	2	1	1	3	2	6
Surat	3	1	2	5	11	5	5	11	5	5	0	0	2	10	8	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	5	4
Thána	3	11	5		...		5	4	10	3	10	7	2	4	10	2	3	4	2	8	8	3	11	6
Kolába	5	0	10		...		4	8	6	3	1	5	2	8	3		...		3	6	5	3	12	0
Central Division.																								
Násik	2	6	6		...		6	3	8	3	4	3	1	14	11	1	2	10	1	10	6	3	6	5
Khándesh	2	2	8¼		...		5	5	8	3	13	6¼	1	6	7¾	1	2	11¾	1	8	1	3	8	11¾
Ahmednagar	2	8	9		...		4	6	11	3	10	5	1	7	0	1	1	11	1	9	11	3	5	11
Poona	3	2	4	3	5	9	4	2	1	3	8	0	1	15	1	1	7	4	2	0	4	3	8	10
Sholápur	2	9	11		...		3	8	11	3	4	11	1	5	0	1	1	'8	1	9	5	3	7	3
Sátára	2	15	0		...		4	2	8	3	9	3	1	9	8	1	6	9	2	8	6	3	10	4
Southern Division.																								
Belgaum	2	1	11		...		3	7	6	3	5	4	1	7	2	1	6	2	2	5	2	4	9	2
Dhárwár	1	12	11		...		4	7	8	3	6	0	1	6	11	1	4	1	2	8	8	4	5	1
Kaládgi	1	14	2		...		5	13	1	4	1	7⅜	1	5	11	1	0	8	2	5	1	4	14	2
Kánara	3	0	4		...		4	4	7	3	1	4	2	7	2	1	9	0	2	15	2	4	6	0
Ratnágiri		...			...		4	1	0½	2	11	7	Nágli. 1	14	11	Wari. 2	1	11	Harik. 0	13	7	3	10	4
Sind.																								
Karáchi	3	10	11	2	0	3	4	3	5	3	3	7	2	0	10	2	0	8	2	1	1	2	12	0½
Hyderabad	3	6	9	2	1	9	3	4	6	2	8	6	1	11	10	1	11	6		...		3	14	0
Shikárpur	2	11	11		...			...		3	4	7¾		...		1	7	7¾		...			...	
Thár and Párkar ...	2	13	3		...		4	14	9	3	3	5	2	1	6	1	11	0	4	3	5	4	1	5
Upper Sind Frontier .	3	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	11	2	13	11	1	2	5	1	7	10	1	11	4	3	14	8

CROPS—*continued.*

Prices of Products, 1881-82.

EQUAL TO 80 TOLAS.									PER KHANDI OF 784 LBS.	PER CUBIC FOOT.		REMARKS.
Flour.			Dall.			Ghee.			Firewood.	Cotton cleaned.	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).	
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10	0	0	3	15	10	34	6	0	0 10 6	19 9 6	2 10 9	1 9 5	
3	5	7 5/12	2	9	6 2/3	32	8	0 1/3	0 8 0	.....	2 0 0	1 2 0	
3	4	2	2	3	10	29	13	9	0 8 0	.....	...	...	There is no timber market at Kaira.
3	6	4	2	1	9	25	6	5	0 5 0	.....	1 5 4	0 5 8	
3	5	3	2	9	1	34	4	10	0 5 7	.....	1 0 11	0 8 7	
4	0	0	4	7	1 1/8	40	0	0	0 8 0	.....	Rs. 7 to 27 per Guz.	...	Toor Rs. 3-1-2 per maund.
.....			3	11	10	37	13	2	0 9 0	.....	...	...	
.....			5	0	1	35	1	2	0 6 9	.....	2 15 0	2 1 8	
3	3	2	2	12	6	33	11	5	0 5 1	.....	2 8 0	2 0 0	
*2	3	5 1/2	2	10	6 3/4	35	0	4 1/2	0 10 7 3/4	.....	0 12 0	0 6 0	*Wheat flour.
2	15	3	2	2	7	33	8	10	0 6 2	.....	...	...	
4	7	9	2	10	3	33	5	6	0 8 9	.....	2 8 0	1 8 0	
2	14	7	1	11	5	34	4	5	0 6 8	.....	2 14 4	1 15 6	
3	5	3	2	7	1	33	0	11	0 5 2	.....	3 5 4	...	
2	15	1	2	14	7	28	13	4	0 8 9	.....	1 12 0	1 6 0	
*2	9	7	2	12	6	30	11	1	0 6 8	.....	2 0 0	1 8 0	* Wheat flour.
2	11	0	2	3	3 3/4	32	0	0	0 5 8 1/7	.....	...	...	
4	1	6	3	2	9	34	13	9	0 3 5	.....	...	...	
.....			3	0	6	34	2	2	9 Bundles per Rupee.	.....	3 0 0	2 4 0	Rice in husks 1-9-7.
4	8	10	3	7	0	31	5	4	0 6 0	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
4	2	6	4	0	2	28	10	3	0 4 1	.....	...	...	
.....			3	11	2 1/2	.....			.....	20 10 3 1/2	...	...	
.....			3	3	9	25	15	1	0 3 2	.....	...	...	
3	9	9	3	11	7	31	6	2	0 3 10	.....	...	...	

B.—WEATHER AND

(5.)—*Prices*

District.	Wages per Diem.				Cart per Diem.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0
Kaira	6 as. to 8 as.	6 as. to 8 as.	2 as. to 3 as.	2 as. to 3 as.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Panch Mahâls	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 2 1	0 2 3	1 0 5	1 4 0
Broach	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Surat	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	4 as. to 5 as.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2
Thâna	8 as. to Rs. 1-8	8 as. to Rs. 1-4	2 as. to 4 as.	2 as. to 4 as.	8 as. to Rs. 2	8 as. to Rs. 2
Kolâba	8 as. to Re. 1	8 as. to Re. 1	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	12 as. to Re. 1	12 as. to Re. 1
Central Division.						
Násik	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Khándesh	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 1	0 3 2	0 3 0 per kos in the fair and 4 as. in the wet season.	0 3 0 in the fair and 4 as. per kos in the wet.
Ahmednagar	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 1 4	1 0 10
Poona	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Sholápur	4 as. to 14 as.	4 as. to 14 as.	1½ as. to 6 as.	1 an. to 6 as.	12 as. to Rs. 1-8	12 as. to Rs. 1-4
Sátára	4 as. to Re. 1	4 as. to Re. 1	1 an. to 6 as.	1 an. to 6 as.	8 as. to Rs. 1-4	7 as. to Re. 1
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Dhárwár	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Kaládgi	0 12 0	0 12 6	0 3 6	0 4 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kánara	8 as. to Re. 1	8 as. to Re. 1	2 as. to 6 as.	2 as. to 6 as.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2
Ratnágiri	0 9 4	0 9 3	0 3 10	0 3 9	1 3 6	1 3 1
Sind.						
Karáchi	12 as. to Re. 1	12 as. to Rs. 1-2	5 as. to 7 as.	5 as. to 8 as.	2 8 0	2 8 0
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Thar and Párkar	6 as. to Rs. 1-4	8 as. to Rs. 1-4	2 as. to 6 as.	2½ as. to 6 as.	12 as. to Rs. 1-4	Re. 1, or 1 an. 8 p. per mile.
Upper Sind Frontier	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2	4 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 6 as.	1 0 0	1 0 0

CROPS—*concluded.*

of Labour.

Camels.		Pack Bullocks.		Horses, Asses, &c.		Remarks.
1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 8 0	1 8 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Donkeys, 2 as. to 3 as...	Donkeys, 2 as. to 3 as.	
....	....	....	....	Donkey, 4 as. 10 pies ..	Donkey, 5 as.	
....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Asses conveying bricks, 2 as.	Asses conveying bricks, 2 as.	
....	....	2 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 6 as. per donkey 8 as. to Re. 1 per horse.	4 as. to 6 as. per donkey. 8 as. to Re. 1 per horse.	
.....	....	....	....	Machava, (boat) Rs. 5 to Rs.8.	Machava, Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.	
....	....	0 6 0	0 4 0	Horses, 4 as.	6 as.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	
0 8 0	0 12 0	....	....	....	....	
0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	4 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	2 as. 6 p. to 5 as.; 2 as. to 3 as., donkeys.	
10 as. to Rs. 2	12 as. to Rs. 2	4 as. to 6 as.	3½ as. to 10 as.	5 as. to 12 as.	5 as. to 10 as.	
....	....	0 8 0	0 12 0	....	....	
....	....	0 6 0	0 8 0	....	....	
0 11 6	0 10 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Boats, 12 as. to Rs. 3.	Boats, as. 12 to Rs. 3.	
....	....	0 5 9	0 6 6	Boats, Rs. 1-2-2 ..	Boats, Rs. 1-2-3.	
1 0 0	12 as. to Re. 1	....	....	....	....	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats, Rs. 2	Boats for 100 maunds, Rs. 2.	
Riding, Rs. 20 per month; baggage, Rs. 9 per month.	Riding, Rs. 18 per month; baggage, Rs. 12 per month.	....	....	....	....	
6 as. to 8 as., or 10 kos per rupee.	6 as. to 8 as., or 10 kos per rupee.	....	....	....	....	
4 as. to 6 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	....	....	....	....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

Statement showing the number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82 with the number of Spindles and Looms in each, and the estimated quantity of Cotton consumed in each.

No.	Names of Mills.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines employed.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Cotton consumed (estimated)	Average number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
	Mills working in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.				(Candies of 784 lbs.)		
1	Alexandra Mills (Private owners) ...	186	25,276	388	3,760	950	
2	Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited	190	31,680	...	4,630	650	
3	Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited	100	28,780	103	3,763	579	
4	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	90	21,778	425	3,014	681	
5	Colába Land and Mill Company, Limited	160	20,736	373	3,700	730	
6	Kúrla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	120	29,516	551	3,877	1,062	
7	Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	90	29,928	...	4,423	623	
8	Essa Callefah's Spinning and Weaving Mills (Private owners)	90	16,428	113	1,439	398	
9	Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited	180	34,284	...	...	...	Nearly complete.
10	Gordon Mills, Limited	1,000	50,000	...	...	...	In course of erection.
11	Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	197	36,840	500	5,971	1,300	
12	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
13	Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
14	Jadowji Raghowji Spinning and Weaving Mills (Private owners)	80	28,500	...	4,300	600	
15	Jewraj Ballu Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	265	31,196	440	4,000	924	
16	Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company (Private owners)	132	26,296	375	3,760	862	
17	Khattao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	154	25,148	340	3,951	777	
18	Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
19	Mahalaxumi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	120	25,930	...	3,289	842	
20	Mázgaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited	120	30,096	360	4,767	1,105	
21	Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited...	134	34,336	514	5,071	1,180	
22	Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited	270	61,248	1,180	8,000	2,800	
23	Dinshaw Petit Mills	200	51,720	800	6,500	1,920	
24	New Dharamsi Punjabhai Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	680	94,372	1,287	14,233	3,660	
25	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	240	30,664	685	4,869	1,090	
26	National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited	125	19,000	...	2,700	533	
27	Nicol Mills (Private owners)	140	19,832	...	2,200	470	
28	New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	100	21,312	400	4,450	1,000	

C.—MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82, with the number of Spindles and Looms in each, and the estimated quantity of Cotton consumed in each—continued.

No.	Names of Mills.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines employed.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Cotton consumed (estimated)	Average number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
	Mills working in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay—continued.				(Candies of 784 lbs.)		
29	Narayen Cotton Mills (Private owners) (formerly Girgaum Cotton Mills) ...	35	6,240	...	617	200	
30	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (at Tardeo)	258	50,798	950	7,628	1,922	
31	Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (formerly Albert Mills Company, Limited)	90	20,400	...	2,728	540	
32	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	192	50,220	849	8,074	1,782	
33	Sunderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	70	17,640	141	2,900	650	
34	Shivlal Motilal Spinning Mills (Private owners)	150	29,000	...	2,500	450	
35	Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.	70	19,424	...	3,000	525	
36	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited	180	37,392	500	4,609	996	
	Total ...	6,208	1,056,004	11,274	138,723	31,801	
	Mills working Up-Country.						
37	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	100	24,200	307	2,905	950	
38	Albert Edward Mills Company, Ld. ...	...	...	...	—	...	In course erection.
39	Alfred Manufacturing Company, Ld....	45	16,620	132	2,852	600	
40	Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Mills (Private owners)	60	15,000	198	1,248	485	
41	Bhávnagar Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	80	12,064	175	1,891	442	
42	Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
43	Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	60	14,688	118	1,157	456	
44	Jaffer Alli Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	101	15,792	150	1,496	480	
45	Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	70	18,988	220	2,687	750	
46	Nadiád Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	51	9,744	...	862	300	
47	Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	300	12,100	105	...	...	Do.
48	Narbada Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	80	22,000	200	1,725	600	
49	Sholápur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	80	20,336	167	1,919	703	
	Total ...	1,027	181,532	1,772	18,742	5,766	
	Grand Total ..	7,235	1,237,536	13,046	157,465	37,567	

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Asia	
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value.. Bombay	..	16,334	..	51,456	..	40
	Sind	..	3,854	..	3,236	..	..
Animals, living	No. .. Bombay	67	8,400	4	1,175	..	..
	Sind	22	4,125	81	11,800	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.. Bombay	..	16,31,892	..	17,12,994	..	44,989
	Sind	..	1,26,598	..	1,23,646	..	1,555
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	..	2,68,924	..	3,49,365	..	135
	Sind	..	36,234	..	32,843	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. .. Bombay	3,926	4,65,010	7,413	5,21,717	5	496
	Sind	475	49,687	387	66,872	lbs. 12	35
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	,, Bombay	66,234	1,64,959	55,696	1,22,200	1,000	3,392
	Sind	9,681	27,285	16,701	43,085	..	..
Other sorts	Value .. Bombay	..	2,04,983	..	1,01,138	..	..
	Sind	..	700	..	5,128	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs. . Bombay	541,170	1,90,613	524,132	1,88,736	..	..
	Sind	41,859	17,782	49,708	17,972	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No. .. Bombay	14,880	1,56,465	15,498	1,55,441	75	1,859
	Sind	1,518	21,276	2,423	28,359	236	2,375
Coal—							
Coal	Tons.. Bombay	472,945	85,93,348	400,632	61,13,787	218	4,121
	Sind	25,705	5,56,038	13,376	2,91,806	..	..
Coke	,, Bombay	4,078	1,12,737	1,887	35,709	..	..
	Sind	344	11,397	71	2,193	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs. .. Bombay	..	..	..	..	210	4,188
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt. ... Bombay	504	66,298	550	71,480	..	..
	Sind	182	26,268	171	26,290	..	..
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	5	..	12	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. .. Bombay	11,784,191	89,34,918	12,310,576	94,79,063	163,850	1,75,815
	Sind	29,200	29,187	154,461	1,30,813	6,300	7,480
Manufactures—							
Piece-Goods—							
Grey	Yds. .. Bombay	342,633,504	3,88,91,233	327,036,524	3,98,03,700	..	..
	Sind	5,679,684	7,51,872	14,207,212	18,58,013	..	..
White	Bombay	93,221,290	1,17,00,631	97,592,852	1,22,68,321	39,211	10,194
	,, Sind	107,638	21,086	431,691	60,675	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Bombay	121,321,668	2,00,75,464	105,630,780	1,67,72,485	140,654	29,422
	,, Sind	494,377	78,207	1,393,639	2,07,498	140,390	26,834
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. .. Bombay	11,512,153	14,84,984	6,051,249	7,77,950	156	182
	Sind	..	..	..	1,611	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs. .. Bombay	306,100	4,21,732	175,229	2,50,537	..	..
	Sind	1,692	2,187	5,738	7,789	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.. Bombay	..	5,78,576	..	5,33,732	..	4,011
	Sind	..	11,641	..	3,138	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	5,70,450	..	6,78,634	..	24,074
	Sind	..	51,377	..	49,625	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. .. Bombay	1,448,614	10,09,796	4,161	7,09,536	172,209	35,083
	Sind	163	17,444	176	26,221	..	..
Earthen-ware and Porcelain	Value .. Bombay	..	4,03,605	..	5,19,350	..	859
	Sind	..	28,867	..	27,749	..	..
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. .. Bombay	598,641	2,07,407	524,203	1,62,861	..	..
	Sind	1,340	1,382	985	374	140	70
Canvas	,, Bombay	663,161	2,87,192	620,975	2,73,780	..	..
	Sind	47,139	17,778	16,116	6,197	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs. .. Bombay	80,756	55,186	177,507	1,22,086	232	316
	Sind	3,038	6,319	5,395	11,583	2	10
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	..	2,102	..	1,580	..	1,220
	Sind	..	410	..	360	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware—							
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt .. Bombay	323	86,703	456	1,11,166	563	1,25,425
	Sind	..	..	6	1,836	..	..
Other Ware	Value.. Bombay	..	7,24,245	..	8,74,932	..	59,761
	Sind	..	96,088	..	85,413	..	20

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-1882.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2,200	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	78,476	..	1,11,400	..	1,24,592	..	1,43,578	..	70,566
..	2,529	..	..	..	150	..	965	..	300
..	1,240	..	120	..	723	..	31	..	..
..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	3,325	10	1,749	7	2,442	41	10,260	15	1,742
lbs. 5	15	lbs. 8	10	1	60	lbs. 51	49	..	..
4,004	8,464	49	93	1,902	3,846	3,837	9,213	731	1,714
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1,086	..	808	..	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	431	141	1,561	317	2,362	835	5,649	1,763
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	2,348	18,188	2,34,433	17,514	2,14,247	3,773	47,794	2,885	39,205
104	1,944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	1,000	875	11,752	177	2,478	6,789	1,22,808	1,739	27,207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	47	9,017	48,475	3,353	27,891
47	1,395	..	..	..	..	15	2 2	76	2,070
..	..	81	12,029	165	25,221	97	19,636	13	1,660
..	..	lbs. 10	26	2	308	21	3,204	4	656
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	2,040
..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs. 2	1	..	..
123,045	1,30,324	34,815	35,088	6,900	7,247	167,575	1,48,191	36,645	28,428
8,900	8,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	5,287
2,000	1,069	39,026	18,029	70,260	7,447	127,600	12,505	351,782	53,925
19,307	2,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43,093	15,354	102,357	30,764	64,189	23,104	714,599	1,78,789	362,228	1,01,617
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	1,200
384,567	68,354	621,889	1,26,101	760,648	1,62,912	596,521	1,18,985	476,276	85,891
77,057	17,544	..	..	31,945	5,403	..	..	..	..
37,728	13,200	89,897	19,246	18,376	4,246	84,919	8,679	65,153	12,907
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	400	500	244	634	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19,995	..	7,406	..	9,001	..	31,745	..	13,102
..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,934	..	10,635	..	19,248	..	2,888	..	797
..	720	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
64	21,341	351,656	3,84,766	319	3,78,598	309,679	62,220	165	64,560
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,063	..	1,143	..	1,711	..	246	..	1,685
..	..	..	..	..	30	..	15	..	132
		5,787	1,266	..	..	1,725	593	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	157	73	66	33	18	1,459	1,356	60	60
..	..	..	7,498	..	11,866	..	9,023	..	1,076
..	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
717	1,41,279	166	2,08,446	150	2,07,251	5,225	2,24,807	6,075	2,54,904
..	..	..	7,824	..	14,232	..	26,616	..	16,522
..	90,598	..	..	..	30	..	200	..	280
..	375	..	..						

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aus	
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	2,726	18,727	6,445	33,898	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay	..	22,54,823	..	23,52,204	..	12,686
		Sind	..	2,50,779	..	2,67,058	..	3,272
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	Bombay	..	3,25,064	..	5,16,943	..	41,604
		Sind	..	40,118	..	68,713	..	3,390
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	..	5,26,543	..	5,85,297	..	8,944
		Sind	..	40	..	40	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,,	Bombay	..	2,41,708	..	2,62,858	..	21,998
		Sind	..	9,498	..	8,824	..	187
Leather, and Manufactures of	,,	Bombay	..	7,74,426	..	9,04,533	..	1,414
		Sind	..	37,251	..	50,112	..	385
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	204,280	4,66,096	235,920	5,01,542	6,726	20,726
		Sind	103,718	2,84,269	87,301	2,04,590	..	..
Spirits	,,	Bombay	121,833	6,96,631	129,770	7,05,859	32	338
		Sind	107,705	10,32,600	82,371	7,51,208	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	Bombay	92,052	8,13,452	88,096	8,24,331	1,064	6,658
		Sind	42,072	4,74,936	34,688	3,80,121	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	322	1,472	803	3,621	..	..
		Sind	1,540	6,691	431	1,545	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	..	23,63,443	..	50,91,714	..	1,342
		Sind	..	2,02,063	..	4,00,029	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	Bombay	..	4,26,465	..	5,15,205	..	8,688
		Sind	..	11,028	..	71,290	..	..
Metals—								
Copper—								
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	3,906	1,56,412	4,193	1,76,037	..	..
		Sind	..	..	702	31,100	..	..
Wrought	,,	Bombay	145,366	59,65,897	122,920	51,88,911	127	27,724
		Sind	7,480	3,13,782	7,528	3,19,956	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	52	1,986	97	3,821	..	..
		Sind	lbs. 28	10	..	..	..	..
Iron—								
Wrought	,,	Bombay	978,424	57,71,349	782,681	44,86,023	1	4
		Sind	130,769	8,32,011	104,413	7,02,361	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	14,521	28,447	50,979	85,627	2	2
		Sind	1,200	3,450	2,600	6,755	..	..
Lead	,,	Bombay	8,825	99,155	9,938	1,06,668	..	..
		Sind	293	4,320	909	10,604	..	..
Steel	,,	Bombay	43,776	3,48,222	115,445	8,35,826	202	1,456
		Sind	2,338	30,187	20,190	1,51,793	..	..
Tin—								
Unwrought	,,	Bombay	80	5,007	71	4,224	..	..
		Sind	9	560	8	530	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	7	1,026	..	..
		Sind	lbs. 6	10	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay	36,125	3,86,638	34,462	3,09,495	..	..
		Sind	8,099	99,211	10,491	97,657	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	3,721	2,25,407	4,150	2,74,922	39	6,929
		Sind	3,959	53,953	240	8,321	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	92,904	1,83,290	96,901	1,77,597	91	361
		Sind	4,683	10,318	5,823	12,691	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	7,24,246	..	7,27,157	..	2,633
		Sind	..	36,888	..	28,597	..	35
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	Bombay	..	10,50,706	..	8,58,720	..	7,32,846
		Sind	..	1,71,552	..	95,419	..	..
Provisions	,,	Bombay	..	9,74,589	..	11,59,059	..	10,846
		Sind	..	4,12,101	..	3,22,886	..	15
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	Bombay	..	55,65,175	..	40,27,696	..	..
		Sind	..	28,88,272	..	24,54,148	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	34	3,603	46	7,503	..	..
		Sind	5	1,941	3	729	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	1,525	9,715	5,998	30,152	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31,598	..	8,276	..	10,144	..	25,221	..	32,881
..	1,661	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49,712	..	13,808	..	23,155	..	16,728	..	20,989
..	3,545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,037	..	..	..	2,403	..	1,547	..	1,547
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28,280	..	16,042	..	23,433	..	30,547	..	35,020
..	3,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,614	..	6,888	..	19,545	..	5,450	..	3,324
..	3,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,915	35,616	252	824	..	..	23	42	138	235
350	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	106	40,889	2,08,478	63,887	4,79,190	20,857	2,30,870	16,980	1,12,627
52	502	1,170	14,265	1,258	15,540	6,528	70,228	3,983	46,284
803	5,166	26,110	1,44,318	35,588	2,34,740	10,572	59,959	5,063	26,803
165	1,690	1,054	8,270	1,291	9,141	5,940	49,841	3,816	34,609
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,308	..	..	..	78,339	..	2,743	..	2,855
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	955
..	249	..	..	..	..	..	2,860	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
353	78,942	15	8,426	67	16,817	405	82,235	79	16,567
27	5,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	195	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,665	8,886	1	10
lbs. 7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	588
..	..	..	..	845	8,923	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	3,502
2	15	..	..	..	..	200	1,600	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	100	1,419	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	68,818	6	927	55	8,113	201	37,838	120	21,561
..	..	lbs. 12	12	lbs. 10	10	lbs. 10	10	..	..
326	775	27	1,808	8	2,998	363	1,539	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,113	..	14	..	13	..	4,848	..	2,133
..	80	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	5
..	5,44,794	..	2,918	..	1,287	..	79,039	..	39,780
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9,261	..	8,694	..	20,495	..	21,973	..	16,168
..	209	..	26	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7,831	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and to the Province of Sind during the two

Article.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Aus	
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	260,738	3,48,908	569,700	6,48,604	5,583	10,530
	Sind	148	1,120	8,700	15,909	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,90,987	..	8,050	..	16,869
	Sind	..	18	..	200	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	2,816	516	4,672	27,175	38	57
	Sind	...	..	70	6	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt. Bombay	7	184	148	3,227	..	..
	Sind	8	236	6	203	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	57,874	50,728	25,927	19,105	..	..
	Sind	48	45	20	37	..	..
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	1,640	918	9,358	5,505	629	332
	Sind	...	...	...	...	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	192,640	1,16,999	90,216	70,747	1,510	3,753
	Sind	49,055	30,122	14,937	15,567	..	..
Toys and Requisites for Games ..	Value. Bombay	..	2,60,621	..	3,42,171	..	43,595
	Sind	..	40,527	..	45,509	..	840
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	372,837	4,25,573	444,592	5,00,420	..	..
	Sind	502	1,886	711	1,037	..	..
Wood and Timber, and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood) ..	Value. Bombay	..	72,517	..	94,671	..	11,578
	Sind	..	6,756	..	1,049	..	115
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	1,904	975	14	5	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	3,503,714	34,53,390	2,985,920	30,56,817	70,789	56,213
	Sind	27,591	53,270	29,271	61,197	2,033	1,200
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	2,26,086	..	2,57,578	..	1,820
	Sind	..	7,641	..	11,206	..	800
All other articles unenumerated ..	,, Bombay	..	43,23,231	..	47,87,091	..	48,732
	Sind	..	3,84,129	..	5,10,771	..	15,956
Merchandise.. Free	.. Bombay	..	5,30,55,550	..	6,28,23,424	..	8,01,079
	Sind	..	49,79,834	..	61,13,703	..	17,261
Merchandise.. Dutiable	.. Bombay	..	8,42,12,149	..	7,05,81,945	..	8,25,190
	Sind	..	47,48,029	..	42,32,989	..	47,313
Total ..	,, Bombay	..	18,72,67,690	..	13,34,05,369	..	16,26,269
	Sind	..	97,27,863	..	1,03,46,692	..	64,574
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay	..	87,64,360	..	1,00,21,535	..	2,93,400
	Sind	..	..	..	1,960	..	..
Treasure .. Silver	.. Bombay	..	2,46,53,898	..	3,30,35,144	..	16,83,960
	Sind	..	..	..	17,900	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay	..	3,34,18,258	..	4,30,56,679	..	19,77,360
	Sind	..	..	..	19,860	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay	..	17,06,85,957	..	17,64,62,048	..	36,03,629
	Sind	..	97,27,863	..	1,03,66,552	..	64,574
Government.. Stores	.. Bombay	..	64,66,461	..	43,99,312	..	2,796
	Sind	..	90,15,441	..	40,15,993	..	..
Government.. Treasure— Gold	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government.. Silver	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government.. Total, Treasure..	.. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government.. Total, Stores and Treasure ..	.. Bombay	..	64,66,461	..	43,99,312	..	2,796
	Sind	..	90,15,441	..	40,15,993	..	..

—*continued.*

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
27,291	21,594	6,04,847	10,90,004	8,21,425	13,18,170	3,28,026	4,03,675	5,37,303	7,66,466
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,64,838	..	436	..	20,649	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	1,377	..	..	135	3,103	..	..	..	..
1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	1,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	243	165	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,250	1,038	4,452	4,634	9,608	8,383	748	1,350	975	1,677
13	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	36,815	..	16,841	..	36,030	..	9,262	..	13,364
..	9,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	484	484	1,348	293	1,269	2,078	6,668	14	136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24,469	..	..	..	1,517	..	2,925	..	4,140
..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52,657	47,597	15,509	17,545	31,009	28,049	1,47,621	1,43,400	41,073	45,022
5,395	3,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,755	..	678	..	1,948	..	2,700	..	765
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	54,722	..	40,209	..	84,643	..	1,37,197	..	1,34,816
..	3,541	..	500	..	350	..	46,976	..	635
..	7,13,844	..	60,485	..	3,26,328	..	3,88,740	..	3,35,843
..	10,370	..	510	..	410	..	47,120	..	3,190
..	19,95,398	..	32,10,004	..	33,13,071	..	22,63,849	..	17,74,416
..	63,530	..	22,639	..	30,620	..	1,33,566	..	90,823
..	17,15,242	..	32,79,489	..	36,39,309	..	26,52,589	..	21,10,259
..	73,900	..	23,149	..	31,030	..	1,80,686	..	94,013
..	6,18,973	..	2,12,240	..	2,78,500	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,53,570	..	2,72,900	..	75,27,000	..	39,22,210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,18,973	..	8,65,810	..	5,51,400	..	75,27,000	..	39,22,210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23,34,215	..	41,45,299	..	41,90,799	..	1,01,79,589	..	60,32,469
..	73,900	..	23,149	..	31,030	..	1,80,686	..	94,013
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	156
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay	..	356	..	22	..	1,202	..	228
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	43	4,868	42	2,600
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,044	7,931	5,001	34,055
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	26	745	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	40	4	..	..	819,337	1,71,068	79,200	16,019
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	44	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	5,677	1,119	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value.	Bombay	..	1,954	..	2,604	..	26,514	..	21,526
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain.	Value.	Bombay	..	16	..	..	..	80	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	..	..	5,330	1,804	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value.	Bombay	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ware	Value.	Bombay	..	627	..	655	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	54,232	498	1,86,372	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	4,597	67	2,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	103	..	525	..	446	..	2,749	..	1,12,782	..	77,906
..	395	..	511	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	1,198	..	134	..	30	..	15
..	64	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	67	16	8,760	1	31	6	635	10	676
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14,553	..	18,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	330	103	..	..	6	2	30	11
1	35	4	27	..	..	..	..	15	1,017	9	334
..	..	1,060	20,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	115	46	1,739	..	..	..	..
8	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,202	25,551	955	23,031	..	..	..	..	689	18,582	389	8,981
3,257	1,801	1,045	786	10	5	..	..	..	..	811	325
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,346	888	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	10	24	3
750	162	..	..	203	51	2,295	366	370	122	7,137	1,875
1,052	278	376	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,061	11,775	7,057	2,098	1,281	497	..	..	2,924	910	8,511	1,112
..	..	250	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	30	7	20,405	4,537	42	160	50	24	139	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	400	230	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	174	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	16	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26,137	..	26,384	..	..	..	415	..	5,01,121	..	3,25,027
..	1,315	..	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
934	8,492	624	5,245	94	629	1,189	6,956	13,209	1,664	9	1,049
141	1,110	247	1,119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	33	..	25	..	35	..	292	..	11,364	..	20,598
..	67	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,600	1,200	..	..	..	..
42	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	200	229	3,721	1,542	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29,979	..	32,267	..	40	..	290	..	49	..	..
..	1,801	..	961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	16,885	964	38,077
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,257	..	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	4,62,239	..	5,98,414
..	36	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two*

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,073	12,566	1,578	7,458
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay	..	125	..	311	..	2,119	..	5,414
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	..	2,572
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,,	Bombay	..	646	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, and Manufactures of	,,	Bombay	..	74	..	100	..	..	..	119
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	110	305	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,,	Bombay	3,878	14,498	2,703	8,607	40	238	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	Bombay	..	..	122	518	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,146	..	450
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	58
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	2	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—										
Wrought	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	Bombay	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—										
Unwrought	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	17	476	2	176	..	..	..	22
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,953,736	19,73,577	2,625,019	12,92,381
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	2,500
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	17	..	32,840	..	12,466
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748
Provisions	,,	Bombay	..	1,020	..	3,129	..	2,704	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	454
Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
30,128	4,07,262	28,463	3,67,644	..	..	..	..	20	724	19	120
18	352	3	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	590	..	4,774	..	41	..	2	..	3,750	..	6,502
..	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	400	..	1,267	..	1,709
..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,108	..	16,332	..	..	..	3,135	..	1,525	..	1,375
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,76,104	..	3,74,914	..	20,265	..	16,500	..	39,557	..	48,428
..	72	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	49	..	37	..	100	..	1,598	..	2,147
..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	23	59	81	242	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	72	..	..	25	83	273	1,915	2,777	7,350	2,408	7,812
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	115	..	..	102	908	299	1,681	347	3,433	..	..
53 oz	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	980	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	937
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	15,383	2	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	5,809	37	3,032	..	8	4	114	455	35,173	530	45,770
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	2,914	233	9,253	1	34	88	3,068	1	77	..	24
1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	242	80	682	96	570	61	674	..	..	..	..
68	322	24	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	18	253	497	..	..	810	1,288	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
834	40,028	22	1,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3,566	23	2,022
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	2,719	125	4 031	1	40	65	1,102	94,323	1,30,003	512	61,959
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1,438	28	2,403	4,989	6,391	10,318	11,405	447	7,791	665	9,036
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,874	..	2,931	..	..	..	..	..	46,093	..	38,206
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	160	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	31,817	..	43,308
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,76,958	..	10,28,425	..	2,561	..	1,463	..	66,958	..	52,589
..	78,763	..	1,09,865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	75,770	..	379	..	176	..	..	..	..
..	31,930	..	4,541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,765	..	1,019	9	5	2	21	1,764,320	77,18,074	1,231,912	50,47,003
1,597	4,292	247	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	2									

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk—				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay..	679	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ..	Cwt.	Bombay..	745,121	1,19,41,647	604,185	95,46,076	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay..	..	..	28	17	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	450	225	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay.	..	..	40	43	71,272	33,736	86,116	40,125
		Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	577
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay..	..	20	..	30	—	1,134	..	3,071
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay..	..	..	..	337	..	40	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,,	Bombay..	..	23,941	..	2,652	..	32,889	..	22,346
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise.. Free ..	..	Bombay..	..	24,049	..	6,25,225	..	21,82,412	..	13,40,765
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Merchandise.. Dutiable ..	..	Bombay..	..	1,19,62,762	..	89,41,874	..	1,24,877	..	1,23,398
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Bombay..	..	1,19,86,811	..	95,67,099	..	23,07,289	..	14,64,163
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Treasure .. Gold ..	..	Bombay..	..	3,250	.	965	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure .. Silver ..	..	Bombay..	..	4,05,250	..	250	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Bombay..	..	4,08,500	..	1,215	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure.	..	Bombay..	..	1,23,95,311	..	95,68,314	..	23,06,389	..	14,64,163
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Government. Stores	..	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	..	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	..	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
765	809	9,466	10,187	151	148	6,954	5,399	4,742,967	32,39,454	3,565,063	22,12,772
20	12	93	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9,372	..	..	..	8	..	638	..	2,167	..	8,063
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,104	6,621	1,513	617	14,462	2,166	2,207	2,049	95,565	20,175	131,197	22,962
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	429	64	295	..	..	..	..	4	50	115,975	20,45,220
542	2,734	370	1,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109,043	55,235	4,302	2,346	6,072	3,630	133	119	2,484,834	22,56,998	1,731,194	13,97,770
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	44	300	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,288	115	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	147	162	..	..	9	23	7,213	15,744	12,759	26,935
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	35	..	10	..	4,336	..	6,290
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	414,755	2,06,394	459,562	2,45,063
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,965	..	1,917	..	696	..	1,431	..	750	..	285
..	116	..	38	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
31,192	6,305	41,173	9,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
672	120	5,936	1,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
716	1,536	644	939	..	..	162	174	3,661	2,577	6,576	7,882
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	109	..	135
..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	90,302	..	2,39,320	..	6,21,375	..	3,71,824	..	29,06,963	..	5,06,969
..	80,176	..	18,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,34,700	..	23,78,628	..	6,54,008	..	4,12,215	..	2,08,829	..	7,69,264
..	1,11,727	..	1,26,645	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,03,929	..	92,177	..	17,528	..	30,490	..	1,76,89,024	..	1,21,61,499
..	17,517	..	15,318	..	..	..	..	..	1,158	..	..
..	22,38,629	..	24,70,805	..	6,71,536	..	4,42,705	..	1,78,97,853	..	1,29,33,765
..	1,29,244	..	1,41,963	..	300	..	..	..	1,158	..	..
..	20,60,280	..	21,27,732	..	1,16,800	..	6,24,049	..	89,92,456	..	76,22,613
..	..	..	9,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	44,22,448	..	28,34,900	..	3,000	..	1,50,005	..	97,492	..	1,12,35,274
..	1,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	64,82,728	..	49,62,632	..	1,19,800	..	7,74,052	..	90,89,948	..	1,88,57,887
..	1,580	..	9,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	87,21,357	..	74,33,437	..	7,91,336	..	12,16,757	..	2,69,87,801	..	3,17,88,650
..	1,30,824	..	1,51,113	..	300	..	..	..	1,158	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Values of the Principal and other articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Articles.	Description.		Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay ..	592	1,60,618	1,264	4,12,375	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	1	400	..	..	..	..
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	1,689	..	1,301	..	5,836	..	3,807
		Sind ..	..	1,793	..	1,046	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay ..	..	150	..	296	..	8	..	..
		Sind ..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (excluding Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay ..	17	3,318	6	1,167	..	35	1	41
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ..	..	96	..	..	..	365	..	126
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay ..	2	445	6	213	12	307	4	20
		Sind ..	1	7	1	10	..	..	..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	,,	Bombay ..	53,700	13,85,511	36,087	8,95,401	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	139	4,108	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	310	205	196	99	610	582	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay ..	1,296	232	2,400	412	24	3	12,150	1,592
		Sind ..	20	3	20	5	..	..	..	..
White	,,	Bombay ..	765	99	3,864	383	2,379	1,115	25,046	1,803
		Sind ..	..	..	75	13	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay ..	917	474	12,702	1,505	1,920	523	22,427	2,940
		Sind ..	..	..	656	113	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	No.	Bombay ..	133	81	..	..	190	96	203	50
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	540	612	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	,,	Bombay ..	..	369	..	68	..	11	..	24
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value.	Bombay ..	..	2,63,721	..	3,06,672	..	41,773	..	44,569
		Sind ..	..	1,461	..	4,640	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay ..	6,660	78,174	6,381	72,887	2,123	3,359	765	5,209
		Sind ..	381	3,043	1,117	10,007	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	79	..	113	..	1,037	..	446
		Sind ..	..	84	..	53	..	..	..	..
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	204	..	872	..	65	..	51,635
		Sind ..	..	251	..	595	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	391
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ware	Value.	Bombay ..	..	218	..	508	..	738	..	41
		Sind ..	..	36	..	19	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	16,574	..	52,332
..	..	..	..	..	3,854	..	3,236
809	2,20,050	806	1,88,566	1,698	4,52,850	2,583	7,00,088
34	856	19	1,420	230	9,578	168	15,750
..	1,88,416	..	2,91,062	..	22,42,689	..	23,64,228
..	770	..	843	..	1,32,259	..	1,29,025
..	3,685	..	1,240	..	2,74,291	..	3,53,314
..	..	..	6	..	36,978	..	32,894
55	8,051	94	11,355	4,119	4,98,202	7,612	5,45,193
1	50	2	100	476 cwt. 71 lbs.	49,831	390 cwt. 5 lbs.	67,047
..	..	594	1,391	71,726	1,77,677	62,927	1,37,615
..	..	..	..	9,681	27,285	16,701	43,085
..	..	..	33	..	2,20,805	..	1,16,222
..	464	..	..	..	1,164	..	5,128
6,435	2,212	..	..	550,734	1,93,906	531,372	1,90,827
..	..	..	..	41,859	17,782	40,708	17,972
482	3,606	115	1,606	38,472	4,53,892	41,094	4,47,496
4	53	1,263	15,305	1,759	23,711	3,791	45,018
1,579	29,201	535	7,699	482,406	87,61,233	404,243	61,73,761
..	..	..	..	25,705	5,56,038	13,376	2,91,806
..	..	..	..	4,078	1,12,737	1,867	35,709
..	..	..	..	344	11,397	71	2,193
74	2,123	7	280	9,313	54,901	3,408	20,957
..	..	..	..	15	252	123	3,465
..	42	..	12	685	98,461	728	98,323
1	160	7 lbs.	15	204 cwt. 10 lbs.	29,658	177 cwt. 7 lbs.	27,269
924	19,779	1,633	20,108	56,631	14,50,173	39,158	9,58,718
51	1,225	34	655	190 cwt. 2 lbs.	5,334	34	655
3,420	3,442	4,850	4,240	12,158,038	93,00,947	12,484,058	96,48,512
..	..	7,200	8,475	35,500	36,667	1,76,061	1,53,337
553,000	1,16,451	36,491	4,383	344,182,245	3,92,10,423	328,490,831	3,98,89,450
1,176	125	280	31	5,681,630	7,52,162	14,226,819	18,60,550
27,116	4,025	25,715	4,195	94,109,986	1,19,26,079	98,126,794	1,24,17,687
..	..	..	..	107,638	21,086	435,766	67,888
60,368	9,672	24,763	5,033	122,792,680	2,03,74,942	107,331,791	1,71,02,130
1,408	267	..	..	636,175	1,05,308	1,503,547	2,60,595
3,443	3,333	1,105	1,089	11,711,356	15,21,164	6,174,025	8,09,671
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,531
308	201	631	675	307,192	4,23,271	176,660	2,51,943
..	..	..	..	1,692	2,187	5,742	7,703
..	2,808	..	4,683	..	6,25,126	..	5,80,940
..	222	..	..	..	11,863	..	3,244
..	63,965	..	68,886	..	15,33,232	..	15,30,606
..	124	..	6	..	55,277	..	55,976
14,762	1,01,587	4,706	62,151	2,319,940	17,45,700	18,473	13,28,522
215	1,606	177	765	900	23,263	1,717	38,112
..	2,547	..	1,992	..	4,21,134	..	5,54,175
..	155	..	101	..	29,188	..	28,123
..	..	5	4	606,153	2,09,266	529,538	1,64,669
..	..	..	..	1,480	1,452	985	874
..	..	..	..	663,203	2,87,202	630,575	2,74,980
..	..	..	..	47,139	17,778	16,116	6,197
..	..	..	..	82,815	57,156	181,581	1,24,703
5	3	..	..	3,040	6,320	5,395	11,583
..	..	..	53,324	..	1,37,460	..	1,53,350
..	87,266	..	2,384	..	13,754	..	4,300
..	11,292	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	35	2,939	6,745	6,67,063	8,412	7,56,907
38	4,777	..	..	..	..	6	1,396
..	..	..	5,757	..	12,87,586	..	16,02,664
..	4,051	..	119	..	96,497	..	86,362
..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	484	3,890	1,264	9,131	8,267	2,72,428	9,149	2,89,413
		Sind	57	630	29	289	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay	..	204	..	978	..	363	..	333
		Sind	..	246	..	135	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	Bombay	..	280	..	29	..	10	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory— Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	..	20	..	..	..	31,828	..	38,217
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,,	Bombay	..	5,77,746	..	5,39,190	..	479	..	2,150
		Sind	..	1,517	..	594	..	..	..	..
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	Bombay	..	184	..	360	..	11	..	160
		Sind	..	176	..	50	..	..	..	..
Liquors— Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,,	Bombay	..	..	10	33	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	9	40	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	Bombay	105	953	203	1,324	3	9	..	..
		Sind	21	98	6	25	69	740	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	..	200	..	525	..	2,500	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,,	Bombay	5	226	7	797	..	5	..	20
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	6	220	3	140	1	48	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron— Wrought	,,	Bombay	..	..	20	26	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	14	23	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin— Unwrought	,,	Bombay	119	6,492	..	..	5,238	2,81,376	6,004	3,60,482
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	Bombay	2	305	6	855	2	215	1	208
		Sind	..	..	lbs. 8	10	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	10	25	24	50	462	5,310	43	81
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	7,877	..	13,670	..	2,278	..	10,254
		Sind	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	Bombay	..	3	..	..	..	122	..	219
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	,,	Bombay	..	8,43,088	..	9,26,549	..	68,348	..	48,047
		Sind	..	2,86,302	..	3,13,289	..	..	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	..	12	20	2,002	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	1,38,397	..	75,610	..	..	..	163
		Sind	..	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk— Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	62,235	2,87,566	50,461	2,49,330	1,50,241	3,14,312	108,827	2,24,220
		Sind	4,550	22,090	883	4,731	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
19,308	3,08,653	25,156	3,52,682	63,006	10,19,250	72,075	10,60,572
62	756	39	394	137	1,738	71	770
..	3,488	..	6,272	..	23,11,681	..	24,50,413
..	1,582	..	165	..	2,55,921	..	2,69,049
..	3,143	..	1,289	..	4,08,044	..	6,16,798
..	20	..	2,850	..	43,558	..	75,108
..	15,02,904	..	16,04,338	..	21,08,419	..	22,58,741
..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
..	68,391	..	1,18,581	..	14,94,473	..	14,49,354
..	2	..	740	..	11,271	..	14,184
..	1,350	..	2,897	..	7,91,443	..	9,97,948
..	285	..	208	..	38,181	..	53,691
48	101	..	..	211,462	4,88,153	246,054	5,37,655
20	55	..	..	103,738	2,84,324	87,651	2,05,790
746	4,235	655	2,611	200,089	12,42,793	221,709	13,18,760
207	2,231	72	828	115,610	11,25,324	87,740	8,14,402
6,884	50,930	6,697	46,986	137,262	10,80,730	136,871	11,41,549
2,148	20,670	2,826	22,803	51,395 gls. 53 oz.	5,55,540	42,792	4,48,389
..	..	..	..	322	1,472	303	3,631
..	..	..	..	1,540	6,691	431	1,545
..	699	..	35,860	..	23,73,628	..	52,28,551
..	5,000	..	..	..	2,07,283	..	5,00,009
..	..	..	4,127	..	4,38,038	..	5,20,518
..	42	..	..	..	11,070	..	71,356
1,308	57,751	3,119	1,37,486	5,592	2,30,046	7,314	3,13,611
..	..	403	18,928	..	..	1,105	50,028
93	3,234	93	4,891	146,520	61,23,737	124,092	58,55,919
2	133	7	420	7,482	3,13,915	7,562	3,25,550
135	5,099	94	3,648	276	10,422	520	20,149
..	..	1	25	1 cwt. 28 lbs.	33	1	25
3,587	16,686	172	1,610	983,793	57,97,737	783,015	44,89,025
82	806	11	70	130,919	8,33,199	104,449 cwt. 7 lbs.	7,02,624
129	429	306	1,995	14,659	28,896	52,362	89,430
..	..	..	..	1,200	3,450	2,600	6,755
2	24	2	60	8,327	99,183	10,845	1,23,23[illegible]
..	..	..	..	293	4,320	909	10,604
1	8	8	196	43,979	3,49,686	115,955	8,39,599
..	..	..	..	2,538	31,737	20,190	1,51,793
95	4,433	128	7,164	6,361	3,37,336	6,226	3,73,255
..	..	..	..	9	560	8	530
..	..	..	..	40	3,566	30	3,048
..	..	..	..	6 lbs.	10	..	..
65	735	..	5	36,292	3,88,812	34,462	3,09,500
..	..	..	..	8,100	99,223	10,491	97,657
274	8,115	294	12,197	98,672	4,12,974	5,718	4,53,964
..	..	..	..	3,059 cwt. 22 lbs.	53,975	240 cwt. 18 lbs.	8,341
1,020	5,443	16,200	10,695	4,054,050	21,87,033	2,749,527	15,07,421
1,476	1,840	1,417	1,761	6,159	12,158	11,240	16,952
..	1,252	..	2,647	..	8,24,955	..	8,14,667
..	..	..	..	..	37,188	..	28,682
..	6,603	..	8,099	..	19,04,214	..	14,96,174
..	50	..	..	..	1,71,602	..	95,419
..	10,36,964	..	13,14,064	..	39,09,653	..	45,79,997
..	4,39,903	..	4,12,501	..	12,17,200	..	11,58,848
..	65,970	..	1,03,508	..	56,21,268	..	41,39,389
..	..	..	..	..	28,38,272	..	24,54,148
..	..	..	..	36	3,660	66	9,571
2	45	..	11	5 tons 5 cwt.	1,061	4 tons 5 cwt.	759
5 cwt.	20	5 cwt.	91,741	..	2,57,897	..	2,43,460
..	87,191	..	..	..	8,140	..	4,541
..	..	54,239	2,28,763	2,060,239	87,39,536	1,451,686	57,80,509
80,309	4,05,538	2 ozs.	1	4,552	22,107	885 lbs. 2 oz.	4,750
1	11						

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—								
Manufacture—								
Piece Goods	Yds	Bombay	22,283	25,914	12,836	15,398	3,175	2,042
		Sind	2,347	4,613	3,373	6,049	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	409	..	..	..	186
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs	Bombay	..	..	2,198	470	672,733	2,15,034
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt	Bombay	..	..	1	10	..	..
		Sind	7	35	48	436	..	..
Tea	Lbs	Bombay	171	95	56	40	85,624	54,761
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay	3,046	960	335,636	38,540	..	..
		Sind	150	43	290	39	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	..	..	744	232	7,214	16,215
		Sind	..	..	21	82	392	1,392
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	530
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,005	2,361
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay	..	104	..	..	..	67,378
		Sind	..	443	..	56	..	..
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs	Bombay	1,178,520	3,35,812	1,153,320	3,04,053	..	..
		Sind	191,940	1,07,786	209,048	1,09,175	..	..
Manufacture of—								
Piece Goods	Yds	Bombay	241	431	1,237	1,180	29	24
		Sind	1,297	1,663	4,077	2,639	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	11,251	..	1,14,368	..	25
		Sind	..	3,528	..	1,539	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,,	Bombay	..	2,29,555	..	3,18,550	..	3,96,413
		Sind	..	29,171	..	1,59,154	..	..
Merchandise—Free	..	Bombay	..	34,76,863	..	34,53,411	..	4,55,831
		Sind	..	4,26,065	..	5,81,871	..	..
Merchandise—Dutiable	..	Bombay	..	8,01,052	..	8,54,324	..	13,30,348
		Sind	..	45,274	..	33,476	..	2,132
Total	..	Bombay	..	43,07,915	..	43,07,735	..	17,86,179
		Sind	..	4,71,339	..	6,15,347	..	2,132
Treasure—Gold	..	Bombay	..	31,446	..	18,157	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Silver	..	Bombay	..	3,90,460	..	6,05,791	..	38,700
		Sind	..	23,088	..	7,100	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	4,21,906	..	6,23,948	..	38,700
		Sind	..	23,088	..	7,100	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	47,89,821	..	49,31,683	..	18,24,879
		Sind	..	4,94,427	..	6,22,447	..	2,132
Government—Stores	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	70,192	..	609	..	..
Government—Treasure—Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Treasure—Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Total, Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government—Total, Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	70,192	..	609	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—concluded.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
510	484	7,871	8,917	15,132	18,158	5,977,256	52,20,491	5,565,710	50,12,232
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,515	5,745	12,108	22,054
..	25	..	1,123	..	49	..	6,12,658	..	17,261
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	200
543,217	2,36,943	2,573,157	14,28,457	2,501,231	11,73,940	3,369,554	16,73,141	3,186,235	14,64,156
..	..	1,038	494	6,744	3,812	1,038	494	6,814	3,818
265	4,236	61	316	535	6,987	745,280	1,19,42,626	721,368	1,16,10,671
..	..	20	119	146	1,299	577	3,124	640	5,326
224,736	1,56,197	3,420	1,905	22,066	9,492	2,748,181	24,29,217	2,008,442	15,85,086
..	..	10	7	..	..	53	53	20	37
..	..	2,103	594	1,725	1,010	8,009	3,073	347,019	45,137
..	..	5,115	505	15,209	1,561	6,553	663	15,509	1,605
5,055	12,976	13,339	14,858	7,181	23,347	208,388	2,07,289	214,100	1,85,088
..	..	349	1,629	640	3,513	49,796	3[illegible],143	15,611	19,219
..	16	..	2,445	..	2,598	..	3,43,704	..	4,37,861
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,367	..	55,264
8,850	4,914	28	45	8	14	794,087	6,42,384	913,515	7,52,301
..	..	..	..	..	..	502	1,886	711	1,087
..	46,268	..	9,124	..	36,154	..	1,68,191	..	2,13,902
..	..	..	2,550	..	4,544	..	10,280	..	5,817
..	..	83,304	23,314	227,248	70,585	1,294,920	3,66,406	1,421,755	3,84,057
..	..	1,288,012	2,49,122	1,345,861	2,58,698	1,480,634	3,57,028	1,560,845	3,09,038
31	46	136,744	1,38,868	80,471	85,054	3,969,024	38,13,984	3,199,680	32,72,760
..	..	781	445	2,078	1,014	31,702	56,578	40,771	67,885
..	23	..	14,127	..	35,618	..	2,56,935	..	4,12,057
..	..	..	1,959	..	999	..	13,928	..	13,794
..	6,29,893	..	4,91,976	..	8,89,362	..	93,42,783	..	80,43,188
..	..	..	1,04,284	..	2,01,976	..	6,11,192	..	8,94,520
..	11,04,948	..	23,19,967	..	35,19,854	..	6,53,71,513	..	7,78,08,749
..	..	..	8,09,479	..	8,28,176	..	63,92,296	..	76,66,865
..	10,73,874	..	43,45,544	..	36,38,749	..	12,73,76,256	..	10,36,32,215
..	..	..	42,647	..	1,41,170	..	50,60,275	..	46,07,926
..	21,78,822	..	66,65,511	..	72,08,603	..	19,27,47,769	..	18,14,40,964
..	..	..	8,52,126	..	9,69,346	..	1,14,52,571	..	1,22,74,701
..	80,960	..	49,66,650	..	1,45,18,516	..	2,54,40,882	..	3,58,61,998
..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	13,510
..	79,407	..	17,84 735	..	21,55,426	..	4,16,60,513	..	5,42,91,307
..	..	..	75,261	..	11,115	..	99,929	..	36,115
..	1,10,367	..	67,51,385	..	1,66,73,942	..	6,71,01,395	..	9,01,58,305
..	..	..	75,261	..	13,515	..	99,929	..	49,625
..	22,89,189	..	1,34,17,796	..	2,38,82,545	..	25,98,49,164	..	27,15,94,269
..	..	..	9,27,387	..	9,82,861	..	1,15,52,500	..	1,23,24,416
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,69,277	..	43,99,312
..	..	..	1,935	..	2,346	..	90,87,568	..	40,18,948
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,69,277	..	43,99,312
..	..	..	1,935	..	2,346	..	90,87,568	..	40,18,948

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Aus	
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	780	651	5,334	5,908	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece Goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	7,100	843	37,683	5,606	..	..
	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	,, Bombay	257	82	1,460	309	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	3,737	849	13,358	2,467	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	430	100	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	,, Bombay	2,454	273	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Lbs. Bombay	..	425	..	3,302	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	19,311	3,76,008	28,622	5,27,707	57	875
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value Bombay	..	7,88,988	..	7,51,309	..	..
	Value Sind	..	750	..	286	..	..
Metals—							
Iron	Cwt. Bombay	13,331	32,331	4,536	10,070	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	2	13	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	22	645	8	306	..	25
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,, Bombay	..	..	1	18	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value Bombay	..	18,24,183	..	15,98,131	..	20,088
	Value Sind	..	16,03,683	..	20,87,809	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	30,25,278	..	29,05,218	..	20,988
	,, Sind	..	16,04,446	..	20,88,255	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	1	20	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value Bombay	..	49,740	..	33,155	..	2,015
	Value Sind	..	16,743	..	17,999	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	15,092	7,14,388	4,702	2,37,247	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir—Unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	33,050	2,67,378	60,641	4,45,315	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	2	36	..	..
Cotton—							
Raw	,, Bombay	13,00,688	3,91,56,180	20,91,563	5,55,04,506	4,75,393	1,45,40,120
	,, Sind	51,613	14,10,945	87,629	22,02,339	2,800	90,000
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	47	25	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece Goods	Yds. Bombay	232	75	890	695	..	..
	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	3,25,009	..	2,95,082	..	..
	Value Sind	..	628	..	300	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	50,426	..	47,980	..	560
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials— Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	225	60,583	1,158	2,20,266	46	16,411
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	6	1,040	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1,96,503	8,68,603	2,38,235	9,98,117	7	60
	,, Sind	..	..	216	864	..	..
Grain and Pulse— Gram	,, Bombay	18	54	114	343	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

RIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-82		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	252	65	3,692	603
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	2,967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,679	..	..
..	..	..	..	600	900	8,140	13,980	4,774	8,648
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
..	8,756	..	76,849	..	43,459	..	9,350	..	19,406
..	..	..	5,970	..	10,400	..	1,520	..	..
..	11,973	..	76,849	..	44,359	..	28,084	..	29,017
..	..	..	5,970	..	10,400	..	1,520	..	..
2	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	576	..	1,355	..	4,700	..	6,079	..	695
..	..	..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	12,497	994	44,501	7,855	4,09,275	..	..	1	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	1,505	..	..	945	6,170	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,55,980	1,52,58,916	5,02,400	1,55,20,988	5,33,400	1,41,06,116	5,62,294	1,60,72,313	6,73,918	1,80,00,042
9,450	2,37,500	700	19,000	875	22,000	4,200	1,08,500	5,244	1,18,375
2,000	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	484	92	1,04,667	10,975
..	200	..	1,620	..	20,630	..	39	..	20
..	400	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	22,453	55	20,262	61	21,212	190	66,423	302	94,125
..	..	750	4,500	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	5	..	..	105	315	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	150	450	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—										
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	10,840	2,390	38,497	4,940	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	36,590	6,312	34,548	5,693	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	81,480	17,289	1,61,861	30,621	..	..	130	40
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	,,	Bombay	50,606	8,216	68,610	10,672	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Lbs.	Bombay	..	405	..	1,476	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	66	1,227	28	1,210	..	..	67	1,215
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	635	6,850	165	1,650	4,000	2,412	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	15
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	..	..	30	758	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value	Bombay	..	45,454	..	89,893	..	1,604	..	16,156
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,,	Bombay	..	88,143	..	1,46,937	..	4,016	..	16,426
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.										
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	..	5,563	..	15,656	..	1,616	..	702
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	Bombay	247	4,807	612	15,808	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir—Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	1,039	6,889	783	4,262	..	100	1,143	8,001
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	,,	Bombay	126	2,013	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	1,500	750	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	80,942	19,045	1,53,883	36,207	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	160	..	79	..	344	..	1,276
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	108	..	180	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—										
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	17,060
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	132	895	137	1,018	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—										
Gram	,,	Bombay	73,178	2,92,667	41,769	1,28,054	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,82,697	1,37,058	2,32,580	1,63,600	4,775	2,978	3,125	1,996	..	..	..	..
1,200	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,38,501	3,23,196	27,45,049	3,22,310	1,13,660	18,376	1,39,907	23,064	1,220	195	..	..
900	170	2,800	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,42,853	1,36,382	9,83,344	1,33,287	31,758	6,330	64,877	12,220	14,690	4,282	30,167	8,224
30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,470	12 611
61,01,790	11,07,878	51,94,996	8,55,154	16,822	3,945	42,110	10,502	36,992	8,777	40,967	14,522
14,009	3,482	11,485	3,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47,048	9,601	59,032	14,257	60	50	4,627	669	1,590	495	2,028	413
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,803	..	7,885	..	826	..	1,828	..	6,784	..	7,403
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
428	15,525	546	15,434	66	1,450	146	649	4,996	56,386	7,579	80,320
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	168	..	..	..	72,795	..	1,59,205
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,960	35,098	6,888	48,299	499	3,275	488	3,130	204	1,052	7	125
..	..	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,477	69,144	2,064	49,082	1,151	1,579	20	1,125	340	4,018	..	..
2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,090	3,31,376	10,421	1,78,455	2,818	50,208	966	16,073	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,88,133	..	5,64,911	..	1,75,256	..	2,01,046	..	9,91,784	..	10,31,071
..	9,361	..	9,576	..	469	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24,59,094	..	23,55,694	..	2,64,441	..	2,72,302	..	11,46,568	..	13,01,373
..	13,784	..	13,136	..	460	..	..	..	..	..	12,611
..	..	..	..	.. 2	.. 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16,023	..	15,903	..	14,360	..	12,651	..	16,807	..	8,230
..	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,134	3,03,323	13,901	4,26,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
746	5,293	691	4,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,378	14,408	803	10,141	..	..	..	..	60,151	16,72,884	1,34,274	33,44,702
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,746	12,15,806	25,088	6,98,629
2,90,975	1,46,770	3,71,649	1,79,627	3,400	1,710	2,700	1,293	2,28,36,150	1,09,60,794	2,49,82,410	1,11,92,525
2,700	1,812	600	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,20,612	5,28,846	43,41,900	8,63,095	16,543	3,406	13,731	6,308	15,96,524	2,25,763	2,28,258	40,157
9,500	1,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9,374	..	30,160	..	4,251	..	5,332	..	14,424	..	13,396
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,515	..	3,898	..	6,164	..	8,088	..	36,599	..	44,895
..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
279	49,237	292	49,199	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..
7	1,000	15	2,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,055	23,208	2,630	21,311	74	630	6	36	78	1,474	2,392	14,414
15	14	17	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
421	1,527	685	2,034	14,502	57,090	8,738	27,937	40	116	66	206
29	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	2,60,701	1,66,566	4,05,979	2,57,443	1,420	965
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods—								
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	77,81,275	11,92,004	1,13,60,712	17,39,971	630	90
		Sind	393	70	95,301	11,532	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	26,03,635	4,14,391	33,70,739	5,27,580	2,12,197	32,366
		Sind	665	231	28,124	4,227	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	1,35,31,820	30,25,415	1,95,61,581	42,78,549	53,55,044	16,38,022
		Sind	2,354	1,080	28,520	6,589	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods	,,	Bombay	1,70,374	23,845	2,26,241	33,432	50,995	8,845
		Sind	..	..	..	50	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Lbs.	Bombay	..	15,800	..	16,437	..	10,395
		Sind	..	50	..	47	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	297	6,130	157	4,304	245	3,615
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	Bombay	..	15	..	..	..	6,537
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	7,557	60,401	14,751	1,05,820	7	162
		Sind	..	..	36	100	..	..
All others unenumerated	,,	Bombay	6,833	2,91,782	5,415	2,12,321	3	870
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	56,314	9,93,211	38,578	6,83,311	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value	Bombay	..	10,20,331	..	10,45,544	..	3,07,055
		Sind	..	12,685	..	14,669	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,,	Bombay	..	72,09,891	..	89,04,713	..	20,08,402
		Sind	..	14,116	..	37,005	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	..	16,132	..	14,340	..	36,175
		Sind	..	322	..	349	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	Bombay	6,112	1,48,286	7,000	1,52,425	3	67
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir—Unmanufactured and manufactured.	,,	Bombay	108	745	398	2,604	..	..
		Sind	..	..	16	120	..	..
Cotton—								
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	269	552	..	..
		Sind	1	20	4	90	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	33,675	17,258	40,460	19,972	56,940	27,699
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	3,80,120	1,49,079	6,68,100	2,29,113	53,180	12,326
		Sind	3,526	1,756	7,899	1,409	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	3,443	..	939	..	1,107
		Sind	..	..	..	261	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	15,406	..	32,813	..	..
		Sind	..	590	..	754	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	847	1,38,965	1,579	2,78,592	..	..
		Sind	1,500	2,17,569	2,837	4,41,982	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	4,310	31,150	2,186	18,027	81	1,985
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	,,	Bombay	18	40	..	..	973	5,082
		Sind	4	18	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	1,19,363	1,17,037	71,175	63,208	5,09,826	4,25,255	7,18,143	4,95,155
..	..	425	311	345	268	1,625	1,011	345	268
17,724	2,851	28,48,614	3,67,850	40,27,786	4,66,375	1,35,01,930	19,04,944	1,83,77,528	25,65,297
..	..	1,24,606	17,591	1,47,677	20,207	1,25,989	17,831	2,45,778	32,039
81,698	15,211	13,32,521	2,12,593	12,82,590	1,84,587	52,74,496	8,12,738	58,49,443	8,87,112
..	..	49,197	7,557	51,563	6,557	49,892	7,793	1,32,157	23,395
44,80,208	13,89,638	1,27,20,225	23,26,803	1,10,12,151	21,59,678	3,78,48,168	81,29,043	4,05,20,014	87,41,864
..	..	1,48,302	23,448	1,03,154	27,173	1,64,665	28,010	2,03,589	35,833
56,254	7,673	13,25,952	2,13,059	9,29,915	1,47,899	16,49,079	2,64,884	13,46,707	2,15,015
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	4,257	..	54,878	..	32,061	..	94,316	..	75,079
..	..	..	40	..	85	..	116	..	132
151	4,850	1,528	41,220	1,543	26,348	26,994	5,02,436	39,006	6,65,024
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,222	..	27	..	4,135	..	8,73,209	..	9,19,871
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	286
127	1,255	8,526	57,992	74,077	1,46,495	47,909	2,14,458	1,06,418	3,26,392
..	..	188	1,183	43	328	190	1,196	84	458
3	351	3,493	1,06,219	1,086	62,436	14,319	4,73,762	9,491	3,25,660
..	..	4	147	80	3,505	6	187	80	3,505
..	..	31,221	5,63,041	19,841	3,58,414	1,09,443	19,37,846	69,843	12,87,024
..	..	92	1,535	83	1,618	92	1,535	83	1,618
..	2,23,319	..	15,86,165	..	18,62,006	..	63,46,252	..	62,03,338
..	..	..	39,072	..	33,478	..	16,72,751	..	21,55,992
..	16,54,627	..	56,46,884	..	50,14,242	..	2,19,78,638	..	2,26,56,881
..	..	..	90,884	..	93,219	..	17,31,180	..	22,54,026
..	..	2	300	..	..	2	300	2	500
..	..	..	..	4	20	2	55	5	40
..	35,702	..	1,28,460	..	1,21,146	..	2,94,315	..	2,63,366
..	..	..	2,381	..	3,568	..	19,446	..	23,654
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	36	11,219	4,65,465	10,655	4,25,250	44,801	16,80,837	44,908	16,79,039
..	..	..	..	4	146	..	..	20	176
..	..	548	3,545	385	2,668	35,496	2,83,945	64,983	4,74,684
..	..	2	19	2	20	2	19	1,31,770	33,59,093
..	..	3,17,875	99,11,585	4,53,960	1,25,09,803	32,20,308	9,77,90,491	44,33,167	11,88,24,778
..	..	545—30lbs	13,996	3,480	80,160	1,04,605-30lbs	28,57,767	1,31,770	33,59,093
37,600	16,143	32,16,780	14,45,942	42,74,711	18,23,839	2,64,39,467	1,26,00,948	2,97,11,530	1,32,39,274
..	..	504	209	210	89	3,204	2,021	810	489
14,924	4,055	1,97,61,073	26,40,988	1,80,12,512	22,89,218	2,43,09,910	35,79,615	2,35,38,365	34,79,913
..	..	7,93,783	92,843	6,87,695	83,903	8,06,818	96,237	6,95,594	85,312
..	2,962	..	17,158	..	18,773	..	3,76,929	..	3,88,849
..	..	..	206	..	480	..	924	..	1,191
..	3,120	..	22,441	..	12,141	..	1,37,969	..	1,48,515
..	..	..	52	..	54	..	642	..	871
		312	64,100	922	1,50,255	1,954	4,15,981	4,507	8,53,312
..	..	3	241	12	1,490	1,510	3,18,810	2,870	4,46,537
..	..	5,156	38,963	7,378	49,140	2,10,236	9,71,558	2,53,445	11,05,902
481	3,839	86	433	118	455	101	447	362	1,621
..	..								
1,079	3,586	2,647	9,633	2,773	9,120	91,792	3,66,209	55,331	1,72,490
..	..	55	212	216	570	88	330	366	1,020

D.—TRADE

(2.)—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of*

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aus	
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*								
Rice, in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	,,	Bombay	1,24,359	5,03,636	14,279	49,547	102	403
		Sind	..	..	257	875	..	..
Wheat	,,	Bombay	15,86,341	80,31,531	45,95,814	208,41,501	3,401	15,208
		Sind	84,831	4,69,609	6,29,165	32,19,530	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	3,715	9,786	12,274	47,460	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1,093	2,916	..	..
Gums and Resins—								
Catch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	5	110
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—								
Raw	,,	Bombay	23,380	2,22,553	36,469	3,18,328	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage.	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	30,171	7,13,880	53,535	12,69,158	150	5,600
			8,19,312	..	4,55,849	..	1,900	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	21,021	6,45,819	9,964	3,14,495	..	..
			2,25,907		1,06,114	..	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	9,805	5,95,678	17,922	9,21,275	..	..
			3,18,454	..	2,06,680		..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	234	14,493	81	10,694	..	..
			6,153	..	3,471		..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	112	4,705	10	300	..	..
			7,637		400	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	19,706	20,07,738	16,919	20,90,195	105	13,714
			17,70,397	..	18,93,889		13,037	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	158	10,941	73	6,526	..	..
			11,255		5,750	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value	Bombay	..	50,137	..	45,968	..	855
		Sind	..	1,830	..	1,578	..	..
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	338	2,420	195	972	..	..
		Sind	103	990	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bag	No.	Bombay	..	..	80	10	..	..
		Sind	..	..	50	50	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt.	Bombay	..	114	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—								
Dye	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	468	5,250	780	16,338	..	..
Shells	,,	Bombay	17	1,000	24	1,200	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	8	520	..	..	..	..
		Sind	958	10,465	397	9,450	..	..
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	85,310	1,02,257	1,54,021	1,52,950	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	713	34,786	826	25,545	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	15	27,473	..	..	..	..
			18·56 lbs.		..	..	..	..
	Sind	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

TURKEY.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	8	22	112	13	47
..	..	1	12	6,050	12,875	..	..	..	..
28,366	1,21,164	10,32,772	52,53,290	40,11,873	1,82,18,141	1,34,524	6,80,125	3,31,347	15,60,114
..	..	5,054	24,161	5,99,401	30,58,123	..	..	5,748	29,130
..	..	2	8	422	1,022	..	..	814	1,837
..	..	..	..	150	600	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	504	4,034	84	840	..	..	73	735
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	530	16,240	20	400	..	..	131	3,162
..	..	13,575	..	200		..	..	910	
..	..	2,975	1,08,903	4,332	1,42,682	4,939	1,49,186	5,303	1,99,061
..	..	36,600		45,900	..	53,996		63,556	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	1,456
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	34	1,950	..	..	13	216	..	..
2,100	1,773	2,045	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
..	..	86	10,089	..	..	68	2,315	82	7,116
..	..	6,856		..	..	4,660		7,216	..
710	..	280	32,640	96	11,874	81	9,034	290	24,469
77,014	99,011	25,111	..	5,880	..	8,746	..	24,195	28,425
..	..	..	..	..	..	102	9,920	262	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,925		26,175	..
..	4,250	..	565	..	10,850	..	1,125	..	3,125
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	192	80	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	300	1,28,558	1,72,111	375	300	33,952	32,487	14,721	18,291
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	4,725	167	6,000	344	9,050	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*										
Rice, in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	,,	Bombay	4,705	23,914	147	700	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,,	Bombay	40,272	2,00,749	31,647	1,34,159	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	44,169	1,76,726	47,295	1,42,034	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—										
Cutch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—										
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	2 130	100	321 38,977	39,846 ..	274 35,864	30,726
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	4 320	416	..	..
Jewellery and precious Stones, &c.	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	555	..	2,580	..	5,066
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—										
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	6,600	990	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—										
Dye	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,,	Bombay	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—										
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	22,738	27,833	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	6	500	..	..	..	..	486	6,076
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	6 6—56 lbs	10,692	2 2½	3,100	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
335,895	15,29,314	328,743	12,06,019	692	4,154	522	2,848	.. 63	409	88	518
321	1,232	895	2,514	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
88,327	4,41,081	96,803	4,54,747	10,840	60,842	6,866	34,518	.. 18	100	20	93
12,161	54,724	243	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
142,821	4,59,884	163,685	4,50,771	19,359	78,832	19,633	64,762	.. 83	467	59	309
8,981	30,735	1,235	3,539	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
7	125	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
2,429	25,202	2,858	25,685	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	80	400	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
80	2,405	95	3,600	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
410		542	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
30	750	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
240		155	610	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	2	91	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	20									
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
6											
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	9,104	..	55,268	..	24,001	..	45,151	..	64,940	..	65,163
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
9,810	2,292	16,950	4,803	4,100	985	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
14	942	34	2,381	..	..	..	..	..	....	14	1,120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
61,659	68,517	80,779	85,926	7,355	9,265	972	1,015	.. 180	240	..	....
3,375	3,721	1,174	1,492	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....
5,600	99,379	4,718	59,917	3	204	29	742	.. 85	3,749	225	8,614
191	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,626		32,825½	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs.	5,80,66,820		4,95,52,600
								44,533—22		41,032	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*							
Rice, in the husk	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	,, Bombay	2,14,588	9,60,355	113,416	4,22,234	3	25
	Sind	8,473	30,564	22,774	53,303	..	..
Wheat	,, Bombay	58,732	2,87,872	308	1,406	82	418
	Sind	19,248	81,149	59	230	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	44,165	1,38,402	818	2,807	334	1,301
	Sind	7,221	20,925	137	505	..	..
Gums and Resins—							
Catch and Gambier	,, Bombay	106	1,097	2	22	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—							
Raw	,, Bombay	2,017	20,470	1,318	12,804	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	,, Bombay	..	743	..	965	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	236 / 2,463	5,838	504 / 3,786	13,315	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	3 / 70	151	23 / 70	484	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	71 / 675	1,095	15 / 160	982	1 / 21	126
	Sind Cwt. or No.	10 / 205	300	.. / ..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	1 / 40	140	.. / ..	..	9 / 1,680	871
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value Bombay	..	1,263	..	780	..	18,812
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	30,084	5,883	359,950	97,067	400	120
	Sind	225	50	3,469	725	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt. Bombay	..	431	..	1,907	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—							
Dye	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1,009	1,251
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	11,300	12,583	10,609	11,197	131	10,339
Other sorts	,, Bombay	6,680	7,639	2,433	3,182	..	..
	Sind	199	260	264	659	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests. or Cwt.	1,246	1,553	2,122	2,498	..	..
	Sind Chests. or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	243	674	1,759	3,338	243	674	1,759	3,383
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	81	2,46,317	12,01,484	1,56,657	6,19,690	9,26,776	42,32,806	613,880	23,01,693
..	..	23,053	91,228	18,788	49,305	81,848	1,23,036	48,764	1,18,433
18	78	3,59,761	17,87,262	22,25,523	99,37,662	3,315,070	167,63,478	11,328,585	5,13,03,583
..	..	48,171	2,37,926	6,17,718	31,74,421	169,465	8,67,569	1,852,334	94,82,483
270	1,058	1,71,732	5,87,331	2,02,441	5,58,639	426,380	14,52,887	4,47,711	12,71,609
..	..	74,165	2,33,823	58,871	1,40,615	90,367	2,85,483	61,486	1,48,175
..	..	6	198	2	80	124	2,135	5	182
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,038	17,370	2,830	22,415	31,268	2,39,635	43,632	3,80,807
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	125	..	1,067	..	207	..	2,210	..	1,387
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	249	11,500	323	8,430	31,336	7,52,558	54,533	12,04,865
..	..	3,410		2,417		340,660		4,63,242	
..	..	..	..	..	..	29,018	9,06,464	19,717	6,60,322
..	..	..	..	..	..	316,977		216,191	..
..	..	57	3,305	14	897	9,964	6,01,854	17,996	9,25,220
..	..	639		178		320,079	..	207,445	
..	..	40 lbs.	50	..	..	10-40 lbs.	350	2	91
..	..	14		..	..	219		20	..
..	..	5	855	..	..	286	17,516	97	12467
..	..	109		..	..	8,413	..	5,571	
..	..	28	200	..	..	294	17,909	92	7,416
..	..	300		..	..	19,453		7,616	..
9	420	97	9,310	23	2,391	20,600	21,13,203	18,328	22,59,186
840		13,029	..	5,102		1,876,017	..	2,042,914	
..	..	..	..	..	..	264	21,277	335	84,951
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500		31,025	..
..	18,113	..	37,253	..	34,659	..	210,635	..	2,78,948
..	..	..	..	..	30	..	1,830	..	1,608
..	..	..	..	..	2	338	2,420	195	974
..	..	..	..	..	..	103	900	..	..
..	..	376,021	91,156	3,25,472	89,044	427,207	1,01,506	702,452	1,91,914
..	..	4,212	1,154	8,817	2,244	4,437	1,204	12,336	3,010
..	..	..	426	..	163	..	1,071	..	2,070
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	lbs. 40	8	468	5,250	lbs. 780-40	16,346
..	..	2	117	6	373	33	2,069	78	5,074
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	..	9	538	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	450	958	10,465	412	9,000
930	1,064	36,062	44,602	32,389	37,117	384,031	4,71,146	204,916	3,03,166
..	..	8,620	10,458	3,658	4,517	18,675	21,818	7,265	9,191
117	8,774	5,486	79,037	6,005	1,07,049	12,390	2,34,254	13,189	2,31,151
..	..	1,059	1,559	..	..	2,496	3,433	2,122	2,498
..	..	15½	26,150	18	27,148	35,662½	5,90,31,135	32,845½	4,95,82,848
..	..	19·28 lbs.	..	23	..	lbs. 44,577·50	..	41,057	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of*

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aus	
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	85,480	..	64,563	..	..
		Sind	..	32,719	..	2,91,964	..	110
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	13 lbs.	1	..	..	..	..
Seeds—								
Linseed	,,	Bombay	5,32,576	36,00,096	6,20,853	37,35,934	..	..
		Sind	24	192	400	3,905	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,,	Bombay	22,119	1,32,207	12,209	75,326	25	150
		Sind	73,882	4,48,987	58,618	3,12,827	..	..
Poppy	,,	Bombay	1,000	7,002	8,953	55,621	..	..
		Sind	..	..	48	475	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,,	Bombay	8,224	62,969	6,316	44,971	16	120
		Sind	975	9,750	797	5,343	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	72,464	2,79,912	90,225	5,00,860	1,082	6,950
		Sind	..	..	1	90	..	..
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	14,555	15,273	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	66	..	407	..	..
		Sind	..	900	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	21,71,905	6,75,013	11,19,374	3,45,648	6,776	1,460
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	69	657	1	40	6	825
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	3	36	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	29,205	23,506	75,124	58,923	640	715
		Sind	2,06,432	2,04,716	3,07,518	2,88,472	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	7,280	7,338	6,972	6,337	132	158
		Sind	25	75	60	104	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	101	8,545	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay	2	800	..	..	246	37,166
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	46,844	..	11,805	..	375
		Sind	..	1,500	..	150	..	..
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	2,07,79,836	92,30,914	1,03,96,608	72,17,494	..	..
		Sind	15,76,149	7,96,458	20,13,368	8,53,896	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No.	Bombay	18,510	9,91,910	9,345	7,38,116	..	..
		Sind	5	465	3	450	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	1,26,055	..	1,01,850	..	..
		Sind	..	5,178	..	5,340	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,,	Bombay	..	7,96,698	..	6,18,730	..	12,819
		Sind	..	15,444	..	41,773	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free	Bombay	..	6,93,74,388	..	9,71,08,411	..	1,46,55,793
		Sind	..	40,94,310	..	75,98,615	..	90,110
	Dutiable	Bombay	..	5,03,636	..	49,547	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	875	..	..
Total		Bombay	..	6,98,78,024	..	9,71,57,958	..	1,46,55,793
		Sind	..	40,94,310	..	75,99,490	..	90,110
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay	..	7,29,03,302	..	100,063,176	..	1,46,76,781
		Sind	..	56,98,756	..	96,87,745	..	90,110

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

AUSTRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	68	..	80	..	200	..	101	..	195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	87	900	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	489	2,200	612	3,000
..	..	9,08,491	60,40,080	9,81,298	61,37,273	63,310	4,35,220	94,044	6,05,821
..	..	6,283	50,166	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,37,382	9,56,990	6,778	38,819	45	270	..	..
..	..	1,12,695	6,84,863	70,189	4,35,130	11,701	76,140	10,734	56,705
..	..	34,064	2,38,287	1,28,243	8,16,453	286	1,895	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,31,557	40,33,544	6,60,422	42,52,444	1,35,698	10,10,029	2,60,128	17,28,902
..	..	39,093	3,13,735	71,067	5,83,805	39,552	3,33,384	20,302	1,43,420
1,501	7,630	1,48,053	7,93,744	8,21,600	44,63,053	55,671	3,35,062	78,495	4,19,381
..	..	28 lbs.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	26,950	84,200	36,941	42,178	56	173	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	300	84,914	19,362	33,152	7,992	..	..	5,544	1,534
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	271	1,355	50	1,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
346	439	897	1,121	980	1,090	161	238	369	545
200	150	12	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
315	517	..	..	..	..	221	110	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	5,905	..	..	..	..	1	170	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	472	..	210	..	60,150	..	40	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,34,988	54,442	17,976	6,135	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8,736	91	..	..	..	..
13	209	860	1,58,450	1,425	1,94,852	12	350	4	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	695	..	46,454	..	500	..	800
..	..	..	70	..	..	..	135	..	820
..	5,489	..	11,78,134	..	5,01,949	..	3,039	..	99,034
..	..	..	631	..	635	..	..	..	..
..	1,55,50,239	..	3,44,96,053	..	4,94,81,292	..	1,95,57,199	..	2,25,75,308
..	2,37,650	..	12,12,253	..	42,45,118	..	7,31,780	..	5,86,202
..	..	..	..	..	8	..	112	..	47
..	..	..	12	..	12,375	..	..	..	..
..	1,55,50,239	..	3,44,96,053	..	4,94,81,300	..	1,95,57,311	..	2,25,75,415
..	2,37,650	..	12,12,265	..	42,57,493	..	7,31,780	..	5,86,202
..	1,55,62,212	..	3,45,72,902	..	4,95,25,650	..	1,95,85,395	..	2,26,04,432
..	2,37,650	..	12,18,235	..	42,67,893	..	7,33,300	..	5,86,202

D.—TRADE

(2.)—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of*

Articles.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.			
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	86,992	..	70,052	..	2,066	..	300
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—									
Linseed	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	89	221	..	..	1,645	10,981	2,229	13,047
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	126	910	230	1,616	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1,463	11,146	1,302	7,391	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	1,804	..	2,212	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	50,653	5,349	17,201	2,364	..	..	1,720	6,580
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	400
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Bombay	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,200	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	,, Bombay	243	158	553	817	..	..	100	170
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cubic Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	21,840	13,000	29,568	7,656
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	51	2,150	160	4,244
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,096	..	6,263
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	22,642	..	10,533	..	6,679	..	12,278
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Bombay	..	8,79,626	..	5,87,149	..	81,658	..	1,19,845
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free.	Bombay	..	23,914	..	700	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Duitable	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	9,03,540	..	5,87,849	..	81,658	..	1,19,845
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	..	9,91,683	..	7,34,786	..	85,674	..	1,36,271
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	69,092	..	80,994	..	2,08,155	..	2,02,994	..	1,90,242	..	92,543
..	73,150	..	2,055	..	2,220	..	1,570	..	..	..	900
7	84	138	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	21	15	96	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	15	60	475	2,320	31	145	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	90	17	127	8	139	23	186	..	..	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,648	18,503	2,575	16,518	154	1,200	846	4,443	..	..	..	..
8	24	12	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,359	56,106	4,629	31,053	7,283	55,728	4,093	28,667	232	2,144	471	3,178
79	710	..	..	464	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,066	5,236	2,007	9,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	102	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,88,625	..	1,03,506	..	606	..	2,207	..	3,870	..	6,068
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,73,142	1,72,970	10,67,837	2,31,592	2,606	850	1,764	637	4,84,471	43,442	1,16,384	9,240
2,624	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	4	..	..	5	250	2,184	16,619	591	3,165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,480	87,763	15,742	1,42,994	233	4,450	73	1,291	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,230	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	97	124	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,89,153	68,988	2,85,566	35,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,102	727	1,086	840	169	156	855	556	555	352	201	220
105	110	356	175	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	810	4	433	1	84	1	126	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,098	..	31,288	..	289	..	786	..	1,67,248	..	2,89,543
..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
618	6,087	988	10,577	12	145	190	1,817	187	3,545	134	3,998
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,250	..	875	..	35,009	..	27,584	..	1,790	..	3,901
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,14,822	..	1,37,301	..	39,726	..	24,567	..	75,989	..	86,738
..	4,104	..	5,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29,80,316	..	35,90,711	..	6,10,587	..	4,99,227	..	7,24,70,500	..	6,47,75,075
..	1,75,071	..	22,500	..	3,675	..	1,570	..	12,15,306	..	6,99,529
..	15,29,314	..	12,00,019	..	4,154	..	2,848	..	409	..	518
..	1,232	..	2,514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	45,09,630	..	47,96,730	..	6,14,741	..	5,02,075	..	7,24,70,909	..	6,47,75,593
..	1,76,303	..	25,014	..	3,675	..	1,570	..	12,15,306	..	6,99,529
..	60,68,724	..	71,52,424	..	8,70,182	..	7,74,377	..	7,36,17,477	..	6,60,76,966
..	1,90,087	..	38,150	..	4,135	..	1,570	..	12,15,306	..	7,12,140

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits	
			1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	42,091	..	17,920	..	42,094
		Sind	..	5,975	..	143	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	6	73
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—								
Linseed	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,,	Bombay	...	..	..	..	176	1,284
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	,,	Bombay	..	..	1	7	18	169
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	53	395	224	1,395	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	1,209	7,826	515	3,091	10,787	87,596
		Sind	53	256	20	95	..	..
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	30,893	..	40,088	..	58,975
		Sind	..	200	..	861	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	334,122	88,440	4,32,339	1,12,155	26,649	2,703
		Sind	82	16	341	27	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	4	10	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	..	..	283	3,583	..	..
		Sind	1	12	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	10,295	9,223	54,350	43,347	..	..
		Sind	453	589	182	210	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	60	11	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	968	737	297	271	153	110
		Sind	676	302	987	572	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	3	270	1,873	1,61,083
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay	11	1,040	14	1,171	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	1,710	..	3,400	..	620
		Sind	..	50	..	14	..	..
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	3,696	99	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No.	Bombay	1,583	2,12,160	1,571	1,68,020	206	2,256
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	500	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	50	..	1,330	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	,,	Bombay	..	86,968	..	8,704	..	2,33,375
		Sind	..	3,896	..	4,035	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	,,	Bombay	..	14,79,245	..	13,73,615	..	7,08,107
		Sind	..	3,43,783	..	4,01,381	..	..
Dutiable	,,	Bombay	..	9,69,355	..	4,22,234	..	25
		Sind	...	30,564	..	53,363	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	24,48,600	..	17,95,849	..	7,08,132
		Sind	..	3,74,347	..	5,14,744	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay	..	96,58,491	..	1,07,00,562	..	27,16,534
		Sind	..	3,88,463	..	5,51,749	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	22,729	..	2,41,721	..	1,89,728	..	9,59,213	..	7,01,280
..	..	..	1,07,648	..	27,319	..	2,21,822	..	3,24,851
..	..	3	37	3	42	103	1,094	141	1,642
..	..	..	..	..	..	489—13 lbs.	2,201	612	3,000
..	..	4,21,144	27,15,799	5,85,211	35,63,466	19,25,524	1,27,92,116	22,81,422	1,40,42,598
..	..	..	..	172	1,150	6,307	50,358	572	5,055
215	1,140	39,445	2,73,986	225	1,433	2,01,351	12,78,412	21,792	1,29,970
..	..	..	..	3,091	16,364	1,93,278	12,09,990	1,42,632	8,21,026
50	359	3,941	25,228	43,497	2,73,776	39,326	2,72,810	1,80,785	11,46,536
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	475
..	..	12,431	86,569	63,608	4,35,581	6,90,854	52,13,844	9,94,120	64,84,475
..	..	373	2,881	14,249	1,01,223	80,049	7,10,169	1,06,651	8,35,273
11,090	76,986	9,249	90,950	2,62,122	15,17,258	3,14,402	17,27,164	12,76,133	70,58,548
..	..	247	739	65	357	843¼	3,110	86	542
..	..	3,553	14,962	4,052	17,288	31,625	54,571	57,645	84,387
..	..	19	95	218	1,100	19	95	320	1,800
..	44,112	..	1,36,661	..	1,21,430	..	3,71,500	..	3,80,120
..	..	..	568	..	655	..	1,768	..	1,516
2,205	1,510	14,59,373	2,77,525	13,74,667	2,91,223	55,44,611	12,87,114	41,72,237	10,11,275
..	..	4,115	611	2,068	441	6,321	827	2,409	463
3	10	119	1,391	7	169	2,432	20,502	965	5,393
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,038	30,744	5,501	58,893	9,758	1,22,966	21,549	2,06,701
..	..	194	2,073	109	1,139	195	2,085	112	1,175
..	..	25,206	23,742	32,824	28,180	68,924	60,570	1,63,998	1,32,524
..	..	630	678	1,550	2,097	2,07,612	2,06,110	3,09,574	2,91,016
..	..	42,38,925	5,84,199	39,02,355	4,57,200	46,28,078	6,53,187	41,87,921	4,92,314
..	..	24,479	2,054	8,948	855	24,479	2,054	9,008	866
352	100	12,101	7,887	69,360	14,067	22,984	17,733	80,095	23,405
..	..	720	228	354	216	1,526	715	1,756	1,067
1,423	1,03,837	..	..	..	..	1,874	1,61,158	1,527	1,12,652
..	..	..	..	lbs. 22	10	..	..	lbs. 22	10
..	..	195	19,901	74	8,532	469	59,971	129	16,107
..	..	19	1,180	50	2,450	19	1,180	50	2,450
..	145	..	39,698	..	47,815	..	2,92,132	..	4,45,466
..	..	..	1,950	..	1,826	..	3,516	..	1,990
..	..	68,648	37,690	95,088	55,045	2,10,05,312	93,36,046	1,95,39,240	72,86,330
..	..	336	10	1,344	75	15,76,485	7,96,468	20,27,144	85,44,161
220	1,193	2,425	76,479	1,964	74,099	24,474	14,54,432	16,014	11,97,265
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	465	3	450
..	906	..	12,927	..	8,082	..	1,79,822	..	1,96,705
..	..	..	1,375	..	16,817	..	6,808	..	24,311
..	1,63,937	..	8,61,172	..	2,60,968	..	29,32,062	..	20,08,579
..	..	..	12,788	..	14,914	..	36,903	..	67,205
..	5,16,039	..	2,25,04,384	..	3,56,68,489	..	23,97,97,856	..	29,18,45,460
..	..	..	7,30,635	..	36,82,243	..	85,97,389	..	1,75,34,808
..	81	..	12,02,561	..	6,23,078	..	42,38,480	..	23,05,080
..	..	..	91,228	..	49,305	..	1,23,036	..	1,18,432
..	5,16,120	..	2,87,06,945	..	3,62,91,567	..	24,40,31,336	..	29,41,50,540
..	..	..	8,21,913	..	37,31,548	..	87,20,425	..	1,76,53,240
..	21,70,747	..	2,93,53,829	..	4,13,05,809	..	26,60,09,974	..	31,68,07,421
..	..	..	9,12,797	..	38,24,767	..	1,04,51,605	..	1,99,07,866

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Aus	
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	1,625	..	8,510	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	15,19,390	..	1,78,049	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	15,21,015	..	1,87,459	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	7,44,24,317	..	100,250,635	..	1,46,76,781
	.. Sind ..	..	56,98,756	..	96,87,745	..	90,110
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	60	..	12	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	6	..	50	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	60	..	12	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	6	..	50	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	1,500	..	..	..	1,215	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,400	..	27,050	..	28,982	..	..	..	2,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,900	..	27,050	..	30,197	..	..	..	2,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,55,65,112	..	3,46,00,852	..	4,95,55,856	..	1,95,85,395	..	2,26,06,432
..	2,37,650	..	12,18,235	..	42,67,893	..	7,33,300	..	5,86,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.			
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	3,59,400	..	25,00,000	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	3,59,400	..	25,00,000	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	13,51,083	..	32,34,786	..	85,074	..	1,36,271
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—									
Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	3,250	..	..	..	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,54,799	..	7,78,204	..	8,25,000	..	1,00,000	..	3,79,500	..	75,144
..	2,800	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,58,049	..	7,78,204	..	8,47,000	..	1,00,000	..	3,79,500	..	75,144
..	2,800	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	78,26,773	..	70,30,628	..	17,26,182	..	8,74,377	..	7,39,96,977	..	6,61,52,110
..	1,02,887	..	41,150	..	4,135	..	1,570	..	12,15,306	..	7,12,140
..	3,646	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,646	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	Bombay	..	9,500	..	17,628	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	16,30,042	..	5,60,641	..	1,54,533
	Sind	..	2,25,560	..	4,90,440	..	..
Total ..	Bombay	..	16,39,542	..	5,78,269	..	1,54,533
	Sind	..	2,25,560	..	4,90,440	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	..	1,12,98,033	..	1,12,78,831	..	28,71,0
	Sind	..	6,14,023	..	10,42,189	..	..
Government .. Stores	Bombay	..	7,936	..	2,629	..	..
	Sind	..	7,626	..	13,953	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	5,200	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	Bombay	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	5,200	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure ..	Bombay	..	1,07,936	..	2,629	..	..
	Sind	..	7,626	..	19,153	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	2,500	..	35,000	..	16,639	..	71,375	..	47,992
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,13,406	..	29,84,635	..	13,15,005	..	87,35,249	..	56,53,731
..	..	..	5,500	..	24,865	..	2,33,860	..	5,18,305
..	1,15,906	..	30,19,635	..	13,31,644	..	88,06,624	..	57,01,723
..	..	..	5,500	..	24,865	..	2,33,860	..	5,18,305
..	22,86,653	..	3,23,73,464	..	4,26,37,453	..	27,48,16,598	..	32,25,00,144
..	..	..	9,18,297	..	38,49,632	..	1,06,85,465	..	2,04,26,171
..	..	..	71,431	..	91,563	..	83,073	..	94,204
..	..	..	17,244	..	22,747	..	24,376	..	36,995
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,66,000	..	..	..	2,66,000	..	..
..	..	..	44,375	..	18,400	..	44,375	..	23,600
..	..	..	1,66,000	..	..	..	2,66,000	..	..
..	..	..	44,375	..	18,400	..	44,375	..	23,600
..	..	..	2,37,431	..	91,563	..	3,49,073	..	94,204
..	..	..	61,619	..	41,147	..	69,251	..	60,595

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to Duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the official years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Articles.	Amount of Duty collected.							
	1880-81.				1881-82.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	1,11,960	6,164	1,11,537	6,152	1,09,626	5,659	1,09,006	5,605
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn	2,90,842	1,339	2,81,066	1,339	2,99,172	5,083	2,86,061	5,024
Manufactures	22,28,558	14,857	21,01,391	14,857	16,94,411	22,251	15,68,602	21,602
Hardware and Cutlery	1,14,534	12,727	1,13,827	12,707	1,11,806	9,414	1,07,573	9,321
Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter	12,310	6,484	12,224	6,484	14,607	5,477	14,605	5,[illegible]
Spirits	7,30,962	4,28,310	7,26,314	4,28,003	8,54,998	3,45,440	8,53,281	3,44,[illegible]
Wines and Liqueurs	1,65,555	69,224	1,65,402	69,204	1,79,540	55,486	1,79,315	55,[illegible]
Other sorts	20	96	20	96	50	27	50	[illegible]
Metals—Copper	3,47,593	16,341	3,34,219	16,341	2,59,709	15,112	2,48,325	15,[illegible]
Iron	66,658	8,392	66,440	8,392	47,438	6,610	38,953	6,6[illegible]
Tin	39,672	23	38,539	23	17,400	24	12,679	2[illegible]
Other sorts	72,309	10,120	70,067	10,120	82,432	13,968	76,492	12,802
Provisions	75,928	22,034	74,816	22,034	71,011	19,087	70,319	18,903
Salt	1,196	325	1,196	325	3,288	302	3,288	292
Silk	7,24,616	1,362	6,97,011	1,362	5,15,863	1,258	4,96,212	1,258
Spices	81,783	225	60,258	225	77,007	213	60,481	213
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	7,41,193	214	6,79,160	214	5,67,538	298	5,03,783	275
Wool—Manufactures of	2,04,642	3,530	2,03,070	3,530	1,75,562	3,867	1,73,631	3,754
All other articles	8,61,023	28,576	7,75,024	28,235	8,58,456	31,027	7,64,832	19,093
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt	68,71,354	6,30,343	65,11,581	6,29,643	59,34,914	5,41,503	55,68,388	5,25,325
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding do.	68,70,158	6,30,018	65,10,385	6,29,318	59,31,626	5,41,201	55,65,100	5,25,033
Exports.								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—Rice (in the husk)	179	12,194	35	12,194	445	20,399	445	20,392
Rice (not in the husk)	2,76,011	13,947	2,74,594	13,947	2,01,396	30,410	1,99,098	30,410
Lac—Shell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles	2,459	..	2,459	..	2,868	..	2,868	..
Total, Duty on Exports	2,78,649	26,141	2,77,015	26,141	2,04,709	50,809	2,02,411	50,802
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports	71,50,003	6,56,484	67,88,596	6,55,784	61,39,623	5,92,312	57,70,799	5,76,127

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(4).—*Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Province of Sind in the official*

PORTS.	MERCHANDISE.					
	COUNTRY.				FOREIGN.	
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Bombay and Sind.						
From Bengal	1,21,18,401	79,163	1,45,94,002	87,386	3,82,682	2,223
,, Sind	51,32,494	..	70,17,999	..	6,05,191	..
,, Madras	1,22,12,078	3,66,150	1,12,49,297	1,84,764	1,15,267	205
,, British Burmah	43,93,753	4,18,274	24,13,362	1,20,360	13,838	..
,, Bombay	..	56,11,440	..	42,98,633	..	1,75,81,281
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total	3,38,56,726	64,75,027	3,52,74,660	46,91,143	11,76,978	1,76,83,709
From British Ports within the Presidency	4,54,33,542	6,48,006	4,46,49,069	5,07,088	69,93,297	1,50,415
From Daman	54,129	12,168	41,065	9,048	..	..
,, Cambay	3,25,278	..	1,40,729	..	200	..
,, Diu	1,37,775	800	1,73,832	..	971	..
,, Gáikwár's Territory	6,91,338	48,523	7,67,348	25,077	842	..
,, Goa	11,61,786	15,581	12,78,527	9,579	45,636	604
,, Foreign Konkan	5,83,132	..	9,18,799	..	83	..
,, Travancore	15,50,430	26,632	15,63,502	11,980	5,952	..
,, Mahi	4,780	..	16,627	..	..	..
,, Cochin	1,75,023	325	2,29,357	274	..	..
,, Pondicherry	5,379	..	36,098	..	730	4
,, Cutch	20,12,819	47,346	31,82,332	48,612	47,558	12,287
,, Káthiáwár	1,59,70,983	4,43,616	2,80,90,367	3,15,227	53,318	1,590
From Indian Ports not British, Total	2,26,72,852	5,94,991	3,14,38,583	4,19,797	1,55,290	14,485
From all Ports, Total	10,19,63,120	77,18,024	11,13,62,312	57,08,028	83,25,565	1,77,48,609
Government Stores and Treasure	94,525	14,31,255	1,11,854	4,34,853	5,79,282	18,42,006
Exports from Bombay and Sind.						
To Bengal	82,47,347	1,19,870	78,32,705	1,21,216	15,23,488	480
,, Sind	47,45,690	..	39,94,584	..	1,67,16,873	..
,, Madras	69,41,991	37,320	68,90,643	40,034	66,18,637	38,109
,, British Burmah	3,79,970	..	5,03,080	296	7,80,435	..
,, Bombay	..	54,20,302	..	74,48,118	..	5,85,173
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total	2,03,14,998	55,77,492	1,92,21,012	76,09,664	2,56,39,433	6,23,762
To British Ports within the Presidency	4,68,97,977	6,28,465	4,51,93,042	5,98,701	71,50,098	1,52,104
To Daman	5,459	10	4,952	..	243	..
,, Cambay	80,243	..	1,35,890	..	34,711	..
,, Diu	1,00,048	..	94,675	..	52,077	..
,, Gáikwár's Territory	1,60,128	783	1,54,460	461	37,032	1,771
,, Goa	4,77,671	190	4,18,507	..	5,02,877	88
,, Foreign Konkan	2,07,162	..	1,79,756	..	91,374	..
,, Travancore	13,48,997	..	7,45,505	..	5,73,959	..
,, Mahi	..	..	..	20	3,856	..
,, Cochin	69,850	..	2,59,052	..	190	..
,, Pondicherry	1,350	..	19,995	..	5,515	..
,, Cutch	14,98,056	3,00,565	17,78,446	3,61,797	17,53,857	14,607
,, Káthiáwár	51,13,671	94,915	55,55,217	3,67,907	57,68,659	56,791
To Indian Ports not British, Total	90,62,635	3,96,468	93,46,455	7,30,185	88,24,350	73,257
To all Ports, Total	7,62,75,610	66,02,420	7,37,60,509	89,38,640	4,16,13,881	8,49,128
Government Stores and Treasure	3,36,261	61,715	3,92,905	1,38,230	7,61,971	6,64,834

—*continued.*

Imported and Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Total.						Treasure.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,03,280	5,960	1,25,01,083	81,386	1,48,97,282	93,346	1,200	..	..	..
11,32,525	..	57,97,685	..	81,50,524	..	1,315	..	29,414	..
1,02,227	1,300	1,23,27,345	3,66,355	1,13,51,524	1,86,064	2,000	..	1,650	..
10,136	..	44,07,591	4,18,274	24,23,498	1,20,360	..	..	..	..
..	1,43,14,246	..	2,31,92,721	..	1,86,12,879	..	3,64,350	..	4,71,360
15,48,168	1,43,21,506	3,50,33,704	2,40,58,736	3,68,22,828	1,90,12,649	4,515	3,64,350	31,064	4,71,360
72,10,541	1,15,183	5,24,26,839	7,98,421	5,18,59,610	7,12,271	17,98,311	200	16,41,348	1,251
410	..	54,129	12,168	41,475	9,048	..	..	..	..
651	..	3,25,478	..	1,41,380	..	..	..	..	..
4,613	..	1,38,746	800	1,78,445	..	..	..	..	..
306	..	6,92,180	48,523	7,67,654	25,077	..	..	..	..
24,703	400	12,07,422	16,185	13,03,320	9,979	19,825	..	7,08,008	..
103	..	5,83,215	..	9,18,902	..	4,200	..	..	..
7,250	..	15,56,382	26,632	15,70,752	11,980	..	..	..	..
421	..	4,780	..	17,048	..	..	..	..	..
105	..	1,75,023	325	2,29,462	274	..	..	..	..
625	..	6,109	4	36,723	..	..	..	..	..
3,219	2,178	20,60,377	59,633	31,85,551	50,790	22,878	14,439	99,041	55,673
56,935	527	1,60,24,301	4,46,206	2,31,47,302	3,15,754	5,12,569	..	9,75,165	130
99,431	3,105	2,28,28,142	6,09,476	3,15,38,014	4,22,902	5,59,472	14,439	17,82,214	55,803
88,58,140	1,44,39,794	11,02,88,685	2,54,66,633	12,02,20,452	2,01,47,822	23,62,298	3,78,989	34,54,626	5,28,414
15,58,186	4,52,690	6,73,807	32,73,261	16,70,040	8,87,543	9,82,601	1,10,75,000	94,62,178	15,000
8,98,194	3,555	97,70,835	1,20,350	87,30,899	1,24,771	..	..	..	..
1,42,59,471	..	2,14,62,563	..	1,82,54,055	..	3,71,774	..	4,50,473	..
61,52,988	15,510	1,35,60,628	75,429	1,30,43,631	55,544	11,15,161	..	2,26,124	..
6,35,325	..	11,60,405	..	11,38,405	296	..	..	..	..
..	14,32,616	..	60,05,475	..	88,80,734	..	975	..	20,000
2,19,45,978	14,51,681	4,59,54,431	62,01,254	4,11,66,990	90,61,345	14,86,935	975	6,76,597	20,000
73,72,202	1,08,975	5,40,48,075	7,80,569	5,25,65,244	7,07,786	18,40,718	..	16,28,919	1,251
2,780	160	5,702	10	7,682	160	..	..	..	..
46,814	..	1,14,054	..	1,82,704	..	..	..	..	..
67,683	..	1,52,125	..	1,62,358	..	..	..	7,113	..
59,533	800	1,97,160	2,554	2,13,993	1,261	..	..	4,650	..
6,70,129	..	9,80,548	278	10,38,636	..	29,805	..	7,48,050	..
93,455	..	2,98,536	..	2,73,211	..	16,250	..	87,600	..
4,21,047	..	19,22,956	..	11,66,552	..	4,02,808	..	2,60,800	..
242	..	3,856	..	242	20	..	..	..	..
8,709	..	70,040	..	2,67,761	..	..	..	..	..
3,059	..	6,885	..	23,054	..	..	..	..	..
17,96,384	35,879	32,51,913	3,15,172	35,74,830	3,97,676	4,06,630	5,125	13,80,413	..
46,10,587	84,264	1,08,82,330	1,51,706	1,01,65,804	4,52,171	40,94,958	10,250	30,82,287	19,000
77,80,372	1,21,103	1,78,86,985	4,69,720	1,71,26,827	8,51,288	49,50,446	15,375	55,70,913	19,000
3,70,98,552	16,81,759	11,78,80,491	74,51,543	11,08,59,061	1,06,20,399	82,78,094	16,350	78,76,429	40,251
9,14,318	10,95,414	10,98,232	7,26,549	13,07,223	12,33,644	1,17,53,545	23,212	33,03,683	80,64,014

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	275	3,04,163	176	2,74,203	..	..	..	..
		Sind	41	46,288	26	33,910	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	68	90,387	14	18,126	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	1,499	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	17	28,229	17	29,340	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	....	146	1,80,866	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	17	18,489	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	12	16,440	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	....	1	1,085	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	8	7,611	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	....	4	4,347	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	5	5,510	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	12	18,959	30	38,792	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	1,090	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Coast of Africa—										
Mozambique	Steam	Bombay	12	10,269	2	1,657	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	Steam	Bombay	1	802	12	10,094	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	255	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	1	1,138	14	15,959	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	3	3,025	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	6	7,644	1	781	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	27	12,654	9	3,912	1	698	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	3	3,375	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	1	1,362	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	3,658	2	3,147	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	17	21,324	15	20,392	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	1	1,249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6,012	2	2,879	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,650	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,477	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	26,555	5	10,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9,561	6	7,420
1	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	284	..	..	1	391	11	1,894
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	595	6	503
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1,249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1,806	2	633	..	..	..	..	1	592	1	284	..	..	1	391
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,271	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	6,585	91	9,304
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	268	3	118

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	1	1,353	4	5,725	1	1,353	5	6,974
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	730	..	..	5	6,742	2	2,879
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	16	21,692	16	20,712	16	21,692	17	22,322
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	1	1,300	4	5,043	1	1,300	10	18,330
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,650
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,477
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	12	26,555	5	10,835
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Coast of Africa—										
Mozambique	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	5	542	8	803	5	542	8	803
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	8	9,561	6	7,420
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	753	11	1,894
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	5	595	6	503
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	1	1,232	..	..	1	1,232	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	1,249	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	730	6	2,308	5	2,038
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	5	5,271	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,232	..	..	1	1,232
		Sind	2	195	..	..	71	6,780	92	9,685
	Sailing	Bombay	2	116	..	..	8	384	3	118
		Sind								

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which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82 compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1881-82.				Grand Total, 1880-81.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	276	3,95,516	181	2,81,177	263	3,44,967	119	1,82,685
..	..	..	..	41	46,288	26	33,910	33	1,00,709	30	39,627
..	..	..	..	73	97,129	16	21,005	138	1,78,773	14	16,094
..	..	..	..	1	1,499	..	..	8	11,190	2	2,509
..	..	..	..	33	49,921	34	51,602	18	23,843	16	20,873
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,300	156	1,90,196	..	..	87	1,00,660
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18,489	..	..	7	7,715
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21,090	..	..	7	7,004
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,085	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9,088	..	..	4	3,507
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4,347	..	..	1	1,121
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,510	..	..	8	9,488
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	24	45,514	35	49,627	36	62,921	43	68,751
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,090	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,835
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	10,269	2	1,657	8	6,976	2	1,912
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	786	18	1,728	20	1,581	28	2,234
4	244	16	925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	10,303	18	17,514	8	7,349	15	14,435
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	23	2,751	41	4,466	24	3,797	46	5,032
19	1,743	30	2,572	6	556	..	..	6	531	..	..
6	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	138	..	..	6	733	6	503	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,370	14	15,959	2	2,718	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,025	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	8,803	1	781	4	2,901	1	781
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	34	15,750	14	5,950	52	26,379	17	7,707
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8,375	..	..	4	4,190
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,362	..	..	2	2,496	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	8,929	2	8,147	12	14,009	1	1,450
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	21,324	16	22,124	28	27,422	12	14,890
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,047	..	..
..	..	..	8,595	175	17,329	167	18,280	161	17,615	171	20,726
..	..	75	[illegible]93	21	1,082	7	411	22	1,223	14	940
..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British-Indian.)				British-Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	1	1,513	2	1,627	1	366	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	98	4	423	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	13	13,501	8	8,815	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	17	30,108	33	57,043	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	54	36,212	56	38,592	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	494	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	18	34,766	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	69	45,661	135	140,030	1	366	1	163
		Sind	..	..	11	12,093	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	460	609,439	600	7,89,400	2	732	1	163
		Sind	95	82,500	114	1,07,779	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	100	107,052	54	55,169	1	698	..	..
		Sind	1	1,499	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1880-81	Steam	Bombay	445	547,173	408	5,22,730	..	..	..	806
		Sind	152	156,291	110	1,05,957	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	167	185,094	42	33,251	1	618	..	..
		Sind	8	11,190	2	2,569	..	..	..	..

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	592	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(5)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Provice of Sind in the official*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	592
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	9	12,717	7	9,677	9	12,717	7	9,677
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	2	2,663	..	..	2	2,663
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	8	206	7	214	22	1,064	21	1,277
		Sind	25	1,049	25	1,081	34	1,448	38	1,603
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	20	3,428	36	5,746
		Sind	1	65	..	..	37	2,102	42	2,222
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	1,437	2	961	3	1,437	2	961
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	654	..	..	2	654
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rustralia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	1,189	1	1,280	1	1,189	1	1,280
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	79	11,108	19	2,379
		Sind	..	..	..	..	46	4,786	7	437
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	29	39,483	35	46,332	50	76,848	54	80,733
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	19	3,110	20	3,362	224	40,118	209	35,538
		Sind	28	1,230	25	1,081	125	3,720	90	4,470
Total, 1880-81	Steam	Bombay	29	38,685	27	34,946	50	69,653	45	63,091
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	28	8,480	16	2,991	229	61,871	185	37,154
		Sind	15	521	18	676	103	7,126	77	3,704

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1881-82.				Grand Total, 1880-81.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	2	1,870	2	1,627	3	1,014	1	366
..	..	..	..	2	174	10	1,444	3	248	7	947
1	76	5	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48
..	..	..	..	22	26,218	15	18,492	17	19,761	15	20,737
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	931
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	30,108	35	59,706	17	29,985	30	48,821
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	110	6	924	1	119	6	924	2	218	5	559
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1,831	30	1,643	53	2,895	51	2,920	44	2,351	36	2,389
56	2,423	73	3,606	90	3,876	111	5,299	89	3,592	127	5,985
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	547
..	..	..	..	54	36,212	56	38,592	68	54,475	72	57,694
20	3,768	19	4,308	40	7,196	55	10,144	40	6,548	50	9,264
35	2,474	9	719	72	4,576	51	2,941	40	2,346	31	1,654
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1,437	2	961	1	875	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	494	3	4,558	1	1,817
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	654	1	395	1	395
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	34,766	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	71	47,216	137	141,473	86	79,015	104	102,360
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12,673	..	..	..	..
36	5,514	24	2,724	115	16,622	43	5,103	107	17,320	32	5,002
16	1,300	8	770	62	6,146	15	1,207	83	7,750	30	2,159
..	..	..	..	512	687,019	655	870,206	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	95	82,500	114	107,779	..	..	..	..
217	23,982	199	22,210	542	171,850	462	112,917	..	..	..	..
126	7,516	94	5,888	252	17,735	184	9,858	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	616,826	454	586,787
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	156,291	110	105,957
208	23,026	200	22,583	..	..	..	..	605	270,609	427	93,938
137	8,310	126	7,077	..	..	..	..	248	26,632	205	13,350

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.				Fre	
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	4	5,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	16	20,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	3	3,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	8	9,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	2,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	2	2,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	74	92,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	12	13,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	2	2,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	1	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,429	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	366	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	1	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81.

NCH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	1	1,270	..	..	1	1,270	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	2	2,444	..	..	2	2,444	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	2	2,436	..	..	2	2,436	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	5	6,688	..	..	5	6,688	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	1	1,813	..	..	1	1,813	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	1	78	2	87
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	80	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1881-82.				Grand Total, 1880-81.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	5	6,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	22,664	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3,269	..	..	..	..	2	1,164
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official year

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian.)				British Indian.				Fre	
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	3	4,841	7	10,288	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	948	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	4	4,404	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	2	1,850	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,972	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	29	35,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	5	5,726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	140	1,74,514	14	16,740	..	..	1	366	..	..
		Sind	23	26,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	3,228	4	2,605	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,972	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1880-81	Steam	Bombay	28	33,646	25	35,350	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	921	4	5,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	1,228	9	6,359	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81.

RCH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
				0									
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	859	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	859
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mecknan and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	30	2	86	2	48	2	86
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	1,127	..	..	1	1,127	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	174	7	667
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	12	15,784	..	..	12	15,784	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	3	252	1	859
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	48	12	810
		Sind	1	30	3	116				
Total, 1881-82	Steam	Bombay	1	1,345	1	1,126	1	1,345	1	1,126
		Sind	..	..	..	..	6	731	3	1,835
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	841
		Sind	..	..	2	64				

—*continued.*

which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1881-82.				Grand Total, 1880-81.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
....	..	..	..	3	4,841	7	10,288	1	2,188	21	31,273
....	..	..	..	1	1,385	..	..	..	..	2	2,853
....	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,807	..	..	7	3,744
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	4	4,404	..	..	1	1,357
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,349
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,005
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	395	..	..	4	395	..	..	..	..	1	155
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	119	11	487	7	107	13	573	6	178	10	429
....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,850	..	..	1	1,046
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	1	228	2	1,009	1	881
....	..	17	1,215	..	..	18	1,285	..	..	4	238
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,340
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	1	198	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,972	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	30	36,976	..	..	11	13,435	..	..
....	..	..	..	5	5,726	..	..	1	921	1	1,109
....	..	..	..	3	872	..	..	4	723	..	..
....	..	8	771	..	..	15	1,338	..	..	28	2,256
....	..	..	..	152	190,298	15	17,106	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	23	20,336	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	..	1	66	12	4,157	6	3,530	..	..	..	..
6	677	44	2,947	7	167	58	6,729	..	..	..	..
5	119										
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	34,091	26	36,476
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	921	4	5,311
....	..	2	283	..	..	..	..	9	1,959	14	8,477
6	178	40	2,784	..	..	..	..	6	178	54	3,625

D.—TRADE

(7).—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind, in the*

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay..	108	168,304	74	99,207	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay..	66	48,298	71	56,435	..	..	..	..	1	144
Bombay	Sind ..	122	89,866	119	83,551	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	Bombay..	57	73,716	49	65,243	4	1,197	3	887	13	505
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	417
British Burmah	Bombay..	25	26,517	13	14,792	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	1	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay..	256	316,925	207	235,677	4	1,197	3	887	14	649
	Sind ..	123	90,981	119	83,551	..	..	..	..	6	417
British Ports within the Presidency or Province..	Bombay..	206	286,123	125	1,60,226	12	3,161	13	2,518	97	1,537
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British ..	Bombay..	26	4,433	61	9,976	32	4,958	85	12,153	931	16,235
	Sind ..	..	..	1	873	..	..	..	..	8	455
Total, 1881-82 ..	Bombay..	488	607,481	393	414,879	48	9,316	101	15,558	1,042	18,421
	Sind ..	123	90,981	120	84,425	..	..	..	..	14	872
Total, 1880-81 ..	Bombay..	479	598,514	370	416,297	56	10,845	100	15,376	1,066	24,540
	Sind ..	130	94,990	120	80,074	..	..	..	..	32	1,583
In Ballast.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay..	..	..	57	84,527	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	3	3,591	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay..	7	5,741	1	1,139	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	Sind ..	1	1,082	4	4,232	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	Bombay..	1	1,314	14	15,536	..	..	..	..	3	100
	Sind ..	1	885	1	1,131	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Burmah	Bombay..	..	..	35	40,941	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	3	3,136	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay..	8	7,055	107	142,143	..	..	..	..	3	100
	Sind ..	2	1,967	11	12,090	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports within the Presidency or Province..	Bombay..	65	89,850	156	209,428	47	7,250	50	8,732	174	2,213
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British ..	Bombay..	273	36,895	241	33,877	81	10,120	26	3,070	130	3,250
	Sind ..	..	..	1	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1881-82 ..	Bombay..	346	133,800	504	385,448	128	17,370	76	11,802	307	5,572
	Sind ..	2	1,967	12	13,152	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1880-81 ..	Bombay..	246	178,785	488	503,194	170	22,411	117	16,390	373	5,879
	Sind ..	3	3,154	60	72,636	..	..	..	..	2	91

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employed in the Interportal trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in official year 1881-82, compared with the Totals of the year 1880-81.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1881-82.				TOTAL, 1880-81.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
3	1,733	..	..	3	382	108	168,394	80	101,322	103	151,342	85	111,927
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	208	33,269	323	32,588	365	81,711	394	89,023	376	90,180	460	97,156
15	2,346	320	33,624	325	34,188	442	123,490	459	120,035	634	137,455	442	114,173
23	1,535	2,821	92,393	1,812	69,033	2,895	167,811	1,887	137,208	2,035	148,175	1,964	92,617
3	441	45	3,489	32	1,952	51	3,906	35	2,393	97	6,405	32	4,264
..	..	..	..	2	111	25	26,517	15	14,903	41	52,093	13	18,110
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,115	..	..	4	3,352	..	..
26	3,208	3,119	125,662	2,140	102,714	3,393	444,433	2,376	342,546	3,455	441,700	2,522	319,819
18	2,787	365	37,113	357	36,140	494	128,511	494	122,478	735	147,212	474	118,437
177	1,892	74,795	946,103	69,218	814,857	75,110	1,230,924	69,538	1,018,483	72,432	1,220,543	65,461	994,196
..	..	903	23,277	859	22,364	903	23,277	859	22,364	858	21,577	852	21,265
612	11,457	7,708	197,838	4,966	122,479	8,092	223,484	5,724	156,065	6,787	174,840	5,700	160,506
5	304	533	18,519	719	23,618	541	19,004	725	24,795	545	20,683	519	18,375
815	16,007	85,617	12,69,623	76,324	10,70,050	87,195	19,04,841	77,633	1,517,094	..	..	..	..
23	3,091	1,801	78,939	1,935	82,122	1,938	170,792	2,078	169,637	..	..	..	..
913	27,259	81,073	12,03,274	72,300	10,21,589	..	..	..	..	82,674	1,837,173	73,683	1,480,521
14	2,212	1,076	92,899	1,711	75,691	..	..	..	..	2,138	189,472	1,845	157,977
2	2,056	..	..	1	112	..	..	60	86,695	1	920	98	122,649
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,591	..	..	20	27,499
..	..	1	49	9	559	8	5,700	10	1,698	55	26,227	7	5,376
..	..	4	269	10	434	5	1,351	14	4,666	4	2,282	142	32,693
22	397	149	9,719	980	26,772	153	4,142	1,016	42,705	201	33,517	1,031	120,639
3	493	..	..	..	..	1	885	4	1,624	..	..	26	8,925
2	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	41,970	..	..	80	100,295
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,136	..	..	10	10,871
26	3,491	150	2,768	990	27,443	161	9,932	1,123	173,077	257	60,664	1,225	348,959
3	493	4	269	10	434	6	2,236	24	13,017	4	2,282	198	79,988
78	967	48,647	510,051	45,320	504,007	48,933	609,364	45,613	723,134	44,665	576,996	43,019	669,008
..	..	532	14,837	563	15,722	532	14,837	563	15,722	463	13,749	481	13,963
414	7,227	2,850	47,219	3,674	70,464	3,334	97,484	4,355	114,638	3,423	89,163	3,592	89,033
10	624	294	8,754	114	4,514	294	8,754	125	6,200	188	5,453	324	16,550
518	11,685	51,647	560,038	49,993	601,914	52,428	716,780	51,091	1,010,849	..	..	..	..
13	1,117	830	23,860	687	20,670	832	25,827	712	34,939	..	..	..	..
690	34,163	47,556	519,748	46,541	553,253	..	..	..	..	48,345	726,823	47,816	1,107,000
36	2,230	650	18,239	907	35,635	..	..	..	..	655	21,484	1,003	110,501

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8.)—*Return showing the Quantity of Cotton Exported from India during the year 1881-82.*

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	China.	Other Countries.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Subordinate Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. Total.	Total. From Other Ports.	Grand Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April 1881 ...	221,039	79,640	160,244	67,271	85,577	2,450	22,346	50,582	627,218	...	627,218	61,931	689,149
May ,, ...	222,153	99,183	84,544	51,793	85,988	3,850	47,648	60,466	549,454	...	549,454	106,171	655,625
June ,, ...	167,893	80,610	58,362	60,438	88,875	4,550	20,963	13,317	418,987	...	418,987	76,021	495,008
July ,, ...	144,911	18,945	39,504	35,238	30,831	...	29,530	5,235	237,660	...	237,660	66,534	304,194
August ,, ...	126,391	10,432	6,212	...	36,480	...	17,387	3,054	121,087	...	121,087	78,869	199,956
September ,, ..	62,525	17,821	2,128	1,120	23,020	1,339	6,749	2,380	75,218	...	75,218	41,864	117,082
October ,, ...	48,845	20,321	982	...	35,491	1,339	4,358	2,387	78,162	112	78,274	35,449	113,723
November ,, ...	105,964	30,971	23,728	...	32,177	1,250	38,228	3,712	178,916	...	178,916	57,114	236,030
December ,, ...	149,053	56,979	42,425	...	68,076	...	33,699	1,978	262,225	...	262,225	89,995	352,220
January 1882 ...	426,505	53,089	49,421	...	85,094	1,339	46,979	30,084	492,967	...	492,967	199,544	692,511
February ,, ...	453,545	59,789	61,857	...	98,308	...	41,925	30,161	536,455	...	536,455	209,130	745,585
March ,, ...	652,818	114,232	77,667	8,570	91,884	...	39,943	42,701	854,694	12	854,706	173,109	1,027,815
Total ...	2,781,642	642,012	607,084	224,430	761,801	16,117	349,755	246,057	4,433,043	124	4,433,167	1,195,731	5,628,898

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(9.)—*Return showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton*

Month.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April	181,456	51,86,867	77,876	22,59,225	16,275	4,48,200	..	..	143,073	40,36,606	16,100	4,68,657
May	169,519	46,51,320	88,992	25,89,605	24,475	6,87,000	1,225	35,000	70,448	18,89,185	8,312	2,22,250
June	129,700	35,18,629	70,876	19,36,134	2,275	61,748	525	14,996	45,860	11,38,958	9,213	2,53,039
July	106,180	27,16,299	14,000	4,47,497	3,164	58,606	700	19,994	27,576	7,83,652	5,425	1,45,000
August	67,551	17,14,065	7,401	1,76,500	..	..	1,050	29,991	1,242	35,500	2,405	59,830
September ..	33,610	8,82,345	14,525	4,40,925	1,400	33,000	..	..	..	..	700	17,200
October	28,028	7,27,662	18,025	4,45,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	89,487	21,35,916	22,875	5,80,970	2,618	47,440	1,750	40,200	11,462	2,77,050	10,516	2,55,258
December ..	105,420	27,12,096	45,507	12,05,525	1,400	36,500	..	..	27,272	7,21,723	7,925	2,05,872
January	286,807	75,34,606	50,443	13,56,523	22,242	5,85,925	..	..	32,365	8,98,450	4,225	1,16,700
February	356,150	92,56,607	45,611	11,34,017	22,592	5,93,375	4,760	1,26,420	..	..	13,008	3,48,648
March	537,543	1,44,65,234	99,849	26,86,720	40,743	11,25,720	1,050	29,700	67,403	18,33,262	6,810	1,92,975
Total ..	2,091,451	5,55,01,706	555,980	1,52,58,916	137,184	36,77,514	11,060	2,96,301	426,701	1,16,14,386	84,639	22,85,429

Month.	Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Egypt. Port Said.		Madagascar.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.		Other Countries in Africa.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April	2,450	72,000	27,300	7,49,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	360	..	..
May	3,850	1,12,500	4,293	1,19,753	350	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	4,550	1,33,800	5,153	1,29,960	1,417	36,450	..	..	..	..	3	36	..	..
July	..	..	700	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	910	59	1,187
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September ..	..	..	..	..	203	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	1,050	28,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	360	..	..
November ..	1,250	37,500	300	8,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	497	..	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	151	1,603	..	..
January	..	..	2,975	79,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	235	..	..
February	..	..	2,438	64,200	..	..	2	35	3	55	412	1,023	..	..
March	..	..	612	17,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	105	..	..
Total ..	12,100	3,55,800	44,821	12,15,088	1,970	50,250	2	35	3	55	874	5,129	59	1,187

—*concluded.*

exported from Bombay during the year 1881-82.

Germany.				Greece.		Holland.		Italy.					
Bremerhaven.		Hamburg.						Genoa.		Naples.		Venice.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
67,271	19,20,130	..	..	..	..	6,475	2,19,000	38,989	11,15,400	15,750	4,77,200	26,341	7,11,050
51,793	15,05,308	..	..	..	..	29,655	7,97,258	34,908	8,89,300	4,550	1,15,200	36,484	10,22,950
60,438	16,76,272	..	..	1,750	42,500	..	..	29,091	7,99,335	16,625	4,92,300	30,510	8,25,681
35,238	9,40,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,822	3,19,414	3,150	1,00,786	9,425	2,52,159
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	32,000	17,820	4,33,827	2,625	66,100	10,767	2,67,475
..	..	1,120	26,100	..	..	..	..	5,008	1,24,915	1,400	34,000	13,398	3,19,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,675	90,300	6,825	1,66,150	18,368	4,59,320
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,335	3,39,021	3,850	95,500	12,551	3,04,240
..	..	..	..	140	3,760	..	..	11,087	2,95,940	6,475	1,61,400	46,451	11,95,203
..	..	..	..	945	24,300	..	..	35,106	9,24,430	5,775	1,58,500	37,443	10,12,632
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,299	12,29,378	5,050	1,59,250	26,759	7,10,116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,425	11,42,431	13,650	3,65,000	31,231	8,29,039
214,740	60,42,685	1,120	26,100	2,835	70,560	37,530	10,48,258	287,565	77,04,191	86,625	23,86,386	299,728	79,09,465

Aden.		Arabia.		China.		Mekran and Sonmianee.		Persia.		Turkey in Asia.		Total.	
		Muscat.		Hongkong.						Bagdad.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
..	..	258	7,925	7,556	1,98,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	627,218	1,78,70,410
..	..	..	..	20,600	5,45,161	..	3	..	..	..	..	549,454	1,51,90,793
..	..	..	..	11,001	2,97,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	418,987	1,13,57,584
..	..	..	..	21,097	5,57,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	237,660	62,61,937
..	..	..	..	8,826	2,24,620	..	..	..	..	..	5	121,087	30,39,913
..	..	..	..	3,854	95,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,218	19,78,050
322	7,540	..	..	2,149	52,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,162	19,69,960
111	2,748	175	525	8,372	2,01,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,916	43,81,364
215	5,160	115	1,150	10,171	2,51,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	262,225	67,94,743
61	1,437	1	18	14,387	3,23,511	..	..	18	216	..	..	492,967	1,30,16,066
..	..	..	..	11,408	2,52,541	1	9	1	24	..	..	536,455	1,38,77,635
..	..	254	523	14,853	3,45,287	..	..	250	312	..	..	854,694	2,30,33,283
709	16,885	803	10,141	134,274	33,44,702	1	12	269	552	..	5	4,433,043	11,88,21,738

F.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1881-82.

Name of District.	Articles sent for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Proportion 1881-82.		Proportion, 1880-81.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedabad	38,986	2,977	92·37	7·63	92·77	7·23
Ahmednagar	53,812	2,912	94·59	5·41	93·52	6·48
Belgaum	50,738	3,514	93·8	6·92	93·63	6·37
Broach	26,555	1,708	93·57	6·43	94·34	5·66
Dhárwár	46,045	1,934	95·8	4·2	95·98	4·2
Kaira and Rewa Kántha	46,080	3,269	92·91	7·09	92·98	7·2
Kaládgi	29,385	1,466	95·2	4·98	95·58	4·42
Kánara	39,274	2,893	92·64	7·36	92·68	7·32
Káthiáwár	1,698	216	87·28	12·72	...	...
Khándesh	82,693	3,592	95·66	4·34	95·59	4·41
Kolába	21,384	850	96·3	3·97	96·92	3·8
Kolháp ur	16,174	1,532	90·53	9·47	90·84	9·16
Násik	55,525	2,656	95·22	4·78	95·93	4·7
Poona	107,677	5,729	94·68	5·32	94·65	5·35
Ratnágiri	140,311	4,422	96·85	3·15	96·87	3·13
Sátára...	33,518	2,004	94·3	5·97	94·97	5·3
Sholápur	38,257	2,430	93·65	6·35	94·33	5·67
Surat	46,803	2,565	94·52	5·48	93·85	6·15
Thána	44,851	3,895	91·32	8·68	92·54	7·46
Total ...	919,766	50,564	94·51	5·49	94·63	5·37
Money Orders	7,798	238	94·95	3·05	...	...
Registered Letters	14,396	2,541	82·35	17·65	84·69	15·31
Unpaid. Paid. Letters	522,299	12,309	97·65	2·35	97·92	2·8
Unpaid. Paid. Packets	14,602	112	99·24	0·76	99·11	0·89
Unpaid. Paid. Parcels	1,458	25	98·29	1·71	97·93	2·7
Unpaid. Letters	358,910	35,333	90·16	9·84	90·54	9·46
Unpaid. Packets	6	...	100·	...	96·2	3·98
Unpaid. Parcels	297	6	97·98	2·02	97·59	2·41
Total ...	919,766	50,564	94·51	5·49	94·63	5·37

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—Statement of the Principal Sources of Revenue of this Presidency, showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each item, and the Net Receipts for 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.					1881-82.					1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments	Cost of Collections	Net Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue..	3,75,50,643	33,81,834	2,91,68,809	64,70,029	2,26,98,780	3,37,12,207	35,36,476	3,01,75,731	66,52,436	2,35,23,295	1,45,208	32,36,536	33,81,834	1,17,588	34,18,888	35,36,476
Tribute	9,19,250	..	9,19,250	..	9,19,250	9,42,370	..	9,42,370	..	9,42,370	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest	15,22,806	48,567	14,74,239	11,18,780	3,55,459	18,23,091	19,551	18,03,540	11,49,625	6,53,915	48,567	..	48,567	19,551	..	19,551
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	54,98,392	83,548	54,14,844	1,87,527	52,27,317	65,74,602	1,23,821	64,50,781	1,94,828	62,55,953	83,548	..	83,548	1,23,821	..	1,23,821
Assessed Taxes..	13,85,592	76,036	13,09,556	24,703	12,84,853	13,18,673	77,654	12,41,019	20,257	12,20,762	76,036	..	76,036	77,654	..	77,654
Customs.. ..	79,06,708	3,62,204	75,44,504	8,13,422	67,31,082	68,32,802	4,43,781	63,89,021	7,73,109	56,15,912	3,62,204	..	3,62,204	4,43,781	..	4,43,781
Salt	1,50,02,046	83,124	1,49,18,922	9,07,640	1,40,11,282	1,50,12,807	76,821	1,49,33,986	10,93,233	1,38,40,753	83,124	..	83,124	78,821	..	78,821
Opium	2,52,63,744	..	2,52,63,744	19,163	2,52,44,581	2,18,77,324	130	2,18,77,194	19,050	2,18,58,144	..	..	..	130	..	130
Stamps	42,15,365	49,544	41,65,821	1,85,984	39,79,837	41,55,512	60,090	40,95,422	1,85,464	39,09,958	49,544	..	49,544	60,090	..	60,090
Mint	6,62,863	..	6,62,863	4,46,961	2,15,902	3,53,613	..	3,53,613	2,73,712	79,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest.. ..	16,96,816	6	16,96,810	8,49,723	8,47,087	18,65,775	..	18,65,775	11,01,131	7,64,644	6	..	6	..	..	..
Total ..	10,16,24,225	90,84,863	9,25,39,362	1,10,23,982	8,15,15,430	9,94,73,776	93,40,324	9,01,33,452	1,14,62,845	7,86,70,607	8,48,327	32,36,536	90,84,863	9,21,436	84,18,888	93,40,324

(2.)—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of this Presidency, excluding Collections of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Heads of Expenditure.	1880-81.					1881-82.					Remarks.
	Gross Expenditure	Refunds	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Refunds	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,22,585	2,073	2,24,658	2,79,312	**—54,654**	2,33,539	2,541	2,36,080	2,73,650	**—37,570**	
Post Office	89,272	..	89,272	....	89,272	88,533	..	88,533	....	88,533	
Administration	16,09,397	..	16,09,397	....	16,09,397	16,26,233	..	16,26,233	....	16,26,233	
Minor Departments	1,96,278	..	1,96,278	21,300	1,74,978	3,25,189	..	3,25,189	21,475	3,03,714	
Law and Justice	52,17,999	41,336	52,59,335	9,05,533	43,53,802	50,45,180	71,744	51,16,924	7,88,814	43,28,110	
Police	40,92,938	235	40,93,173	2,40,633	38,52,540	40,87,727	654	40,88,381	2,32,576	38,55,805	
Marine	71,107	80	71,187	51,018	20,169	45,959	..	45,959	42,954	2,005	
Education..	10,02,894	148	10,03,042	2,21,047	7,81,995	10,58,081	2	10,58,083	2,31,995	8,26,088	
Ecclesiastical	3,27,028	..	3,27,028	....	3,27,028	3,39,161	..	3,39,161	....	3,39,161	
Medical	11,76,480	6,585	11,83,065	89,443	10,93,622	11,99,099	11,629	12,10,728	87,637	11,23,091	
Stationery and Printing ..	4,99,863	3	4,99,866	57,833	4,42,033	5,04,059	..	5,04,059	72,302	4,31,757	
Political Agencies	7,60,212	..	7,60,212	....	7,60,212	8,18,088	..	8,18,088	....	8,18,088	
Civil Furlough Allowance ..	17,344	..	17,344	....	17,344	5,454	..	5,454	....	5,454	
Superannuation	17,44,010	..	17,44,010	5,25,766	12,18,244	14,55,301	..	14,55,301	4,39,029	10,16,272	
Miscellaneous	3,92,218	52,151	4,44,369	1,82,795	2,61,574	2,18,712	47,588	2,66,300	1,67,048	99,252	
Famine Relief	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	
Public Works, Ordinary ..	24,55,936	..	24,55,936	6,09,977	18,45,959	29,42,279	..	29,42,279	6,30,658	23,11,621	
Loss by Exchange	59,43,130	..	59,43,130	5,80,870	54,12,260	1,27,11,136	..	1,27,11,136	3,78,786	1,23,32,350	
Total ..	2,58,18,691	1,02,611	2,59,21,302	37,15,527	2,22,05,775	3,27,03,730	1,34,158	3,28,37,888	33,66,034	2,94,71,854	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(3.)—General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, during 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference + or —	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil .. Imperial	8,57,16,657	8,19,88,959	— 37,27,698	1,28,11,618	1,97,37,934	+ 69,26,316
Civil .. Provincial	1,96,22,656	2,08,53,970	+ 12,31,314	3,31,50,138	3,39,32,593	+ 7,82,455
Civil .. Local Funds	33,16,639	36,23,425	+ 3,06,786	34,95,676	36,73,567	+ 1,77,891
Postal Department	28,88,347	29,07,036	+ 18,689	37,41,476	44,27,923	+ 6,86,447
Military do.	24,57,974	26,22,232	+ 1,64,258	5,43,29,568	3,63,36,265	—1,79,93,303
Marine, Imperial	2,86,179	2,08,908	— 77,271	15,89,836	14,46,077	— 1,43,759
Public Works, Imperial	1,21,644	1,39,110	+ 17,466	17,57,572	14,74,177	— 2,83,395
Do. do. Irrigation	2,67,255	3,54,033	+ 86,778	15,07,381	29,60,634	+ 14,62,253
Telegraph Department	15,64,642	15,05,358	— 59,184	16,71,080	17,53,351	+ 82,271
Total ..	11,62,41,893	11,42,03,031	— 20,38,862	11,40,54,345	10,57,51,521	— 83,02,824
Surplus ..	21,87,548	84,51,510	....	....	....	....

(4.)—Statement of Civil Imperial Receipts, 1881-82.

Heads of Revenue (Imperial).	Actual Income.		(c) Estimated Income, 1881-82.	(b) Compared with (a.)		(b) Compared with (c).	
	(a) 1880-81.	(b) 1881-82.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,09,00,467	3,17,66,765	3,11,50,000	8,66,298	....	6,16,765	
Tribute	9,19,250	9,42,370	8,80,000	23,120	....	62,370	....
Forests	15,22,807	18,28,092	16,50,000	3,05,285	....	1,78,092	....
Assessed Taxes	9,80,061	9,80,201	9,80,000	140	....	201	....
Customs	78,21,297	67,44,723	69,24,000	....	10,76,574	....	....
Salt	1,49,58,163	1,49,43,745	1,47,64,000	....	14,418	1,79,745	1,79,277
Opium	2,52,63,744	2,18,77,327	2,89,16,000	....	33,86,417	....	....
Mint	6,62,864	3,53,613	6,50,000	....	3,09,251	....	70,38,673
Police	290	264	1,000	....	26	....	2,96,387
Stationery and Printing	17,836	18,735	15,000	899	....	3,735	736
Interest	16,39,682	18,12,358	17,64,000	1,72,676	....	48,358	....
Receipts in aid of superannuities, retired and compassionate allowances	3,94,577	3,03,099	2,97,000	....	91,478	6,099	....
Miscellaneous	1,04,749	33,208	77,000	....	71,541	....	43,792
Gain by Exchange	5,30,870	3,84,459	4,50,000	....	1,46,411	....	65,541
Total ..	8,57,16,657	8,19,88,959	8,35,18,000	13,68,418	50,96,116	10,95,365	76,24,406

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(5.)—*Statement of Civil Imperial Expenditure, 1881-82.*

Heads of Expenditure (Imperial).	Actual Expenditure.		c Estimate Expenditure, 1881-82.	b compared with a.		b compared with c.		Remarks.
	a 1880-81.	b 1881-82.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on Service Funds...	8,49,723	11,01,131	8,68,000	2,51,408	.....	2,33,131	.....	
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	6,76,072	6,84,623	5,94,000	8,551	.....	90,623	.....	
Forest	11,18,780	11,49,630	12,00,000	30,850	.....	.....	50,370	
Salt	3,55,541	4,97,436	6,88,000	1,41,895	.....	.....	1,90,564	
Opium	19,163	19,050	20,000	.....	113	.....	950	
Mint	4,46,701	2,73,550	4,00,000	.....	1,73,151	.....	1,26,450	
Administration	3,84,011	4,13,467	4,31,000	29,456	.....	.....	17,533	
Minor Departments ...	81,141	1,74,594	1,09,000	93,453	.....	65,594	.....	
Police	38,192	35,036	47,000	.....	3,156	.....	11,964	
Stationery and Printing ...	39,597	16,629	1,50,000	.....	22,968	.....	1,33,371	
Political Agencies	7,56,350	8,42,534	7,09,000	86,184	.....	1,33,534	.....	
Allowances and Assignments	13,22,701	13,97,704	13,56,000	75,003	.....	41,704	.....	
Civil Furlough Allowances.	17,344	5,454	.....	.....	11,890	5,454	.....	
Superannuation	7,10,221	3,85,717	4,64,000	.....	3,24,504	.....	78,283	
Miscellaneous	52,951	30,243	1,30,000	.....	22,708	.....	99,757	
Loss by Exchange	59,43,130	1,27,11,136	69,00,000	67,68,006	.....	58,11,136	.....	
Total ...	1,28,11,618	1,97,37,934	1,40,66,000	74,84,806	5,58,490	63,81,176	7,09,242	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(6.)—*Receipts.*

Provincial Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		c Estimated Income, 1881-82.	Actuals Past and Present Year.		Present Year Actuals and Estimates.	
	a 1880-81.	b 1881-82.		b compared with a.		b compared with c.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	66,50,177	69,45,442	67,54,000	2,95,265	..	1,91,442	..
Excise	54,98,392	65,74,602	54,00,000	10,76,210	..	11,74,602	..
Assessed Taxes	4,05,532	3,38,472	4,20,000	..	67,060	....	81,528
Customs	85,411	88,079	76,000	2,668	..	12,079	..
Salt	43,883	69,061	36,000	25,178	..	33,061	..
Stamps	42,15,365	41,55,512	42,80,000	..	59,853	....	1,24,488
Registration	2,79,312	2,73,650	2,86,000	..	5,662	....	12,350
Minor Department	21,301	21,475	26,000	174	..	....	4,525
Law and Justice	9,05,533	7,89,186	7,00,000	..	1,16,347	89,186	..
Police	2,40,343	2,32,312	2,37,000	..	8,031	....	4,688
Marine	51,018	42,963	50,000	..	8,055	....	7,037
Education	2,21,047	2,31,095	1,86,000	10,048	..	45,095	..
Medical	89,443	87,637	89,000	..	1,806	....	1,363
Stationery and Printing	39,552	53,568	35,000	14,016	..	18,568	..
Interest	57,135	53,417	59,000	..	3,718	....	5,583
Superannuations	1,31,189	1,36,075	1,18,000	4,886	..	18,075	..
Miscellaneous	78,046	1,33,840	77,000	55,794	..	56,840	..
Other Public Works	6,09,977	6,27,584	5,04,000	17,607	..	33,584	..
Total	1,96,22,656	2,08,53,070	1,94,23,000	15,01,846	2,70,532	16,72,532	2,41,562
Contribution from Local Funds	20,076	47,042	24,000	27,966	..	23,042	..
Imperial Assignment	1,46,94,392	1,69,37,408	1,46,75,000	22,43,016	..	22,62,408	..
Special Contribution from Imperial	....	8,00,000	....	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	..
Total Receipts	3,43,37,124	3,86,38,420	3,41,22,000	..	..	....	..
Opening Balance	11,01,477	14,80,033	11,26,000	..	..	....	..
Grand Total	3,54,38,601	4,01,18,453	3,52,48,000	..	..	....	..

Expenditure.

Refunds	2,77,804	3,71,331	2,86,000	93,527	..	85,331	..
Land Revenue	64,69,907	66,53,698	66,50,000	1,83,791	..	3,698	..
Excise	1,87,527	1,94,328	1,92,000	7,301	..	2,328	..
Assessed Taxes	24,703	20,257	27,000	..	4,446	....	6,743
Customs	8,13,422	7,73,109	8,44,000	..	40,313	....	70,891
Salt	5,52,098	5,25,797	5,68,000	43,699	..	27,797	..
Stamps	1,85,984	1,85,464	2,07,000	..	520	....	21,536
Registration	2,22,585	2,33,539	2,90,000	10,954	..	....	56,461
Mint	260	240	....	..	20	240	..
Post Office	89,272	88,533	90,000	..	739	....	1,467
Administration	12,25,387	12,12,776	12,09,000	..	12,611	3,776	..
Minor Department	1,15,137	1,50,594	1,44,000	35,457	..	6,594	..
Law and Justice	52,17,999	50,47,331	53,00,000	..	1,76,668	....	2,52,669
Police	40,55,847	40,52,701	39,96,000	..	3,146	56,701	..
Marine	71,107	45,959	44,000	..	26,148	1,959	..
Education	10,02,894	10,58,080	10,28,000	55,186	..	30,080	..
Ecclesiastical	3,27,029	3,39,161	3,27,000	12,132	..	12,161	..
Medical Services	11,76,480	11,99,128	11,36,000	22,648	..	63,128	..
Stationery and Printing	4,60,267	4,87,430	5,12,000	27,163	..	....	24,570
Political Agencies	3,862	4,879	2,000	1,017	..	2,879	..
Allowances and Assignments	69,13,835	70,21,185	68,60,000	1,07,350	..	1,61,185	..
Superannuation	10,33,789	10,69,585	10,34,000	35,796	..	35,585	..
Miscellaneous	2,67,007	1,84,709	2,00,000	..	82,293	....	15,291
Railways	18,537	18,000	....	..	537	18,000	..
Other Public Works	24,37,399	29,24,279	25,80,000	4,86,880	..	3,44,279	..
Total	3,31,60,138	3,39,32,593	3,35,26,000	11,22,901	3,40,446	3,56,221	4,49,628
Contribution to Imperial Funds	4,00,000	....	....	..	4,00,000	....	..
Contribution to Local Funds	4,08,430	5,09,290	4,00,000	1,00,850	..	1,09,290	..
Total Expenditure	3,39,58,568	3,44,41,883	3,39,26,000	..	..	.. ..	..
Closing Balance	14,80,033	56,76,570	13,22,000	..	..	.. ..	..
Grand Total	3,54,38,601	4,01,18,453	3,52,48,000	..	..	.. ..	..

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(I.)—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised and

District.	Gross Land Revenue.		Deductions on account					
			Shares of Revenue (Amal) collected by the Sharers direct.		Political Ináms.		Personal Ináms.	
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	19,82,887	19,73,686	...	...	31,475	31,480	4,30,002	4,2
Kaira	27,56,153	27,51,617	...	...	2,132	2,132	6,63,422	
Panch Maháls...	3,96,476	3,77,136	...	...	...	...	56,407	
Broach	28,44,162	28,60,974	...	...	...	...	4,38,518	
Surat ... ... — ...	27,80,514	30,53,169	...	...	2,791	2,791	2,92,961	
Thána	15,39,468	15,24,272	...	...	10,926	10,926	98,042	
Kolába	7,95,703	7,90,086	...	...	90	90	36,076	
Total ...	1,30,95,363	1,33,30,940	...	...	47,414	47,419	20,15,428	
Central Division.								
Násik	16,94,224	16,74,390	...	...	60,476	66,229	96,716	
*Khándesh	35,28,601	35,02,308	...	...	32,031	31,948	78,583	
Ahmednagar	16,78,759	16,66,404	...	...	55,380	55,508	1,46,724	
*Poona	14,77,555	14,62,244	...	...	49,175	49,181	1,30,449	
*Sholápur	11,31,030	11,26,484	...	...	11,795	14,947	56,354	
*Sátára...	23,11,788	23,01,276	4,841	4,841	57,687	56,566	3,96,676	
Total ...	1,18,21,957	1,17,33,106	4,841	4,841	2,66,544	2,74,379	9,05,502	
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	18,34,495	18,31,926	...	...	27,426	27,426	1,80,033	
*Dhárwár	29,49,861	29,56,021	...	...	18,346	18,346	1,84,840	
*Kaládgi	15,90,927	15,84,666	...	...	30,070	30,070	87,646	
Kánara...	10,00,019	10,00,559	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	9,15,518	9,67,075	...	...	2,067	2,067	54,293	
Total ...	82,90,820	83,40,247	...	...	77,909	77,909	5,06,812	
Sind.								
Karáchi	9,75,507	9,12,831	...	...	55,450	58,275	17,990	
Hyderabad	16,28,108	14,52,691	3,817	4,011	1,95,405	1,99,910	3,566	
Shikárpur	21,44,661	18,13,956	20,005	20,005	84,501	85,042	4,708	
Thar and Párkar	2,69,560	2,74,173	...	...	1,169	1,169	...	
*Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,19,405	2,65,508	569	376	8,329	8,496	...	
Total ...	53,37,241	47,19,159	24,391	24,392	3,44,854	3,52,892	26,264	
Grand Total ...	3,85,45,381	3,81,23,452	29,232	29,233	7,36,721	7,52,599	34,54,00	

* The gross revenue of these districts, with the exception of 1880-81 of the Upper Sind Frontier, includes the Irrigation revenue given in columns 38 and 39.

FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1)—LAND REVENUE.

the Actual Realizations in the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

OF ALIENATIONS.

Devasthán and Dharmádov Ináms.		Vatan Ináms which have been brought under the Vatan Settlement.		Inám of Táluka service Vatandár's whose services have been retained.		Allowances of village servants useful to Government.		Allowances of village servants useful to village community.		Total Ináms.	
1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,630	30,426	4,447	4,447	...	...	32,194	32,264	7,531	7,527	5,36,279	5,34,590
33,724	33,724	16,229	16,229	...	...	55,625	55,625	7,436	7,436	7,78,568	7,79,358
11,446	11,210	12,211	9,873	19,235	13,516	23,112	20,156	3,348	1,624	1,25,759	1,13,829
23,874	23,860	22,591	22,601	...	...	88,357	88,371	39,602	39,617	6,12,943	6,13,109
20,844	20,878	20,140	20,140	..	..	65,343	65,377	24,363	24,367	4,26,442	4,26,564
11,426	11,414	5,750	5,703	4,860	4,940	13,711	13,651	1,125	1,130	1,45,841	1,45,835
10,373	10,369	2,462	2,457	946	946	202	207	...	...	50,149	50,137
1,42,317	1,41,881	83,830	81,450	25,041	19,402	2,78,544	2,75,651	83,405	81,701	26,75,981	26,63,422
13,261	13,168	20,697	20,610	158	158	78,774	78,289	8,722	8,689	2,78,804	2,83,834
13,367	12,988	23,030	23,039	1,653	1,641	1,58,419	1,57,685	15,300	15,291	3,22,384	3,29,838
31,165	32,474	18,480	18,439	...	...	42,819	43,465	4,867	4,638	2,99,435	3,00,250
54,765	54,740	21,141	21,058	...	...	62,083	61,913	3,042	3,036	3,20,654	3,20,696
8,549	8,618	32,639	32,778	751	751	35,614	35,346	3,035	3,041	1,48,737	1,51,639
75,381	74,525	98,124	97,629	70	68	1,10,260	1,09,762	15,169	15,309	7,58,208	7,53,217
1,96,488	1,96,513	2,14,111	2,13,553	2,632	2,618	4,87,969	4,86,460	50,135	50,004	21,28,222	21,39,474
37,440	37,497	1,37,263	1,37,263	...	...	1,47,211	1,49,190	13,286	13,293	5,42,660	5,44 828
66,457	66,575	80,554	80,584	...	...	1,73,548	1,82,460	23,859	24,172	5,47,604	5,57,373
27,481	27,487	99,430	99,437	...	...	1,26,011	1,26,344	12,704	12,703	3,83,343	3,83,524
5,073	5,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,073	5,137
14,144	14,162	380	380	7,618	7,618	852	852	190	190	79,542	79,435
1,50,595	1,50,858	3,17,627	3,17,664	7,618	7,618	4,47,622	4,58,846	50,039	50,358	15,58,222	15,70,297
82	82	...	...	1,261	1,324	...	...	...	..	74,783	77,671
37	37	...	...	4,786	4,832	...	...	..	...	†2,09,573	‡2,13,143
20,650	20,682	...	...	2,260	2,073	...	...	...	...	¶1,32,958	‖1,33,064
..	...	...	...	2,907	2,583	...	...	...	...	4,075	3,752
...	...	...	...	156	173	...	...	...	...	9,053	9,044
20,769	20,769	...	...	11,370	10,985	...	...	...	...	4,30,442	4,36,674
5,10,169	5,10,021	6,15,568	6,12,667	46,661	40,623	12,14,135	12,20,957	1,83,579	1,82,063	67,92,867	68,09,807

† This includes Rs. 1,963 deducted free by special agreement.
¶ This includes Rs. 834 deducted free by special agreement.
‖ This includes Rs. 862 deducted free by special agreement.
‡ Includes Rs. 55 deducted free by special agreement.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised and

Districts.	Remainder being							
	Revenue proper being assessment on khalsa lands.		Judi or quit rent on alienated lands.		Sale proceeds of permanent occupancy.		Sale proceeds of grass preserves.	
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	11,96,489	12,00,032	1,62,115	1,62,594	7,065	3,192	31,416	25,268
Kaira	13,70,076	13,67,930	5,56,615	5,56,865	11,951	6,862	12,743	12,751
Panch Mahals	2,29,185	2,15,342	24,350	21,834	1,492	1,569	1,822	1,834
Broach	19,43,328	19,55,373	2,32,508	2,32,899	2,888	5,809	3,814	3,399
Surat	21,39,719	21,46,791	1,45,288	1,45,358	2,786	8,070	11,684	9,850
Thana	12,79,578	12,78,645	38,423	38,311	12,545	7,598	3,229	3,587
Kolaba	7,04,326	7,01,250	23,154	25,821	508	298	325	343
Total ..	88,62,701	88,65,363	11,82,453	11,83,682	39,235	33,398	65,033	57,032
Central Division.								
Nasik	13,10,043	12,97,256	68,467	67,897	11,259	7,350	4,857	3,027
Khandesh	29,88,962	29,73,959	1,47,853	1,48,057	11,820	12,803	12,300	7,523
Ahmednagar	12,56,126	12,40,964	1,03,774	1,03,835	5,786	6,420	4,951	4,456
Poona	10,26,811	10,24,528	79,746	81,424	1,196	2,253	4,661	2,099
Sholapur	8,95,969	8,78,780	51,475	48,527	21,730	32,407	5,933	4,987
Satara	11,93,472	11,92,887	3,29,956	3,30,262	1,257	259	7,483	5,472
Total ...	86,71,383	86,08,374	7,81,271	7,80,002	53,048	61,492	40,185	27,564
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	8,89,366	8,89,501	3,67,705	3,66,432	2,413	2,691	16,524	12,691
Dharwar	18,47,019	18,51,837	5,05,834	4,97,899	7,084	5,879	13,408	19,648
Kaladgi	9,32,789	9,25,118	2,31,411	2,32,245	16,247	18,223	5,725	5,533
Kanara	9,71,436	9,82,328	19	19	2,729	2,323	11,953	3,416
Ratnagiri	8,04,961	8,45,790	16,759	16,972	646	1,036	390	349
Total ...	54,45,571	54,94,574	11,21,728	11,13,567	29,119	30,152	48,000	41,637
Sind.								
Karachi	8,40,843	7,76,235	..	...	2,916	1,016	14,916	13,742
Hyderabad	13,69,270	11,92,858	8,249	6,848	9,759	12,805	1,139	858
Shikarpur	19,45,269	15,88,045	2,786	3,457	12,236	8,757	...	...
Thar and Parkar	2,51,094	2,50,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,02,611	2,50,170	...	...	..	1,520	...	...
Total ...	47,09,087	40,58,012	11,035	10,305	24,911	24,098	16,055	14,600
Grand Total ...	2,76,88,742	2,70,26,322	30,96,487	30,87,556	1,46,313	1,49,140	1,69,273	1,40,833

FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

the Actual Realizations in the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Government Revenue.								Irrigation Department Revenue which is credited to Public Works Department.	
Land liable to floods and sold annually by auction.		Fees for Revenue processes and notice fees.		Miscellaneous.		Total.			
1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,268	8,953	482	629	40,773	38,428	14,46,608	14,39,096	283	271
2,366	2,870	1,963	3,640	21,899	21,341	19,77,586	19,72,260	1,099	663
...	...	407	962	13,460	21,765	2,70,717	2,63,306	...	...
32,352	31,793	1,571	1,586	14,757	17,005	22,31,219	22,47,864	...	...
5,874	4,660	1,666	1,814	47,054	3,10,061	23,54,071	26,26,604	...	...
89	65	2,336	1,760	57,427	48,471	13,93,628	13,78,437	...	...
...	...	1,803	1,043	15,438	11,194	7,45,554	7,39,949	...	...
48,949	48,341	10,228	11,434	2,10,808	4,68,265	10,419,383	10,667,516	1,382	934
162	142	2,721	2,351	17,911	12,532	14,15,420	13,90,556	6,185	8,103
5,247	4,098	1,129	2,133	38,906	23,896	32,06,217	31,72,471	8,517	14,303
151	212	2,237	5,177	6,306	5,089	13,79,330	13,66,154	10,466	10,072
544	618	3,386	4,084	40,558	26,542	11,56,901	11,41,548	63,049	58,458
513	297	2,140	2,060	4,532	7,788	9,82,292	9,74,846	8,560	6,059
1,314	931	690	1,103	19,407	17,145	15,53,580	15,48,059	36,098	36,590
7,931	6,293	12,303	16,908	1,27,620	92,992	96,93,740	95,93,634	1,32,875	1,33,585
...	...	418	407	15,410	15,376	12,91,836	12,87,098	1,861	...
...	...	2,095	1,823	26,819	21,563	24,02,257	23,98,648	2,047	2,010
312	330	1,353	1,241	19,747	18,451	12,07,584	12,01,142	139	139
...	...	819	970	7,995	6,366	9,94,946	9,95,422	...	...
...	...	1,213	923	12,003	22,569	8,35,976	8,87,640	...	...
312	330	5,898	5,364	81,979	84,325	67,32,599	67,69,950	4,047	2,149
2,353	1,120	287	74	39,409	42,974	9,00,724	8,35,161	11,431	11,627
...	...	3,392	2,834	25,722	23,346	14,18,534	12,39,549	38,818	39,635
250	...	4,141	5,744	47,020	74,889	20,11,702	16,80,892	17,309	21,229
...	...	...	...	14,391	19,718	2,65,484	2,70,422	14,266	19,357
...	...	...	...	7,741	4,772	3,10,351	2,56,464	711	1,005
2,603	1,120	7,820	8,652	1,34,283	1,65,699	49,06,795	42,82,488	82,535	92,853
59,795	56,089	36,249	42,358	5,54,690	8,11,281	317,52,517	3,13,13,588	2,20,839	2,29,521

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised and the

District.	Deduct Remis							
	Introduction of Revision of Survey.		Failure of crops.		Poverty, death and desertion.		Accidents, Locusts, Fire, Flood, &c.	
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
1	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	...	407	...	...	37	66	...	15
Kaira	...	...	...	...	28	25	118	81
Panch Mahâls	13,772	15	...	...	673	1,006	12	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	57	53	5,073	4,818
Surat	...	...	...	...	74	116	1,127	862
Thâna	154	154	...	...	49	29	...	...
Kolâba	...	...	....	...	...	...	670	949
Total ...	13,926	576	...	...	918	1,295	7,000	6,725
Central Division.								
Násik	...	...	...	...	410	721	500	8
Khándesh	...	5	...	...	2,435	2,045	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	2,20,798	...	31	...	55	...
Poona	...	...	...	565	120	272	...	...
Sholápur	...	...	...	9	...	130	...	...
Sátára	1,146	22	...	...	200	138	...	...
Total ...	1,146	27	2,20,798	574	3,196	3,306	555	8
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	48,129	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
Dhárwár	77,877	27	...	...	66	313	...	...
Kaládgi	...	...	...	...	316	20	316	20
Kánara	38,208	34,301	74	100	379	140	200	289
Ratnágiri	11,926	2,174	302	...	...	...	52	218
Total ..	1,76,140	36,502	376	100	825	473	568	527
Sind.								
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	188	...	30,156	27,985
Hyderabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,137	22,913
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	178	19	8,001	12,242
Thar and Párkar	...	...	2,521	1,387	...	...	...	1,906
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	187	...	325	...	1,862
Total ..	...	...	2,521	1,574	366	344	42.294	66,908
Grand Total ..	1,91,212	37,105	2,23,695	2,248	5,305	5,418	50,417	74,168

FINANCE—*concluded.*

FINANCE. (1)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Actual Realisations in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82—concluded.

SIONS ON NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.						REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.			
Other Causes.		Total Remissions.		Total deductions on account of Irrigation Revenue and Remissions.		On account of current year.		Outstanding balances on account of former years on 31st July last.	
1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
560	629	597	1,117	880	1,388	14,45,729	14,37,708	2,781	4,591
725	470	872	576	1,971	1,239	19,75,642	19,71,021	...	...
506	367	14,963	1,389	14,963	1,389	2,55,754	2,61,917	9,264	9,471
991	856	6,120	5,727	6,120	5,727	22,25,099	22,42,138	53,417	53,005
700	517	1,901	1,495	1,901	1,495	23,52,171	26,25,109	44,541	37,509
...	...	204	184	204	184	13,93,424	13,78,254	738	990
...	...	670	949	670	949	7,44,884	7,39,000	12	338
3,482	2,839	25,327	11,437	26,709	12,371	1,03,92,703	1,06,55,147	1,10,753	1,05,904
222	485	1,132	1,215	7,317	9,318	14,14,288	13,89,341	32,573	24,170
1,306	1,196	3,741	3,246	12,258	17,549	32,02,475	31,69,224	3,956	4,393
...	...	2,20,884	...	2,31,350	10,072	11,58,446	13,66,154	1,52,299	89,415
3,272	498	3,392	1,334	66,441	59,792	11,53,509	11,40,214	26,599	40,275
1,048	1,001	1,048	1,140	9,608	7,198	9,81,244	9,73,706	33,170	1,44,786
430	407	1,777	556	37,874	37,156	15,51,803	15,47,493	46,489	76,329
6,278	3,587	2,31,974	7,491	3,64,848	1,41,085	94,61,765	95,86,132	2,95,086	3,79,368
218	218	48,412	218	50,273	218	12,41,563	12,86,880	4,732	18,552
56	182	77,998	522	80,045	2,532	23,24,260	23,98,126	3,835	25,350
38	18	670	58	809	197	12,07,230	12,01,104	1,08,102	5,08,800
72,105	99,647	1,10,966	1,34,477	1,10,966	1,34,477	8,83,981	8,60,945	1,489	5,264
605	629	12,885	3,021	12,885	3,021	8,23,092	8,84,619	25,761	21,985
73,022	1,00,694	2,50,931	1,38,296	2,54,981	1,40,445	64,80,126	66,31,674	1,43,919	5,79,951
501	472	30,845	28,458	42,276	40,085	8,58,448	7,95,075	1,57,708	42,927
1,013	785	5,151	23,699	43,969	63,334	13,74,565	11,76,215	2,09,948	1,16,867
4,013	3,297	12,192	15,557	29,501	36,786	19,82,201	16,44,105	1,90,805	88,598
22	...	2,543	3,293	16,809	22,650	2,48,676	2,47,772	1,473	6,582
...	277	...	2,652	711	3,657	3,10,351	2,53,320	17,476	74,526
5,535	4,831	50,731	73,659	1,33,266	1,66,512	47,74,241	41,16,487	5,77,410	3,29,500
88,331	1,11,951	5,58,963	2,30,888	779,801	4,60,413	3,11,08,835	3,09,89,440	11,27,168	13,94,723

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Total.		Realization and Remission up to				
			Collections on account of current year.		Collections on account of former years.		Irrecovera written off former
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	14,48,510	14,42,299	14,41,734	14,36,274	859	1,738	1,419
Kaira	19,75,642	19,71,021	19,75,642	19,71,021	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	2,65,018	2,71,388	2,51,657	2,58,040	2,070	3,038	443
Broach...	22,78,516	22,95,142	22,08,873	22,29,110	12,370	12,589	13,156
Surat	23,96,712	26,62,619	23,43,120	26,14,509	3,409	3,284	38,310
Thána	13,94,161	13,79,244	13,93,107	13,77,516	738	569	...
Kolába	7,44,896	7,39,338	7,44,884	7,38,988	12	20	...
Total ...	1,05,03,455	1,07,61,051	1,03,59,017	1,06,25,458	19,458	21,238	53,328
Central Division.							
Násik	14,46,861	14,13,511	13,77,005	13,62,482	24,230	16,399	2,183
Khándesh	32,06,431	31,73,617	32,00,804	31,68,812	1,052	850	347
Ahmednagar	13,10,745	14,55,569	9,77,343	12,39,640	27,540	59,323	1,02,628
Poona	11,80,108	11,80,490	11,50,687	11,27,905	11,748	12,360	2,556
Sholápur	10,14,414	11,18,492	9,78,893	9,58,522	20,049	91,453	3,204
Sátára	15,98,292	16,23,821	15,49,886	15,35,397	21,499	40,328	24,779
Total ...	97,56,851	99,65,500	92,34,618	93,92,758	1,06,118	2,20,713	1,35,697
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	12,46,295	13,05,432	12,41,171	12,85,810	3,391	5,981	1,260
Dhárwár	23,28,095	24,23,476	19,34,180	23,95,211	2,065	2,500	723
Kaládgi	13,15,332	17,09,904	11,97,795	11,55,375	42,479	46,016	54,645
Kánara	8,85,470	8,66,209	8,83,151	8,59,460	1,389	2,973	93
Ratnágiri	8,48,852	9,06,604	8,07,896	8,66,576	9,962	9,111	4,250
Total ...	66,24,044	72,11,625	60,64,193	65,62,432	59,276	66,581	60,971
Sind.							
Karáchi	10,16,155	8,38,002	7,21,010	6,67,780	18,187	8,296	1,08,778
Hyderabad	15,84,513	12,93,082	11,09,840	9,88,735	91,446	86,545	26,002
Shikárpur	21,73,006	17,32,703	18,88,067	14,96,081	42,939	42,153	1,00,539
Thar and Párkar	2,50,148	2,54,354	2,48,037	2,47,561	1,154	5,470	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,27,828	3,27,845	2,84,395	2,41,091	9,081	25,589	2,838
Total ...	53,51,650	44,45,986	42,51,349	36,41,248	1,62,807	1,68,053	2,38,157
Grand Total ...	3,22,36,000	3,23,84,162	2,99,09,177	3,02,21,896	3,47,659	4,76,585	4,88,153

FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Actual Realisations in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82—continued.

31st July.			Balances outstanding on the 1st August.					
blo Balances on account of years.	Total.		On account of current year.		On account of former years.		Total.	
1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,506	14,44,012	14,39,518	3,995	1,435	504	1,347	4,499	2,781
...	19,75,642	19,71,021	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,047	2,54,169	2,62,124	4,097	3,878	6,750	5,387	10,847	9,265
26	22,34,399	22,41,725	16,225	13,028	27,891	40,390	44,117	53,417
284	23,84,838	26,18,078	9,051	10,600	2,822	33,941	11,873	44,541
421	13,93,844	13,78,506	317	738	...	...	317	738
318	7,44,896	7,39,326	...	12	...	...	...	12
3,602	1,04,31,800	1,06,50,298	33,685	29,691	37,967	81,065	71,653	1,10,754
2,057	14,03,418	13,80,938	37,283	26,859	6,160	5,714	43,443	32,573
...	32,02,204	31,69,661	1,671	413	2,556	3,543	4,227	3,956
4,306	11,07,512	13,03,270	1,81,102	1,26,514	22,131	25,785	2,03,234	1,52,299
13,625	11,64,990	11,53,890	2,822	12,309	12,296	14,290	15,118	26,599
35,347	10,02,145	10,85,322	2,352	15,184	9,917	17,986	12,269	33,170
1,607	15,96,164	15,77,332	1,917	12,095	211	34,394	2,128	46,489
56,042	94,76,433	96,70,413	2,27,147	1,93,374	53,271	1,01,712	2,80,419	2,95,086
8,909	12,45,821	13,00,700	392	1,070	81	3,661	474	4,732
21,930	19,36,959	24,19,641	3,90,080	2,915	1,056	921	3,91,136	3,835
4,00,421	12,94,918	16,01,811	9,435	45,729	10,978	62,363	20,414	1,08,092
2,287	8,84,632	8,64,720	830	1,485	8	4	838	1,489
5,156	8,22,108	8,80,843	15,196	18,043	11,549	7,718	26,745	25,760
4,38,703	61,84,438	70,67,715	4,15,933	69,242	23,672	74,667	4,39,607	1,43,908
4,219	8,47,975	6,80,294	1,37,438	1,27,296	30,742	30,412	1,68,180	1,57,708
7,853	12,27,288	10,83,134	2,64,724	1,87,479	92,500	22,469	3,57,225	2,09,948
3,664	20,31,546	15,41,899	94,134	1,48,024	47,326	42,781	1,41,460	1,90,805
...	2,49,191	2,53,031	638	211	319	1,112	957	1,323
43,689	2,96,314	3,10,369	25,956	12,229	5,558	5,247	31,514	17,476
59,425	46,52,314	38,68,727	5,22,890	4,75,239	1,76,445	1,02,021	6,99,336	5,77,260
5,58,672	3,07,44,985	3,12,57,153	11,99,655	7,67,546	2,91,355	3,59,465	14,91,015	11,27,008

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1881-82.

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on				Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer and other fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	89,781	1,380	6,506	97,667	0 1 10	133	6,308	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	20,614	40	450	21,104	0 0 5	63	12,424	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	20,218	59	18,249	38,527	0 2 4	100	2,555	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	97,065	4,099	*5,240	*1,07,304	0 5 0	15	21,795	*This includes Rs. 4,558 for opium.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	2,88,315	267,538†	52,073	6,42,196	1 0 7	75	8,189	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	7,63,000	3,150	2,282	7,68,432	0 10 9	48	18,928	†This does not include toddy Rs. 33,770.
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	255·11	97,966	4,026	2,105	1,04,097	0 4 4	119	3,207	
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	1,377,459	281,192	86,905	17,79,327	0 6 8	553	7,500	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	1,10,534	1,527	22,201	1,34,262	0 2 10	144	5,425	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·422	3,72,712	.....	‡33,901	4,06,613	0 5 3	305	4,056	‡ Includes fines, &c.
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·6	35,886	§1,180	9,615	46,681	0 1 0	56	12,707	§ Toddy.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	265,186	14,291	31,622	3,11,099	0 5 6	303	2,972	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	86,299	18,056	47,007	1,51,362	0 4 1	47	12,393	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	48,532	821	5,545	51,898	0 0 10	122	8,707	
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	9,19,149	35,875	149,891	11,04,915	0 4 3	977	53,310	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	¶1,48,850	650	12,914	1,62,414	0 3 0	254	3,401	¶ Includes toddy Rs. 38,110.
Dhárwár	100,022	782,285	882,907	194·68	¶ 1,92,205	300	**13,309	2,05,814	0 3 8	49	18,018	¶¶ Includes toddy.
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	68,312	150	3,511	72,003	0 1 9	193	3,308	**Includes opium.
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	1,05,296	250	4,997	1,10,543	0 4 2	315	1,962	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	38,707	67,589	1,601	1,07,897	0 1 8	496	2,010	
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	5,53,400	68,939	36,332	6,58,671	0 4 4	1,207	3,151	
Sind.												
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	1,19,747	300	49,165	1,69,212	0 5 8	365	1,311	
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	1,04,770	744	33,547	1,39,061	0 2 11	360	2,096	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	93,525	..	49,186	1,42,711	0 2 7	651	1,310	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	4,241	45	††4,890	9,176	0 0 9	79	2,574	††This includes Rs. 342 as fines and forfeitures.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	24,308	400	5,752	30,461	0 3 11	157	791	
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	3,46,591	1,489	1,42,540	4,90,621	0 3 0	1,612	91,841	
Total for four Divisions ..	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	31,96,599	387,495	4,15,668	40,33,534	0 3 2	4,349	360	
Bombay City and Island ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	16,33,856	1,06,273	30,609	17,70,738	3 10 2	1,057	731	Tree-tax .. .. Rs. 344,546
Import Duty	..	....	..	..	8,46,640	1,93,953	354	10,40,947	..	..	..	Distillery fee .. ,, 3,798
												3,48,344
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	24,80,496	3,00,226	30,963	28,11,685	3 10 2	1,057	731	
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·03	56,77,095	687,721	4,46,631	68,45,219	0 6 4	5,406	3,047	Revenue derived from the tax on toddy trees is shown in this column as the bulk of the toddy drawn from the tree is made into spirit by distillation.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(2.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during 1881-82.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from			Incidence per Head.	Number of License for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to to the Square Mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad including Deesa ..	83,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	....	1,230	89,781	91,011	0 1 8	69	12,410	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	....	40	20,614	20,654	0 0 4	52	15,052	
Panc Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	....	50	20,218	20,268	0 1 3	58	4,404	
Broach	67,248	259,082	326,930	225·00	.. ..	200	97,065	97,265	0 4 9	5	65,386	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	229	750	2,88,815	*2,89,565	0 7 6	75	2,020	
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	17	3,150	7,63,000	7,66,150	0 10 9	29	31,329	
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	255·11	....	150	97,966	98,116	0 4 1	95	4,017	
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	246	5,570	13,77,459	13,83,029	0 5 3	383	10,830	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	....	1,110	1,10,534	1,11,644	0 2 4	77	10,145	
Khándesh	93,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·42	....	550	3,72,162	3,72,712	0 4 9	119	10,430	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	....	880	35,006	35,886	0 0 9	20	35,581	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	....	2,956	2,65,186	2,68,142	0 4 9	164	5,491	
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	....	329	86,299	86,628	0 2 4	8	72,810	
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	....	782	48,532	49,314	0 0 8	22	48,288	
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	....	6,607	9,17,719	9,24,326	0 2 8	410	12,963	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	....	650	1,10,740	*149,500	0 3 0	†76	61,715	*This includes toddy Rs. 38,110. †14 more were granted from August.
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,917	194·68	3	300	1,92,205	1,92,505	0 3 5	25	35,316	
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	3	150	68,342	68,492	0 1 6	157	4,066	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	....	250	1,05,296	1,05,546	0 3 10	103	2,185	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	....	850	38,707	39,557	0 0 7	17	58,652	
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	6	2,200	5,15,290	5,55,600	0 2 2	468	8,128	
Sind.												
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	5	5,575	†1,14,172	†1,19,747	0 4 0	123	3,891	†Excludes toddy Rs. 300.
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	....	744	1,04,769	1,05,513	0 2 3	8	5,717	
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	....	1,375	92,150	93,525	0 1 9	296	2,881	
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	....	45	4,241	4,286	0 0 4	16	12,709	
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	....	400	24,308	24,708	0 3 2	57	2,179	
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	5	8,139	3,39,640	3,47,779	0 2 3	500	6,126	
Total for four Divisions ..	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	257	22,516	31,50,108	32,10,734	0 3 2	1,761	61,017	
Bombay City and Island ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	95	1,02,135	16,33,856	17,35,991	3 9 5	779	884	
Import Duty	....	....	....	....	....	10,40,593	.. ..	10,40,593	.. ..	..	..	
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	95	11,42,728	16,33,856	27,76,584	3 9 3	779	884	
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·02	352	11,65,244	47,83,964	59,87,318	0 4 9	2,540	5,689	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(3).—*Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured*

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	..	15	..	(*a*)....
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	2	..	20
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	..	1	..	50
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	4	..	50
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	..	15	..	50
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	17	23	850	2,300
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	255·11	..	8	..	150
Total	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	17	63	850	2,620
Central Division.								
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	15	..	100, 50 and 10
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·43	..	11	..	550
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	..	19	..	....
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	84	..	50
Sholâpur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	..	7	..	50
Sâtâra	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	..	21	..	783
Total	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	157	..	....
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	..	13	..	50
Dhârwâr	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	3	8	50	50
Kaladgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	3	..	..	....
Kânara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	..	5	..	50
Ratnâgiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	10	..	(*b*)....
Total	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·08	6	31	50	....
Sind.								
Karâchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	5	15	..	....
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	7	..	100
Shikârpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	†..	..	....
Thar and Pârkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	1	..	145
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	4	..	100
Total	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	5	27	..	....
Total for four Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	28	278	..	....
Bombay City and Island	158,694	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	95	277	50 to 200	250 to 1,118
Import Duty	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....
Total	158,694	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	95	277	50 to 200	250 to 1,118
Grand Total	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·03	123	555	..	.. ..

IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1881-82.

Still head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of Total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	..	....	....	..	..	1,230	..	57,088	(a) 1 at Rs. 30, 4 at Rs. 50 and 10 at Rs. 100.
..	..	....	....	..	..	40	..	402,400	
..	..	....	....	..	..	50	..	255,479	
..	..	....	....	..	..	200	..	81,732	
..	..	....	....	..	..	750	..	40,946	
..	..	....	....	..	..	3,150	..	39,502	
..	..	....	....	..	..	150	..	85,243	
..	..	....	....	..	..	5,570	..	65,840	
..	..	....	....	..	..	1,110	..	52,080	
..	..	....	....	..	..	550	..	112,475	
..	..	....	....	..	..	880	..	37,454	
..	..	....	....	..	..	2,956	..	10,721	
..	..	....	....	..	..	329	..	10,219	
..	..	....	....	..	..	783	..	50,583	
..	..	....	....	..	..	6,608	..	33,854	
..	..	....	....	..	..	650	..	66,463	
..	..	....	....	..	..	300	..	204,302	
..	..	....	....	..	..	*150	..	212,831	*This sum is on account of fees for the issue of licenses for the sale of spirits as wine, beer, &c.
..	..	....	....	..	..	250	..	84,368	
..	..	....	....	..	..	850	..	99,709	(b) 7 at Rs. 100 and 3 at Rs. 50.
..	..	....	....	..	..	2,200	..	122,720	
..	..	....	....	..	..	5,575	0 0 2	31,912	
..	..	....	....	..	..	744	..	107,803	
..	..	....	1,375	..	..	1,375	..	42,649	†No separate licenses for wine, beer, &c., are issued.
..	..	....	....	..	..	45	..	203,344	‡Includes a sum of Rs. 20 on account of fee for the license taken for 5 months of 1880-81.
..	..	....	400	..	..	400	0 0 1	31,045	
..	..	....	1,775	..	..	3,139	..	46,419	
..	..	....	1,775	..	..	22,517	..	56,408	
4	583,290	14·38 U.P. 15·60 O.P.	11,42,728	4	1 15 4	11,42,728	1 7 7	2,791	
..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	
4	583,290	14·38 U.P. 15·60 O.P.	11,42,728	4	1 15 4	11,42,728	1 7 7	2,791	
4	583,290	....	11,44,503	4	1 15 4	11,65,245	0 1 1	20,647	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(4).—*Revenue derived from Duty on consump*

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Rev License Duty	
	Muhamadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or Outstills not of fixed capacityd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division.										Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad, including Dosa	83,042	772,382	856,324	224·10	1	..	54	..	..	80,867	..
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	..	50	..	..	..	20,614
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	..	..	57	..	..	..	20,310
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	1	..	1	..	..	280	..
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	2	229	60	..	..	2,88,315	..
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	† ..	..	0	..	..	2,72,145	83,750
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	255·11	..	..	92	..	..	..	12,447
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	4	229	320	..	..	6,42,107	1,37,030
Central Division.											
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	..	62	..	..	70,611	..
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·42	..	..	108	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	..	..	§14	..	..	35,006	..
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	1	..	80	..	..	..	..
Sholâpur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	1	..	42	..	..	86,299	..
Sâtâra	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	..	..	108	..	..	..	..
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	2	..	414	..	..	1,91,916	..
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	66,202	797,752	864,014	185·52	1	..	64	..	..	..	81,759
Dhârwâr	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	..	22	..	..	..	1,92,205
Kaladgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	..	..	157	..	..	..	68,342
Kânara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	..	..	188	..	..	..	1,05,296
Ratnâgiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	7	..	..	..	33,707
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	1	..	438	..	..	..	4,80,309
Sind.											
Karâchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	..	..	99	..	..	..	1,14,172
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	125	..	..	..	..	1,04,770
Shikârpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..	296	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkâr ..	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	..	16	..	4,241	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier..	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	..	53	..	..	..	24,308
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	..	125	464	..	..	..	2,43,250
Total for four Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	7	354	1,636	..	..	8,34,023	8,60,589
Bombay City and Island..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	2	..	452	120 to 1,118	..	16,33,850	..
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·03	9	354	2,088	..	..	24,67,873	8,60,589

IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

tion of Country Spirits during 1881-82.

RUM, INCLUDING LEVIED BY		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
Contract or Outstills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
8,014	89,781	44,952	[L.P. 25 to 50 below	..	....	89,731	0 1 8	15,536	
..	20,614	29,858	....	..	....	20,614	0 0 4	15,654	
..	20,219	49,529	....	..	.....	20,219	0 1 3	4,484	
90,785	97,065	43,355 1,224	25° U. P. 50° U. P.	..	2 0 0 1 5 6	97,065	0 4 9	326,930	* Right farmed out.
..	2,88,815	407,838	....	†167,690	10 annas to 2 Rupees	2,88,815	0 7 6	10,236	† Included in the figures in Column 18.
..	3,55,895	187,327	25° to 70° U. P.	187,327	10 annas to 1-12	7,63,000	0 13 5	151,424	‡ The distilleries at Uran are under the control of the Customs Department.
85,519	97,966	....	....	..	....	97,966	..	..	
1,91,218	9,70,355	764,083	....	355,017	....	13,77,460	0 5 3	12,762	
39,023	1,10,534	....	....	..	....	1,10,534	0 2 4	12,632	
3,72,162	3,72,162	M. S. 83,697 28	....	..	....	3,72,162	0 4 9	11,455	
..	35,006	15,457	28° U. P. 50° U. P.	..	....	35,006	0 0 8	50,881	§ Under the authority of one license the 14 shops are opened.
..	2,65,186	96,364	25° B. L. F. 50° B. L. F.	..	....	2,65,186	0 4 8	11,257	Below London proof.
..	86,299	42,219	37½	..	....	86,299	0 2 4	13,367	
48,533	48,533	26,642	25° U. P. 50° U. P.	..	1 10 to 2 12	48,533	0 0 8	9,836	
4,60,618	9,17,720	180,682	....	..	....	9,17,720	0 2 8	12,887	
28,082	1,10,741	....	....	..	....	1,10,741	0 2 0	13,500	
..	1,92,205	....	....	..	....	1,92,205	0 3 5	40,132	
..	68,342	388,223	....	..	....	68,342	0 1 8	4,066	
..	1,05,296	66,107	....	..	....	1,05,296	0 3 11	2,243	
..	38,707	76,379	....	..	....	38,707	0 0 7	142,441	
28,082	5,15,291	530,709	....	..	....	5,15,291	0 2 0	8,685	
..	1,14,172	....	....	..	....	1,14,172	0 3 5	4,835	
..	1,04,770	28,358	34·4	..	....	1,04,770	0 2 3	6,037	
..	92,150	....	....	..	....	92,150	0 1 8	2,881	
..	4,241	656	....	..	....	4,241	0 0 4	12,709	
..	24,308	8,158	....	..	....	24,308	0 3 2	2,343	
..	3,39,641	37,172	....	..	....	3,39,641	0 2 3	5,202	
6,80,918	27,43,007	1,512,046	....	355,017	....	31,50,112	0 3 2	9,555	
..	16,33,856	596,748	78° pc. U. P. 55° ,, O. P.	..	§	16,33,856	2 1 9	1,710	
6,80,918	43,76,863	2,109,394	....	355,017	....	47,83,968	0 4 9	8,024	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(5.)—*Materials from which Country*

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahua	
	Muhamadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	..	..	..	..	..	54	8,914
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	..	..	..	..	50	20,614
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	..	..	..	..	..	57	20,219
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	..	..	..	..	1	350
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	360·55	..	..	..	..	..	289	..
Thána	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	..	..	..	..	..	6	7,63,000
Kolába	17,891	363,758	381,649	256·11	..	..	..	..	..	6	86,510
Total	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	..	..	..	..	..	463	8,98,616
Central Division.											
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	..	..	..	..	62	1,10,534
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·42	..	..	..	..	..	107	3,72,152
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	..	..	80	2,65,186
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	..	..	..	..	..	1	86,209
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	..	..	..	..	..	1	48,553
Total	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	..	..	..	..	252	8,82,704
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	*63	..	1,10,741	1,10,741	864,014	..	..
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	110	58,243	..	58,243	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	476
Total	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	173	58,243	1,10,741	1,68,984	864,014	..	476
Sind.											
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	99	1,14,172	..	1,14,172	..	..	..
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,983	85·29	296	92,150	..	92,150	776,227	..	..
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	16	4,241	..	4,241	203,344	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	411	2,10,563	..	2,10,563	979,571	..	..
Total for four Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	584	2,68,806	1,10,741	3,79,547	1,843,585	716	17,81,796
Bombay City and Island	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·03	584	2,68,806	1,10,741	3,79,547	1,843,585	716	17,81,796

IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1881-82.

Bassia latifolia).			Ta'di.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
80,867	89,781	856,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	20,614	195,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	20,219	176,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
96,715	97,065	326,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,88,815	2,88,815	614,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	7,63,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	85,519	371,022	86	12,447	..	12,447	10,627	..	..	..	..	..	
4,66,397	13,85,013	2,541,013	86	12,447	..	12,447	10,627	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1,10,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	8,72,152	..	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35,006	35,006	711,636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2,65,186	900,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	86,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	48,533	..	37	39	..	39	1,789	..	..	..	..	..	The figures for Sátára do not appear to be correct.
35,006	9,17,710	1,612,257	38	49	..	49	1,789	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	11	57,595	..	57,595	..	11	1,34,610	..	1,34,610	..	* 1 granted from August.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	68,342	..	68,342	58,801	
..	..	..	78	47,053	..	47,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	476	..	7	38,231	..	38,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	476	..	96	1,42,879	..	142,879	..	168	2,02,952	..	2,02,952	58,801	
..	..	..	9	†300	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	† The total of this Form will tally with column 8 of Form II. on omitting the Revenue from toddy.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,04,770	..	104,770	80,575	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	24,308	24,308	60,650	
..	..	..	9	300	..	300	..	54	1,04,470	24,308	120,078	141,225	
5,01,408	22,83,199	4,163,270	229	1,55,675	..	156,125	12,416	222	3,07,422	24,308	332,030	200,026	
12,57,380	12,57,380	773,196	502	31,930	3,44,546	3,76,476	773,196	..	..	..	..	..	
17,58,783	35,40,579	4,926,466	731	1,87,605	3,44,546	5,32,601	785,612	222	3,07,422	24,308	332,030	200,026	

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B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(6).—Revenue from Wine and Beer and

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licenses	Number of Licenses for Retail of				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tádi, fermented.	Pachwai or Bandla Rice Beer.	Other kind of Fermented Liquors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	88,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	..	15		2	..	..
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	2		..	..	..
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	..	1		..	..	..
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	4		6	..	..
Surat	55,547	558,851	614,198	369·55	..	15		207	..	..
Thána	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	17	23		..	..	..
Kolába	17,891	363,758	381,649	255·11	..	3		9	..	..
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	17	63		224	..	..
Central Division.										
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	..	15		6	..	..
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·42	..	†11		..	..	..
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	..	19		16	..	..
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·10	..	84		57	..	..
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	..	7		1	..	..
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	..	21		37	..	..
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	..	157		117	..	..
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	..	13		..	..	..
Dhárwár	100,672	782,235	882,907	194·68	3	3		..	..	..
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	..	3		..	..	..
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	1 7·85	..	5		..	..	..
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·23	..	10		465	..	..
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	3	34		465	..	..
Sind.										
Karáchi	303,117	85,571	478,688	33·03	..	20		9	..	..
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	..	7		..	..	..
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..		..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	1		..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	4		..	..	53
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	..	32		9	..	53
Total for four Divisions ..	2,948,458	2,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	20	286		815	..	53
Bombay City and Island ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	372		115	..	..
Import duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Total ..	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	372		115	..	..
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·[illegible]	20	658		980	..	53

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors during 1881-82.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tádi, fermented.	Pachwai or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors.	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,230		*150	..	..	1,380	..	50,348	*Tádi is sold in this District in an unfermented state.
40		..	..	..	40	..	402,400	
50		10	..	..	60	..	255,479	
200		4,709	..	..	4,909	0 0 3	32,698	
750		2,66,788	..	..	2,67,538	0 6 11	2,766	
3,150		..	..	..	3,150	..	39,502	
160		3,876	..	..	4,026	..	..	
5,570		2,75,623	..	..	2,81,193	0 0 11	1,479	
1,110		417	..	..	1,527	..	37,200	†No special licenses are issued in this District from Wine, Beer, &c., apart from what is known as English liquor licenses detailed in Form III.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		1,180	..	..	1,180	..	44,477	
2,956		11,335	..	..	14,291	0 0 3	6,387	
329		17,727	..	..	18,056	0 0 5	83,212	
783		39	..	..	821	..	18,816	
5,178		30,698	..	..	35,875	..	19,398	
650		..	..	..	650	..	66,463	
300		..	..	..	300	..	294,302	
150		..	..	..	150	..	212,331	
250		..	..	..	250	..	84,303	
850		66,739	..	..	67,589	0 1 1	2,099	
2,200		66,739	..	..	68,939	..	7,474	
..		300	..	..	300	..	53,187	
744		..	..	..	744	..	107,803	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
45		..	..	..	45	..	203,344	
400		..	..	..	400	..	2,179	
1,189		300	..	..	1,489	..	21,147	
14,137		3,73,360	..	..	3,87,496	0 0 4	13,471	
1,02,186		4,138	..	..	3,00,226	0 6 2	1,972	
1,98,953		..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,00,088		4,138	..	..	3,00,226	0 6 2	1,972	
3,10,225		3,77,498	..	..	6,87,722	0 0 8	9,969	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(7.)—Revenue derived from Opium and preparations of Opium,

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.	Rate of License Duty.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	83,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	4	...
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	...	...
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	39	...
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	1	...
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·55	27	...
Thâna	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	1	286
Kolâba	17,891	363,758	381,649	255·11	7	745
Total ...	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	79	1,031
Central Division.						
Násik	35 294	745,912	781,206	131·51	36	...
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·42	82	19,576
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	7	...
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	41	...
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	128·84	20	...
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	23	4,093
Total ...	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	209	23,669
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·53	10	...
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	9	...
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	7	...
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,240	107·85	7	...
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,099	254·22	7	...
Total ...	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	40	...
Sind.						
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	90	...
Hyderabad...	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	99	12,881
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	70	9,567
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	44	4,129
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	45	...
Total ...	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	348	26,577
Total for four Divisions ...	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	676	51,277
Bombay	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	28	¶...
Grand Total ...	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·03	704	51,277

¶ Licenses are put for sale by

IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

such as Madad and Chandol, during 1881-82.

Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13
M. s. t. g.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
.....	...	*3,075	...	214,081	* Includes miscellaneous realizations Rs. 1,275.
.....	...	...	...	...	
83 7 39 121½	16,674	18,110	0 1 1	6,550	
262 11½ 26 112½	4,558	4,558	...	326,930	
40 17 0 0	47,742	47,742	0 1 2	22,748	
31 2½ 20 0	...	286	...	908,548	
3 23 45 157	418	1,163	...	54,521	
420 22 52 7	69,392	74,934	...	52,505	
154 6½ 16 135	3,621	16,510	0 0 4	21,700	
78 6 25 72¼	9,733	31,232	0 0 4	15,088	
69 1½ 35 67	4,360	6,872	0 1 0	101,662	
69 1 65 135	...	26,079	0 0 5	21,966	Rs. 5 per lb.
81 9 16 45	42,355	42,355	0 1 2	29,124	
12 23 17 0	1,596	4,092	...	46,189	
464 9 16 70	61,665	1,27,140	0 0 4	25,431	
17 11 8 90	...	10,716	0 0 2	86,401	Rs. 13 per lb.
9 14½ 32 135	3,643	8,710	0 0 2	98,100	
2 7 27 67½	164	2,700	...	91,213	
2 17½ 4 105	135	2,043	...	60,262	
4 3 12 90	171	954	...	1,42,441	
35 14 5 103	4,113	25,123	...	95,108	
58 5 12 88	3,470	22,948	0 0 9	5,318	
46 38 69 151	†5,376	18,257	0 0 5	7,622	† Amount of profit.
35 12½ 28 0	2,423	11,990	0 0 2	12,185	
40 17½ 46 105	...	‡4,128	0 0 4	4,621	‡ Includes Rs. 342 as fines and forfeitures.
4 10 0 0	268	1,804	0 0 2	2,759	
185 4 76 152	11,537	59,127	0 0 2	6,939	
1,105 10 70 140	1,46,707	2,86,324	0 0 4	23,182	
131 38 0 127	§533	16,209	0 0 4	27,614	§ Amount realized over and above the cost price of purchased opium.
1,237 8 7 75	1,47,240	3,02,533	0 0 4	23,372	

public auction by inviting tenders.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(8.)—*Revenue derived from Hemp (Gánja) and its conge*

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of					License Duty on					Fixed Du		
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square mile.		Gánja.	Charas.	Bhángr.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.											Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,942	772,382	856,324	224·10	..	*44	..	..	14	58	*3,254	..	..	177	3,431	..	..	..
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·18	..	*10	..	..	1	11	*412	..	..	39	451	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,419	255,479	158·38	..	3	..	..	..	3	1·9	..	..	..	139	..	..	..
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·00	..	*3	..	..	1	4	*633	..	..	49	682	..	..	..
Surat	5 ,547	558,651	614,198	369·5	..	*24	..	..	..	24	*1,192	..	..	..	1,192	..	..	..
Thána	42,391	866,157	908,548	214·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	17,891	363,758	381,649	235·11	..	8	..	..	..	8	912	..	..	..	942	..	..	..
Total ..	356,033	3,791,895	4,147,928	260·92	..	92	..	..	16	108	6,572	..	..	265	6,837	..	..	..
Central Division.																		
Nás'k	35,294	745,912	781,206	131·51	4	21	..	..	..	25	5,304	..	..	287	5,091	..	..	..
Khándesh	92,207	1,141,934	1,237,231	124·42	..	100	..	..	4	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·69	8	11	..	..	2	13	1,045	..	..	90	1,135	1,608	..	..
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·40	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	5,543	..	..	..
Sholápur	43,967	538,520	582,487	158·84	..	14	..	..	4	18	2,305	..	..	2,257	2,652	..	..	..
Sátára	36,712	1,025,638	1,062,350	212·98	..	34	..	..	6	40	1,401	..	..	82	1 483	..	..	..
Total ..	289,898	5,025,225	5,315,123	145·99	12	180	..	..	16	241	10,145	..	..	2,716	16,504	1,608	..	..
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	183·53	..	37	..	..	3	40	2,105	..	..	94	2,199	..	..	..
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·68	..	*11	..	..	1	12	4,593	..	..	6	4,599	..	..	..
Kaládgi	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·90	..	26	..	..	..	26	*811	..	..	..	*811	..	..	..
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·85	..	15	..	..	..	15	*2,954	..	..	..	2,954	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·22	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	647	..	647	..	..	..
Total ..	329,283	3,475,061	3,804,344	166·98	..	89	..	7	4	100	10,463	..	647	100	11,210	..	..	..
Sind.																		
Karáchi	393,117	85,571	478,688	33·91	..	†147	..	..	..	147	†26217	..	..	..	26,217	..	..	..
Hyderabad	621,945	132,679	754,624	83·57	13	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	690,167	162,819	852,986	85·29	..	..	..	..	..	265	..	..	..	..	37,197	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,710	203,344	15·98	..	†18	..	..	..	18	†762	..	..	..	†762	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,800	124,181	66·16	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,973,244	440,579	2,413,823	50·54	13	165	..	..	..	614	26,979	..	..	..	64,176	..	..	..
Total for four Divisions	2,948,458	12,732,760	15,681,218	127·65	25	526	..	7	36	1,063	54,159	..	647	3,081	98,727	1,608	..	..
Bombay	158,024	615,172	773,196	35,145·27	..	104	..	27	6	137	†14400	..	..	..	14,400	Import, Transport on Intoxicating drugs,		Export Rs.
Grand Total ..	3,106,482	13,347,932	16,454,414	132·03	25	630	..	34	42	1,200	68,559	..	647	3,081	1,13,127	1,608	..	..

* Includes Bháng.

One license is granted for the whole

IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*concluded.*

ners, and preparations therefrom, during 1881-82.

TY ON		QUANTITY SOLD—INDIAN MAUNDS.					TOTAL REVENUE.						
Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.	Rs.
..	..	*256 5 10	....	....	7 2 20	263 7 30	..	..	..	..	3,431	..	14,764
..	..	33 0 0	....	6 0 0	1 20 0	40 20 0	412	..	..	39	451	..	73,163
..	..	8 31 0	....	5 11 10	0 29 30	14 32 0	139	..	..	..	139	..	8,159
..	..	22 24 0	....	7 25 0	2 0 0	32 9 0	*633	..	..	49	682	..	81,732
..	..	156 36 0	....	125 16 0	..	282 12 0	*4331	..	..	..	4,331	1	25,591
..	..	137 8 70	....	....	..	....	1,996	..	..	..	1,996	..	....
..	..	107 0 0	....	....	..	107 0 0	942	..	..	..	942	..	47,706
..	..	721 25 0	....	144 12 10	11 11 50	740 0 30	8,453	..	..	88	11,972	..	38,406
..	..	1,825 85 0	....	....	15 20 0	1,841 15 0	5,304	..	..	287	5,691	1	31,248
..	..	154 36 48	....	....	0 8 71	155 3 39	2,663	..	..	26	2,689	..	11,896
..	1,608	70 10 0	....	0 15 0	3 0 0	73 25 0	2,653	..	..	90	2,743	..	54,741
..	..	..	....	....	..	278 7 25	..	..	..	..	5,543	1	21,066
..	..	237 33 7	....	....	6 33 77	244 27 4	2,395	..	..	2,257	4,652	1	3,360
..	..	294 10½ 0	....	....	5 2 0	299 12½ 0	1,401	..	..	52	1,453	..	20,558
..	1,608	2,583 4 55	....	0 15 0	30 24 68	2,887 10 8	14,416	..	..	2,712	22,771	..	13,755
..	..	121 16 11½	....	....	1 4 8	122 20 8	21,05	..	..	94	2,193	..	21,600
..	..	358 5 0	....	2 2 0	0 25 0	360 32 0	4,593	..	..	6	4,599	..	78,575
..	..	81 3 20	....	....	..	81 3 20	*811	..	..	..	811	..	24,557
..	..	*91 0 0	....	....	..	91 0 0	*2,954	..	..	..	2,954	1	28,122
..	..	....	....	22 8 53	..	22 8 53	..	..	647	..	647	..	1,42,441
..	..	651 24 21	....	24 10 53	1 29 8	677 24 1	10,463	..	647	100	11,210	..	38,043
..	..	....	....	....	..	....	†26,217	..	..	..	26,217	10	3,256
..	15,290	1 14 74	17 26 39	871 36 20	0 2 15	890 39 68	..	..	..	..	15,290	4	5,850
..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	37,197	8	3,218
..	..	0 5 49	0 17 9	76 18 29	..	77 1 7	†762	..	..	..	762	..	11,200
..	3,948	....	4 19 68	549 21 2½	..	554 0 71	..	..	..	..	3,948	6	2,258
..	19,238	1 20 43	22 23 36	1,497 35 57	0 3 15	1,522 1 66	26,979	..	..	..	83,414	8	3,924
..	20,846	3,957 34 39	22 23 36	1,666 33 34	43 27 61	5,826 36 25	60,311	..	647	2,900	1,29,367	1	14,738
or and atties ing 354.		....	....	....	..	....	†14,754	..	..	..	14,754	3	5,843
..	20,84	3,957 34 39	22 23 36	1,666 33 34	43 27 61	5,826 36 25	75,065	..	647	2,900	1,44,121	1	13,700

– duty for the sale of gánja, bháng, &c.

† Includes all the items.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(1.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1882.

1	2					3	4	5	6	7
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.						Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.			
	General Stamps.				Court-fee Stamps.	Total.	Stamp Duty realised under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.	Penalty realised under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1881-82	21,501 14 0	1,00,306 0 0	2,59,600 0 0	14,14,877 13 0	23,17,482 9 0	41,22,768 4 0	10,343 14 11	13,507 11 0	588 10 0	6,027 8 0
Total of 1880-81	55,762 1 0	1,51,643 13 0	2,15,433 10 0	14,48,933 12 0	22,99,138 5 0	41,70,011 9 0	25,550 9 0	8,611 4 0	978 13 0	6,954 4 0
Difference..	—34,260 3 0	—42,337 13 0	+44,166 6 0	—34,055 15 0	+18,344 4 0	—48,143 5 0	—15,201 10 1	+4,896 7 0	—390 3 0	—926 12 0

1	8	9	10	11		12	13			
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act—*continued.*			Other Miscellaneous Receipts.			Charges on account of Discount.			
	Amount of Adjudication Fee realised under Section 30.	Amount realised by payments of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court-fee Stamps realised in Pauper Suits.	Non-judicial.	Court-fees	Total realised, *i.e.*, Total of Columns 3 to 11.	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On Sale of other General Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1881-82	342 8 0	1 6 3	10,666 13 5	1,764 6 8	56 0 10	41,66,102 3 1	371 13 3	3,311 6 8	2,490 6 3	36,813 15 7
Total of 1880-81	767 8 0	161 9 6	3,605 14 7	889 5 8	14 6 8	42,18,444 15 5	1,239 5 2	4,598 0 3	2,340 7 7	39,974 14 11
Difference..	—425 0 0	—160 3 3	+7,060 14 10	+875 5 0	+41 10 2	—52,342 12 4	—867 7 11	—1,286 9 7	+149 14 8	—3,160 15 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(1.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1882—continued.

1	13		14	15	16	17	18		19	20
	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*						Miscellaneous Charges.			Net Receipts of the current year.
	On Sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.	Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XII.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	On account of Non-judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.	Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1881-82 ..	35,337 6 3	78,325 0 0	165 6 0	15,910 5 5	6,114 1 8	38,907 14 4	39,567 12 1	24,222 13 10	2,03,213 5 4	21,130 0 9
Total of 1880-81 ..	34,143 9 5	82,296 5 4	48 4 0	12,619 14 1	3,674 2 8	33,752 1 9	40,509 6 1	23,720 4 1	1,96,620 5 7	54,522 11 10
Difference ..	+1,193 12 10	—3,971 5 4	+117 2 0	+3,290 7 4	+2,439 15 5	+5,155 12 7	—941 10 0	+502 9 9	+6,592 15 9	—33,392 11 1

1	20					21					
	Net Receipts or the current year—*continued.*					Net Receipts of the last year.					
	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1881-82 ..	1,05,989 7 7	2,57,109 9 9	13,49,528 13 5	22,29,130 14 3	39,62,888 13 9						
Total of 1880-81 ..	1,47,045 12 9	2,13,093 2 5	13,96,976 9 0	22,10,186 5 10	40,21,824 9 10	54,522 11 10	1,47,045 12 9	2,13,093 2 5	13,96,976 9 0	22,10,186 5 10	40,21,824 9 10
Difference ..	—41,056 5 2	+44,016 7 4	—47,447 11 7	+18,944 8 5	—58,935 12 1						

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS.

(2.)—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from 1871-72 to 1881-82.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Kolába.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Khándesh.	Kánara.	Kaira.	Karáchi.	Kaládgi.	Násik.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	...	1,50,438	1,10,990	4,07,217	84,804	2,51,579	99,998	78,274	2,12,983
1872-73	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	...	1,68,140	1,32,138	4,84,876	86,235	2,63,045	1,09,562	83,001	2,26,045
1873-74	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	...	1,55,122	1,11,376	4,65,543	87,057	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,092
1874-75	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	...	1,39,193	1,13,631	3,87,098	58,787	1,96,113	88,600	79,739	1,87,246
1875-76	10,24,740	2,02,378	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	...	1,37,563	1,05,295	3,65,622	71,732	2,06,830	96,070	77,029	1,95,535
1876-77	9,62,853	2,15,579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	68,090	1,36,624	99,016	3,69,801	77,478	2,06,720	1,11,894	78,290	1,85,648
1877-78	9,80,937	2,00,272	1,48,090	1,30,444	1,82,985	71,413	1,23,762	1,05,042	3,10,781	67,913	1,93,491	1,16,424	64,168	1,59,133
1878-79	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,25,337	1,31,725	72,056	1,31,182	1,11,260	3,85,088	73,507	1,99,878	1,01,478	73,943	2,01,632
1879-80	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	1,48,899	70,703	1,11,929	1,22,275	3,95,269	76,104	1,96,226	1,10,896	62,886	1,93,801
1880-81	10,88,388	2,23,296	96,570	1,27,733	1,69,795	67,662	1,10,922	1,30,888	3,40,139	68,790	1,94,194	1,06,810	59,183	1,78,660
1881-82	10,38,660	2,34,921	98,423	1,16,844	1,58,700	63,460	1,04,128	1,26,840	3,99,681	65,545	2,03,794	1,09,687	52,786	1,72,516

Years.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Sholápur.	Shikárpur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
													Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72	3,42,250	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,709	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,43,064	4,939	1,681	99	925	47,69,617	5,51,476	10·4
1872-73	3,69,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843	1,570	109	454	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74	3,43,233	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920	1,253	86	340	48,05,249	2,70,412	5·3
1874-75	2,93,764	1,02,630	1,91,236	1,08,349	1,19,392	1,68,306	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	78	493	42,77,556	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76	2,60,326	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,23,215	1,06,449	1,59,458	1,93,812	18,783	1,126	41	342	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2
1876-77	2,72,934	1,32,744	1,97,227	1,10,822	1,25,672	1,66,624	1,70,572	16,611	1,350	45	408	41,92,456	55,690	1·3
1877-78	2,46,906	1,30,668	1,74,461	1,04,209	1,29,316	1,50,144	1,48,968	20,697	1,116	32	236	39,61,608	2,30,848	5·5
1878-79	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,542	1,22,895	1,27,954	1,47,698	1,40,730	19,023	1,148	54	209	41,75,002	2,13,394	5·3
1879-80	2,30,375	1,42,408	1,78,007	90,816	1,45,514	1,53,081	1,58,995	18,693	1,067	30	144	40,39,760	1,35,242	3·2
1880-81	2,04,367	1,40,224	1,47,968	71,266	1,53,749	1,54,213	1,63,507	22,006	1,309	32	153	40,21,825	17,935	0·4
1881-82	1,92,688	1,27,993	1,41,448	72,598	1,45,610	1,54,109	1,61,884	19,136	1,241	53	141	39,62,889	58,936	1·4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(II.)—STAMPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the Sales of Court-fee Stamps on each denomination during the year 1881-82.

	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.
Total...	13,07,352	2,26,064	23,931	3,60,463	44,162	9,62,701	73,172

	1 Rupee Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Labels.	20 Rupees Labels.
Total ...	2,65,728	99,545	26,306	27,420	19,520	21,462	8,238

	40 Rupees Labels.	70 Rupees Labels.	100 Rupees Labels.	200 Rupees Labels.	400 Rupees Label	700 Rupees Labels.	1,000 Rupees Labels.	Amount.
								Rs. a. p.
Total ...	3,196	556	469	161	53	17	56	23,17,482 9 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(III).—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82.

Collectorates.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1881.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1882.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	23,651	1,37,831	1,11,857	49,625	
Kaira	32,625	1,45,335	1,39,715	38,245	
Panch Mahals	11,259	1,40,960	39,044	1,13,175	
Broach	66,325	1,34,141	1,00,861	99,604	
Surat	18,793	1,75,978	1,92,971	1,800	
Thána	52,516	1,76,444	1,98,284	30,676	
Kolába	24,013	59,023	73,959	9,078	
Total ...	2,29,182	9,69,712	8,56,691	3,42,203	
Central Division.					
Násik	21,888	1,14,615	94,542	41,960	
Khándesh	81,928	2,19,641	1,87,330	1,14,239	
Ahmednagar	3,075	1,33,880	1,37,288	−331	
Poona	13,923	1,04,371	94,951	23,343	
Sholápur	24,190	76,823	69,510	31,502	
Sátára	78,504	1,16,420	1,26,572	68,351	
Total ...	2,23,508	7,65,750	7,10,193	2,79,064	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	57,132	92,915	1,04,166	45,880	
Dhárwár	53,773	1,58,914	1,86,316	26,370	
Kaládgi	62,760	1,03,672	1,13,849	52,582	
Kánara	15,450	72,655	76,857	11,249	
Ratnágiri	19,476	61,645	43,638	37,483	
Total ...	2,08,591	4,89,801	5,24,826	1,73,564	
Karáchi	6,395	78,738	84,738	396	
Hyderabad	7,936	1,19,475	1,20,795	6,616	
Shikárpur	85,867	1,57,075	1,42,097	1,00,844	
Thar and Párkár ...	−5,577	24,350	25,696	−6,923	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	6,375	18,267	20,190	4,453	
Total ...	1,00,996	3,97,905	3,93,516	1,05,386	
Grand Total ...	7,62,277	26,23,168	24,85,226	9,00,217	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(III).—LOCAL FUNDS.

Receipts.

	Actual Receipts.		c Estimated Receipts, 1881-82.	b compared with a.		b compared with c.	
	a 1880-81.	b 1881-82.		Increase in 1881-82.	Decrease in 1881-82.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease under Estimate.
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	22,95,597	26,28,011	22,56,036	3,32,414	..	3,71,975	..
Do. Educational Fund	12,43,797	13,03,221	11,99,213	59,424	..	1,04,008	..
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	10,674	14,703	11,400	4,029	..	3,303	..
Civil Jail Fund	1,112	1,177	....	65	..	1,177	..
Local Fund Pension Fund	56,947	44,594	54,000	..	12,353	....	9,406
Government Central Book Depôt	....	1,42,850	....	1,42,850	..	1,42,850	..
Total Incorporated Local Fund	36,08,127	41,34,556	35,20,649	5,38,782	12,353	6,23,313	9,406
Excluded Local Funds.							
Báriya Tribute	23,501	13,526	32,793	..	9,975	....	19,267
Cotton Improvement Fund	52,711	3,286	1,000	..	49,425	2,286	..
Infanticide Fund	9,499	7,118	3,361	..	2,381	3,757	..
Station Improvement Fund	27,162	28,167	27,620	1,005	..	547	..
Indus Conservancy Fund	52,677	47,634	54,376	..	5,043	....	6,742
Dispensary Fund	7,082	7,126	6,335	44	..	791	..
Port Fund	2,08,592	2,14,297	1,59,480	..	54,295	54,817	..
Cantonment Fund	1,00,217	1,74,619	1,21,027	74,402	..	53,592	..
School Fund	12,585	7,073	7,921	..	5,512	....	848
Scholarships and Prizes	16,861	10,069	11,772	..	6,792	....	1,703
Rewa Kántha Education	1,136	1,157	1,150	21	..	7	..
Steam Vessel Survey Fund	....	13,255	....	13,255	..	13,255	..
Total Excluded Local Funds	5,72,023	5,27,327	4,26,835	88,727	1,33,423	1,29,053	28,560

Expenditure.

Incorporated Local Funds.							
District Road Fund	22,47,821	24,87,470	25,02,957	2,39,649	..	....	15,487
District Educational Fund	11,86,242	12,99,687	13,45,955	1,13,445	..	....	46,268
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	10,674	14,783	10,645	4,109	..	4,138	..
Civil Jail Fund	106	20,021	....	19,915	..	20,021	..
Local Fund Pension Fund	1,475	3,547	3,000	2,072	..	547	..
Government Central Book Depôt	....	97,258	....	97,258	..	97,258	..
Total Incorporated Local Funds	34,46,318	39,22,766	38,62,557	4,76,448	..	1,21,964	61,755
Excluded Local Funds.							
Báriya Tribute	16,333	15,739	15,147	..	594	592	..
Cotton Improvement Fund	69,320	1,08,648	10,000	39,328	..	98,648	..
Infanticide Fund	7,517	7,266	5,749	..	251	1,517	..
Station Improvement Fund	34,070	34,931	42,337	861	..	....	7,406
Indus Conservancy Fund	50,316	46,541	49,427	..	3,775	....	2,886
Dispensary Fund	9,796	7,446	6,343	..	2,350	1,103	..
Port Fund	3,94,256	2,03,442	1,69,805	..	1,90,844	33,637	..
Cantonment Fund	97,024	1,33,646	1,21,506	36,622	..	12,140	..
School Fund	10,661	6,973	7,921	..	3,688	....	948
Scholarships and Prizes	10,029	12,373	11,772	2,344	..	601	..
Rewa Kántha Education	1,114	1,110	1,104	..	4	6	..
Steam Vessel Survey Fund	....	10,537	....	10,537	..	10,537	..
Total Excluded Local Funds	7,00,466	5,88,652	4,41,111	89,692	2,01,506	1,58,781	11,240

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

1	2	3					
		Number of Members of					
District.	Population within Municipal Limits.	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*
		Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	190,989	34	90	...	124	46	78
Kaira	71,330	20	56	...	76	29	47
Panch Mahâls	25,736	8	20	...	28	8	20
Broach	58,295	17	42	...	59	17	42
Surat	137,233	21	60	...	81	26	55
Thâna	103,741	36	101	...	137	53	84
Kolâba	26,156	16	48	...	64	19	45
Total ...	613,480	152	417	...	569	198	371
Central Division.							
Násik	69,926	24	57	...	81	31	50
Khándesh	148,084	73	192	...	266	101	165
Ahmednagar	50,899	21	50	...	71	24	47
Poona	151,620	53	122	...	175	68	107
Sholápur	101,956	23	64	...	87	39	48
Sátára	108,259	51	116	...	167	52	115
Total ...	630,744	245	602	...	847	315	532
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	66,009	28	71	...	99	40	59
Dhárwár	121,124	43	129	...	172	60	112
Kaládgi	40,872	16	48	...	64	25	39
Kánara	39,757	24	71	...	95	33	62
Ratnágiri	43,728	20	56	...	76	25	51
Total ...	311,490	131	375	...	506	183	323
Sind.							
Karáchi	109,959	45	118	...	163	57	106
Hyderabad	88,492	61	141	...	202	63	139
Shikárpur	117,359	53	138	...	191	68	123
Thar and Párkar	7,177	12	23	...	35	12	23
Upper Sind Frontier	7,060	4	9	...	13	5	8
Total ...	330,047	175	429	...	604	205	399
Grand Total ...	1,885,761	703	1,823	...	2,526	901	1,625

RIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1881-82.

Committee.		4	5			
			Income during the year from Octroi.			
g.	*h.*		*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
Europeans.	Natives	Balance from previous year.	Class I. (Articles of Food or Drink for Men or Animals.)	Class II. (Animals for Slaughter.)	Class III. (Fuel, Lighting, and Washing.)	Class IV. (Building Materials.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	109	2,05,257	1,03,584	.....	2,406	4,383
8	68	18,165	19,508	416	3,398	1,794
4	24	9,666	.....	.....	... ..	... ..
8	51	14,430	50,358	825	3,130	7,371
9	72	48,468	1,21,199	1,947	5,513	5,986
21	116	23,563	15,127	.....	357	306
5	59	9,919	4,091	.....	30	502
70	499	3,29,468	3,13,867	3,188	14,834	20,342
19	62	25,765	23,066	.....	434	760
31	235	51,290	19,525	813	2,296	4,582
14	57	7,939	17,826	.....	3,197	1,543
33	142	53,642	88,476	2,109	14,394	7,975
12	75	64,532	72,470	1,728	24,398	4,335
26	141	36,355	30,344	713	2,073	1,720
135	712	2,39,523	2,51,707	5,362	46,792	20,915
12	87	50,006	23,515	1,139	2,566	2,043
24	148	32,662	21,649	1,112	1,958	3,056
10	54	11,289	10,909	116	359	646
16	79	13,035	10,199	394	2,088	286
11	65	26,087	7,793	.....	609	581
73	433	1,33,079	74,065	2,761	7,580	6,612
36	127	4,89,316	1,07,319	3,536	16,397	960
32	170	92,950	87,729	.....	816	1,288
31	160	2,03,772	1,09,669	.....	6,586	2,488
3	32	12,578	4,782	.....	310	37
2	11	12,513	11,673	263	197	467
104	500	8,11,129	3,21,172	3,799	24,306	5,240
382	2,144	15,13,199	9,60,811	15,111	93,512	53,109

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in

1	5				6
	Income during the year from Octroi—*continued.*				
District.	*e.* Class V. (Drugs, Gums, and Spices.)	*f.* Class VI. (Tobacco.)	*g.* Class VII. (Cloth.)	*h.* Class VIII. (Metals.)	Tax on Houses and Lands.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,549	6,168	28,652	6,743	3,341
Kaira	1,995	685	9,280	2,138	12,864
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,910
Broach	694	1,384	5,707	4,148	5,139
Surat	2,181	3,644	13,289	3,036	4,258
Thána	.....	4,254	127	19	27,784
Kolába	37	494	553	105	4,962
Total ...	6,456	16,629	57,608	16,189	68,258
Central Division.					
Násik	461	664	2,672	1,969	26,396
Khándesh	1,919	470	3,026	1,463	35,162
Ahmednagar	928	811	1,954	*1,217	9,484
Poona	3,859	2,899	7,467	14,364	28,272
Sholápur	13,921	1,004	28,407	4,071	...
Sátára	2,264	598	8,711	1,625	9,794
Tatal ...	23,352	6,446	52,237	24,709	1,09,108
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	3,087	1,169	2,729	603	6,249
Dhárwár	6,469	2,673	4,369	1,679	27,603
Kaládgi	459	173	1,182	174	7,189
Kánara	771	1,046	2,217	1,382	7,449
Ratnágiri	1,550	1,128	3,046	2,360	7,498
Total ...	12,336	6,189	13,543	6,198	55,988
Sind.					
Karáchi	9,287	9,364	42,459	3,854	19,205
Hyderabad	4,645	4,630	26,742	3,507	...
Shikárpur	8,655	10,315	18,264	2,129	5,179
Thar and Párkar	621	675	1,182	146	...
Upper Sind Frontier	303	735	1,982	179	18
Total ...	23,511	25,719	90,629	9,815	24,402
Grand Total ...	65,655	54,983	2,14,017	56,911	2,57,756

* In Ahmednagar Rs. 240-3-0 were derived

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1881-82—continued.

7	8	9	10	11		
				Other Taxes in detail (as many Columns as may be necessary).		
Receipts from Licenses on Trades.	Wheel-Tax or other form of receipt from Carriages and other Vehicles (excluding Tolls.)	Tax on Animals.	Tolls and Ferries.	Halálkhor Cess.	Pilgrim-Tax.	Other Miscellaneous Taxes.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,044	9,052	.....	16,215	43,512	.....	26,495
25	216	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	3,730	.....	8,134	.....	...	778
182	11,846	394	59,112	30,428	.....	1,218
10	1,719	.....	23,188	6,165	.....	5,034
1,388	1,194	.....	1,034	2,763	.....	3
2,674	27,757	596	1,07,683	82,868	...	43,528
53	...	185	7,434	9,629	... ..	6,219
55	1,563	705	.....	1,584	.....	12,526
15	48	...	.....	10,772	.....	636
...	4,103	1,249	.....	31,183	6,453	13,187
74	285	4,434	2,705	13,168	41,087	4,882
2,507	1,292	1,763	515	1,281	3,374	2,040
2,704	7,291	8,336	10,654	67,618	50,914	39,490
74	2,633	3,396	4,063	8,122	.....	.....
2,958	1,980	1,655	694	.....	2,380	2,740
75	...	152	.....	.....	.....	9
55	1,378	1,320	1,288	.....	984	1,423
113	563	6,828	.....	528	.....	2,167
3,275	6,563	13,351	6,045	8,650	3,364	6,329
...	13,747	...	166	209	.....	.....
55	62	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	8,150	...	653	2,817	.....	361
15	40	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	1,948	1,706	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	23,947	1,953	819	3,026	.....	361
8,723	65,558	24,236	1,25,201	1,62,162	54,278	89,718

from octroi other than those mentioned above.

B 716 29—*ap*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in*

1	12	13	14	15
District.	Total Income from Taxation.	Rent of Houses, Gardens, Markets, &c.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,63,141	4,285	3,643	51,584
Kaira	52,518	370	1,476	1,832
Panch Maháls	9,921	55	118	640
Broach	91,414	7,264	557	1,868
Surat	2,64,236	8,029	1,333	17,211
Thána	84,093	3,946	1,827	4,291
Kolába	17,159	364	447	2,596
Total ...	7,82,482	24,313	9,401	80,022
Central Division.				
Násik	79,945	1,638	1,697	3,026
Khándesh	85,686	2,055	3,219	10,310
Ahmednagar	48,678	8,031	368	8,146
Poona	2,25,989	1,839	1,957	52,823
Sholápur...	2,16,971	5,752	1,301	28,953
Sátára	70,615	5,002	308	1,07,844
Total ...	7,27,884	24,317	8,850	2,11,102
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	61,387	3,568	681	5,634
Dhárwár	82,993	5,939	866	7,111
Kaládgi	21,443	24	209	874
Kánara	32,279	1,962	1,289	2,747
Ratnágiri	34,765	1,695	229	10,917
Total ...	2,32,867	13,188	3,274	27,283
Sind.				
Karáchi	2,26,504	26,476	6,584	48,895
Hyderabad	1,29,475	8,462	705	42,257
Shikápur...	1,75,268	18,918	4,826	34,771
Thar and Párkar	8,056	438	1,095	318
Upper Sind Frontier	19,469	8,883	1,044	193
Total ...	5,58,772	63,177	14,254	1,26,434
Grand Total ..	23,02,005	1,24,995	35,779	4,44,841

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1881-82—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	
Payments for Municipal Services rendered to individuals.	Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds.	Total Income of year, excluding Balance.	Total, including Balance.	Incidence of Taxation (Column 12) per head of Population.	Incidence of Income shown in Column 18 per head of Population.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	2,878	3,25,530	5,30,787	1 6 0	1 11 3	
.....	4,320	60,519	78,684	0 11 9	0 13 7	
.....	.....	10,733	20,399	0 6 2	0 6 8	
.....	548	1,01,652	1,16,081	1 9 1	1 11 10	
1,242	4,350	2,96,400	3,44,869	1 14 9	2 2 6	
238	.....	94,396	1,17,958	0 12 11	0 14 6	
8	2,775	23,348	33,267	0 10 6	0 14 3	
1,488	14,871	9,12,578	12,42,045	1 4 4	1 7 9	
180	.....	86,484	1,12,251	1 2 3	1 3 9	
327	.....	1,01,598	1,52,888	0 9 3	0 10 11	
1,061	.....	66,284	74,223	0 15 3	1 4 10	
.....	560	2,83,169	3,36,810	1 7 10	1 13 10	
.....	4,929	2,57,906	3,22,437	2 2 0	2 8 5	
5	7,774	1,91,548	2,27,903	0 10 5	1 12 4	
1,573	13,263	9,86,989	12,26,512	1 2 5	1 9 0	
.....	6,156	77,426	1,27,431	0 14 10	1 1 9	
179	4,619	1,01,706	1,34,368	0 10 11	0 13 1	
.....	2,100	24,651	35,941	0 8 5	0 9 8	
732	.....	39,010	52,045	0 12 9	0 15 5	
230	101	47,936	74,024	0 12 9	1 1 6	
1,141	12,976	2,90,729	4,23,809	0 11 11	0 14 6	
1,840	2,000	3,12,299	8,01,615	2 1 0	2 13 5	
125	.....	1,81,023	2,73,973	1 0 11	2 0 9	
298	4,596	2,38,678	4,42,450	1 7 10	2 0 6	
.....	2,720	12,627	25,206	1 1 11	1 12 2	
.....	.....	29,590	42,103	2 12 1	4 3 1	
2,263	9,316	7,74,218	15,85,347	1 10 8	2 5 7	
6,465	50,426	29,64,514	44,77,713	1 3 2	1 8 0	

Abstract of Form I., giving the following particulars for the Presidency (the details of which will be ascertainable from the above statement).

Number of Municipalities under Act VI. of 1873	164
Total	164
Population within limits	1,885,761
Number of towns of which the Municipal Committees are—	
(*a*) Appointed by election only	...
(*b*) Appointed partly by election and partly by nomination	...
(*c*) Appointed by nomination only	164
Aggregate number of members of Municipal Committees—	
(*a*) *Ex-officio* members	703
(*b*) Elected members	...
(*c*) Nominated members	1,823
Total	2,526
Of the above—	
(*d*) Officials	901
(*e*) Non-officials	1,625
(*f*) Europeans	382
(*g*) Natives	2,144
System of Municipal Taxation in force—	In Towns.
(*a*) Octroi	135
(*b*) Tax on Houses and Lands	94
(*c*) Licenses on Trades	57
(*d*) Tax on Vehicles	47
(*e*) Tax on Animals	41
(*f*) Tolls	23
(*g*) Other Miscellaneous Taxes	42

Amount of income under each head separately, being the totals for the Presidency of columns 5 and 17 of Statement I. :—

Octroi.	House-tax.	Licenses on Trades.	Wheel Tax.	Tax on Animals.	Tolls and Ferries.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,14,359	2,57,757	8,723	65,559	24,236	1,25,201

Halálkhor Cess.	Pilgrim Tax.	Other Miscellaneous Taxes.	Rents.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,62,163	54,278	89,719	1,24,996	35,780	4,44,841

Service rendered.	Grants-in-aid.
Rs.	Rs.
6,465	50,427

Total, including balance, Rs. 44,77,714

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average incidence of taxation per head of population in Municipalities	1	3	2
Average incidence per head of Municipal income from all sources	1	8	0

(B).—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipal*

District.	Balance from previous year.	Income during year.	Interest on Debt.	Head Office Establishment.	Collection of Octroi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,05,257	3,25,530	.....	17,437	13,022
Kaira	18,165	60,518	.....	3,643	4,454
Panch Mahâls	9,665	10,733	.....	1,312	.....
Broach	14,430	1,01,651	360	7,270	3,989
Surat	48,469	2,96,400	6,297	17,519	11,555
Thâna	23,563	94,395	22	6,230	2,232
Kolâba	9,919	23,347	10	1,196	1,446
Total ...	3,29,468	9,12,578	6,689	54,607	36,698
Central Division.					
Násik	25,766	86,484	246	4,240	5,848
Khándesh	51,290	1,01,598	.....	7,551	3,907
Ahmednagar	7,939	66,284	158	3,649	2,675
Poona	53,642	2,83,169	.....	20,779	10,425
Sholápur	64,531	2,57,906	13,347	9,597	11,418
Sátára	36,355	1,91,548	5,636	8,681	6,218
Total ...	2,39,523	9,86,989	19,387	54,497	40,491
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	50,006	77,426	.....	3,665	4,516
Dhárwár	32,662	1,01,706	1,847	5,709	9,581
Káladgi	11,289	24,651	.....	1,485	2,056
Kánara	13,035	39,010	39	1,827	2,275
Ratnágiri	26,087	47,936	2,999	2,547	1,252
Total ...	1,33,079	2,90,729	4,884	15,233	19,680
Sind.					
Karáchi	4,89,316	3,12,299	.....	26,538	16,399
Thar and Párkar	12,578	12,628	.....	.....	1,026
Hyderabad	92,950	1,81,023	13,389	10,519	5,759
Shikárpur	2,03,772	2,38,678	.....	20,714	8,381
Upper Sind Frontier ..	12,513	29,590	.....	1,635	911
Total ...	8,11,129	7,74,218	13,389	59,406	32,476
Grand Total	15,13,199	29,64,514	44,349	1,83,743	1,29,345

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

ities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82.

	EXPENDITURE.					
Collection of other Taxes, and sources of income (if any special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained.)	Conservancy and Cleansing.	Police.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Lighting.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	Watering Roads.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,779	62,683	.....	272	20,472	2,26,817	25,998
536	10,725	62	532	4,443	3,583	3,027
.....	1,891	37	.....	1,464	4,586	191
1,219	12,304	268	.....	10,620	15,073	10,281
1,264	53,555	20,430	24	26,296	54,952	16,241
3,569	25,199	42	56	5,487	13,664	589
245	6,541	.....	.....	532	2,683	.....
9,612	1,72,898	20,839	884	69,314	3,21,358	56,327
1,117	26,895	14	.....	2,909	4,293	.....
277	20,684	498	.....	4,069	16,653	188
1,163	18,561	219	195	1,696	5,376	398
3,476	71,157	6,461	.....	9,446	25,274	3,121
3,405	47,087	115	.....	4,344	14,389	643
648	8,173	151	.....	2,593	6,515	.....
10,086	1,92,557	7,458	195	25,057	72,500	4,350
978	20,070	108	132	2,036	14,024	499
1,626	25,073	505	324	2,911	7,799	1
338	4,569	.....	6	755	1,331	160
1,055	8,064	.....	.....	2,238	2,907	354
216	3,492	15	.....	2,140	1,547	60
4,213	61,268	628	462	10,080	27,608	1,074
3,016	38,323	28,476	720	15,287	40,895	7,643
475	1,665	536	.....	108	239	.....
.....	18,521	11,208	.....	8,944	16,979	3,828
7,874	34,002	13,155	.....	15,462	24,190	4,176
354	3,919	4,103	.....	1,561	857	154
11,719	96,430	57,478	720	41,362	83,160	15,801
35,630	5,23,153	86,403	2,261	1,45,813	5,04,626	77,552

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

District.	Expen				
	Drainage Works.	Water-supply.	Buildings.	Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar improvements.	Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Almshouses, Vaccination, &c.)
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	8,491	11,045	26,329	4,604	13,579
Kaira	635	2,261	2,562	547	9,021
Panch Mahâls	12	662	16	.....	1,086
Broach	.....	18	1,988	1,896	762
Surat	.....	3	4,447	3,747	10,427
Thâna	50	2,134	12,965	441	5,353
Kolâba	.....	3,124	.....	30	3,929
Total ...	9,188	19,247	48,307	11,265	44,161
Central Division.					
Násik	2,999	2,409	3,163	967	1,950
Khándesh	13,882	2,986	6,284	9,034	3,547
Ahmednagar	1,603	4,940	2,029	1,839	958
Poona	6,004	27,005	11,537	11,885	7,698
Sholápur	3,429	69,678	12,334	11,453	15,140
Sátára	28	1,00,317	4,304	3,553	12,495
Total ...	27,945	2,07,335	39,651	38,731	41,790
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	630	18,921	4,373	472	6,512
Dhárwár	4,005	7,454	5,942	3,342	13,954
Káladgi	45	94	563	439	3,890
Kánara	1,129	2,457	915	2,911	4,539
Ratnágiri	.....	27,691	2,803	532	236
Total ...	5,809	56,617	14,601	7,698	29,132
Sind.					
Karáchi	1,977	3,03,939	16,028	15,267	24,050
Thar and Párkar	.....	824	1,357	1,165	3,422
Hyderabad...	1,416	27,187	7,950	1,740	4,454
Shikárpur	2,409	8,127	17,902	8,958	9,824
Upper Sind Frontier ...	482	1,288	2,673	2,607	312
Total ...	6,284	3,41,365	45,910	29,737	42,063
Grand Total ...	49,226	6,24,564	1,48,469	87,431	1,57,148

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82—continued.

DITURE—*continued.*

Education, Science, and Art.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	Repayment of Debt.	Total.	Balance at close of year.	REMARKS.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,799	41,900	2,298	.....	4,88 526	42,262	
2,665	3,124	.....	.....	51 820	26,864	
400	1,408	.....	.....	13,068	7,332	
3,825	14,996	.....	10,087	94,958	21,123	
7,293	30,092	1,962	7,192	2,73,297	71,571	
3,810	7,275	.....	2,562	91,682	26,277	
373	3,088	.....	1,565	24,762	8,504	
29,165	1,01,886	4,260	21,406	10,38,113	2,03,933	
1,690	8,463	30	1,000	68,238	44,012	
4,245	7,309	1,018	6,005	1,08,138	44,750	
1,795	7,997	.....	300	55,554	18,669	
2,418	19,850	.....	.....	2,36,538	1,00,273	
10,838	8,037	.....	13,000	2,48,254	74,182	
1,327	5,305	.....	17,704	1,83,647	44,256	
22,313	56,965	1,048	38,009	9,00,369	3,26,142	
2,903	5,223	.....	109	85,174	42,258	
1,064	11,995	.....	3,283	1.06.417	27,951	
878	921	300	552	18,382	17,558	
2,270	3,651	.....	300	3 ,931	15,114	
374	15,271	.....	2,435	63,618	10,406	
7,489	37,063	300	6,679	3,10.522	1,13,287	
9,309	19,109	.....	.....	5,66.975	2,34,639	
1,430	860	.....	.....	13,109	12,097	
5,568	5,397	.....	9,518	1.52,379	1,21,594	
21,593	15,067	4,368	.....	2.16.203	2,26,247	
695	281	.....	.....	21,833	20,271	
38,595	40,717	4,369	9,518	9,70,499	6,14,848	
97,562	2,36,631	9,977	75,612	32,19 503	12,58,210	

Abstract of Form II., giving the Provincial Totals for each column from 2 to 24.

	Rs.
Balance from previous year	15,13,199
Income during year...	29,64,514
Interest on Debt	44,349
Head Office Establishment	1,83,743
Collections of Octroi	1,29,345
Collections of other Taxes and sources of income (if any special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained)	35,630
Conservancy and Cleansing	5,23,153
Police	86,403
Registration of Births and Deaths	2,261
Lighting	1,45,813
Construction and Maintenance of Roads	5,04,626
Watering Roads	77,552
Drainage Works	49,226
Water-supply	6,24,564
Buildings	1,48,469
Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar improvements	87,431
Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Alms-houses, Vaccination, &c.)	1,57,148
Education, Science, and Art	97,562
Miscellaneous	2,36,631
Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds	9,977
Repayment of Debt...	75,612
Total ...	32,19,503
Balance at close of year ...	12,58,210

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles Bombay during 1881-82, the Consumption or Expenditure per

1	2			
District.	Population.	Quantity or Value of Articles		
		Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.
Northern Division.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ahmedabad	183,976	1,431,059	27,582	36,606
Kaira	71,330	299,013	1,320	8,209
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach...	58,295	580,186	15,480	8,445
Surat	137,233	1,204,389	69,601	46,899
Thána	79,039	.....	1,129	555
Kolába	26,156	133,120	2,274	15,533
Total ...	556,029	3,647,767	1,17,386	116,247
Central Division.				
Násik	51,841	210,090	7,027	9,661
Khándesh	76,472	714,165	9,712	3,272
Ahmednagar	45,793	175,252	9,054	2,249
Poona	142,696	1,189,483	92,546	18,017
Sholápur	101,956	1,910,099	114,924	10,914
Sátára	108,259	565,241	6,090	5,159
Total ...	527,017	4,764,330	239,353	49,272
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	61,518	708,609	22,478	2,648
Dharwár	115,352	643,496	42,775	9,201
Kaládgi	40,872	218,903	3,504	2,113
Kánara	39,757	209,986	8,040	329
Ratnágiri	28,460	48,294	5,539	2,654
Total ...	236,459	1,829,288	82,336	16,945
Sind.				
Karáchi	109,959	999,085	17,535	14,382
Hyderabad	88,492	676,182	14,209	15,673
Shikárpur	117,359	1,067,473	44,892	15,974
Thar and Párkar	7,177	58,972	1,902	2,171
Upper Sind Frontier ...	7,060	131,964	2,101	1,762
Total ...	330,047	2,933,676	80,639	49,962
Grand Total ...	1,699,552	13,175,061	519,714	232,426

(IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Presidency of head and the Incidence of Taxation per head of Population.

8

IMPORTED WHICH PAID DUTIES.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1,675,757	.....	103,300	2,03,541	1,54,006
443,473	56,204	592,656	89,199	1,12,108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
830,866	22,867	342,404	3,28,914	46,532
2,121,465	2,40,372	837,170	2,61,761	1,39,584
187,745	.....	20,542	7,044	.....
266,386	.....	257	21,190	10,757
Mds. 5,525.692 Cocoanuts No. 193,416 Grass bundles 2.639,650	3,19,443	1,896,329	9,11,649	4,62,987
349,899	.....	29,687	38,981	48,653
176,432	33,731	66,716	2,91.592	207,838
252,613	.....	40,010	22,018	126,040
2,436,914	1,09,682	7,56,574	3,26,857	365,262
2,408,385	51,809	5,65,006	99,531	1,233,178
807,441	25,394	98,536	24,425	143,525
6,431,684	2,20,616	15,56,529	8,03,404	2,124,496
				Mds.
876,705	72,902	2,11,547	91,022	78,451
1,007,893	82,348	94,912	97,464	150,347
370,974	11,137	4,739	46,776	5,471
443,823	15,409	74,189	13,981	20,380
296,609	.....	15,507	21,569	43,462
2,996,004	1,81,796	400,893	2,70,812	298,111
				Rs.
1,206,259	1,27,579	445,330	76,003	298,410
639,286	.....	9,806	80,303	197,924
1,576,472	.....	166,725	1,16,930	558,849
67,794	.....	1,372	2,781	23,799
158,237	5,496	1,154	8,273	14,280
3,648,048	1,78,075	624,387	2,84,290	1,093,262
18,601,428 Cocoanuts, No. 193,416. Grass bundles 2,639,650.	899,930	4,478,138	22,70,155	Rs. 3,680,745 Mds. 298,111

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles Bombay during 1881-82, the Consumption or Expenditure per head

1	3				
District.	Quantity or Value of Articles imported which paid Duties—*continued.*				
	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Sugar.
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	14,050	19,58,012	2,98,398	22,148	18,233
Kaira	3,874	11,43,527	177,352	4,389	305
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	13,330	5,41,477	1,89,185	8,954	8,325
Surat	27,131	9,25,733	2,02,449	19,573	30,600
Thána	22,236	5,081	867	.....	204
Kolába	66,386	5,912	4,685	1,944	139
Total ...	1,47,007	45,79,742	8,72,936	57,008	57,806
Central Division.					
Násik	3,927	9,26,419	2,56,708	11,023	917
Khándesh	4,493	9,85,407	3,13,922	11,163	941
*Ahmednagar	2,430	3,45,481	1,35,782	11,929	634
Poona	19,820	13,74,192	10,07,446	46,081	13,056
Solápur	43,882	32,01,566	6,13,404	45,562	5,589
Sátára...	6,942	8,90,655	1,19,266	17,791	426
Total ...	81,494	76,33,720	24,46,508	1,43,549	21,563
Southern Division.					
Belgáum	19,265	10,15,612	88,070	15,410	1,168
Dhárwár	4,448	7,38,086	1,06,015	10,878	1,999
Kaládgi	2,852	4,71,518	84,683	6,342	164
Kánara	3,304	3,54,328	89,464	5,075	293
Ratnágiri	20,877	7,96,165	57,821	674	605
Total ...	50,746	33,75,709	4,26,053	38,379	4,229
Sind.					
Karáchi	14,490	40,61,605	2,56,865	79,341	2,089
Hyderabad	10,253	17,00,609	2,25,683	52,501	4,181
Shikárpur	23,453	43,30,004	4,60,665	54,693	13,672
Thar and Párkar	2,699	1,57,583	9,737	1,839	713
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,655	1,26,921	11,974	8,248	789
Total ...	54,550	1,03,76,722	9,63,924	1,96,622	21,444
Grand Total ...	3,33,797	2,59,65,893	47,09,421	4,35,558	1,05,042

* Besides the revenue detailed in column 3.

(IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Presidency of and the Incidence of Taxation per head of Population—continued.

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Ghee.	Amount of Tax collected. Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,514	1,03,583	.....	2,405	4,382	1,549	6,168
5,064	19,507	416	3,397	1,795	1,995	685
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,481	44,246	825	3,078	6,552	683	1,209
48,677	1,21,176	1,947	5,513	5,985	2,181	3,644
181	15,126	.....	358	306	.....	4,062
196	4,092	.....	31	503	37	494
1,08,113	3,07,730	3,188	14,782	19,523	6,445	16,262
1,409	22,829	.....	435	759	458	661
642	19,524	812	2,296	4,582	1,919	471
579	17,826	.....	3,197	1,543	928	811
3,939	88,403	2,109	14,394	7,975	3,859	2,898
2,712	72,468	1,728	24,398	4,335	13,880	1,004
708	30,345	713	2,073	1,720	2,264	598
9,989	2,51,395	5,362	46,793	20,914	23,308	6,443
152	21,966	1,139	2,562	2,038	3,087	1,149
468	21,644	1,112	1,958	3,048	6,469	2,673
296	10,909	117	359	646	459	173
69	10,192	394	1,998	286	746	1,029
188	7,273	.....	282	286	1,246	1,021
1,173	71,984	2,762	7,159	6,304	12,007	6,045
14,300	1,07,319	3,536	16,397	960	9,287	9,365
20,912	87,729	.....	816	1,288	4,645	4,631
12,747	1,09,668	.....	6,586	2,488	8,655	10,314
814	4,782	.....	310	38	621	675
1,101	11,672	263	197	466	303	784
49,874	3,21,171	3,799	24,306	5,240	23,511	25,719
1,69,149	9,52,280	15,111	93,040	51,981	65,271	54,469

Rs. 12,809 were realised on miscellaneous articles.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles Bombay during 1881-82, the Consumption or Expenditure per head

1	4					
District.	Amount of Tax collected—*continued.*		Consumption			
	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Class I.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds. s. t.	Mds s. t.	Mds.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	28,651	6,743	7	0 4 0	0 8 0	9
Kaira	9,281	2,138	4	0 0 59	0 4 0	6
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach	5,415	3,786	9	0 10 64	0 5 48	14
Surat	9,494	3,037	8	0 20 0	0 12 0	15
Thâna	127	19	....	0 0 3	.....	2
Kolâba	554	105	5	0 0 25	0 23 48	10
Total ...	53,522	15,828	8	0 11 13	0 9 65	9 Cocoanuts 13 Grass bundles 182
Central Division.						
Násik	2,670	1,969	4	0 5 33	0 7 36	6
Khándesh	3,026	1,463	9	0 4 8	0 1 27	2
Ahmednagar *	1,954	1,218	3	0 7 72	0 1 77	5
Poona	7,467	14,364	8	0 25 75	0 5 4	17
Sholápur...	28,048	4,059	18	1 5 7	0 4 22	23
Sátára	8,711	1,625	5	0 2 20	0 1 75	7
Total ...	51,876	24,698	9	0 18 13	0 3 59	12
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	2,722	601	11	0 14 49	0 1 57	14
Dhárwár...	4,355	1,679	5	0 14 61	0 3 14	8
Kaládgi	1,182	174	5	0 3 34	0 2 5	9
Kánara	2,162	1,155	5	0 8 7	0 0 26	11
Ratnágiri	2,513	1,019	1	0 7 63	0 3 58	10
Total ...	12,934	4,628	6	0 11 39	0 2 29	10
Sind.						
Karáchi...	42,459	3,854	9	0 6 30	0 5 18	10
Hyderabad	26,742	3,706	7	0 6 33	0 7 7	6
Shikárpur	18,264	2,129	9	0 15 24	0 5 35	13
Thar and Parkár ...	1,182	147	8	0 10 46	0 10 17	9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,982	179	18	0 11 72	0 9 79	22
Total ...	90,629	9,815	8	0 9 61	0 4 70	11
Grand Total ...	2,08,961	54,969	7	0 12 0	0 5 16	10

* Besides those mentioned in column 4, Rs. 246-3 were collected on miscellaneous articles, and the

(IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Presidency of and the Incidence of Taxation per head of Population—continued.

5							6	
Expenditure per Head.							Incidence of Taxation per Head.	
Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII	Class I.	Total Octroi.
Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	0 20 0	1 1 7	0 12 9	0 2 64	10 9 7	1 9 7	0 8 0	0 12 9
0 12 6	8 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 9	0 2 0	16 0 3	2 6 4	0 4 3	0 8 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 3 2	5 32 0	5 9 7	0 12 9	0 8 0	9 4 9	3 1 1	0 12 0	1 4 0
1 11 2	6 4 0	1 14 4	1 0 2	0 8 0	6 11 2	1 6 4	0 14 1	1 2 3
.....	0 10 0	1 0 5	.....	0 11 16	0 1 0	.....	0 3 2	0 3 2
.....	0 0 31	0 12 9	0 6 4	2 20 0	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 3 2
1	4	1	1	0 11 29	10	1	0 8 10	0 12 6
.....	0 22 72	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 3 2	17 13 11	4 15 4	0 7 5	0 9 3
0 7 0	1 1 26	5 1 1	2 4 11	0 1 65	12 6 9	4 1 11	0 1 5	0 5 6
.....	0 34 75	0 7 8	2 12 0	0 2 9	7 8 8	2 15 5	0 6 2	0 9 8
0 12 3	5 12 6	2 4 7	2 8 11	0 5 44	9 10 1	7 0 11	0 9 10	0 15 10
0 8 1	5 21 53	0 15 7	12 1 6	0 17 17	31 6 5	6 0 3	0 11 4	1 7 7
0 7 5	0 36 2	0 3 7	1 5 2	0 2 45	8 3 7	1 1 7	0 4 5	0 7 1
0 6 8	2	1	4	0 6 14	14	4	0 7 7	0 13 1
			Mds. s. t.					
1 2 11	3 17 44	1 7 8	1 11 0	0 12 42	16 8 2	1 6 11	0 5 8	0 9 2
0 11 4	0 32 61	0 13 5	1 11 72	0 1 43	6 5 11	0 14 8	0 3 0	0 5 11
0 4 4	0 4 51	1 2 4	0 5 28	0 2 63	11 8 7	2 1 2	0 4 3	0 5 5
0 6 2	1 34 51	0 5 7	0 20 40	0 3 26	8 14 7	2 5 0	0 4 1	0 7 3
.....	0 21 63	0 12 2	0 21 7	0 29 28	27 15 7	2 0 6	0 4 1	0 7 2
0 10 2	1	0 15 1	1	0 7 7	11	1	0 4 0	0 6 10
			Rs. a. p.					
1 2 6	4 1 79	0 11 0	2 11 5	0 5 21	36 14 11	2 5 5	0 15 7	1 12 1
.....	0 4 34	0 14 7	2 3 9	0 4 56	19 3 5	2 8 10	0 15 10	1 7 5
.....	1 16 66	0 15 11	4 12 2	0 7 79	36 14 3	3 14 9	0 14 11	1 5 7
.....	0 7 52	0 6 2	3 5 1	0 15 4	21 15 4	1 5 9	0 10 8	1 1 3
7 2 5	0 6 43	1 2 9	0 20 42	0 20 57	17 15 8	1 11 2	1 10 5	2 3 10
0 8 7	1	0 13 9	3	0 6 48	31	2	0 15 7	1 8 6
0 8 5	2	1	Rs. 2 Md. 1	0 8 0	15	2	0 8 9	0 12 9

Consumption expenditure per head on the amount was Re. 0-4-5.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
	Northern Deccan Division.										
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	20,736	19,041	39,827	32·36	31·48	32·20	109·16	7·42	....
2	Násik	781,206	12,039	11,156	23,195	30·29	29·07	29·70	107·90	2·10	....
3	Ahmednagar	751,228	12,554	11,759	24,313	32·90	31·81	31·03	106·76	2·72	....
4	Poona	900,621	11,322	10,256	21,578	24·88	23·02	23·96	110·39	2·02	....
5	Sholápur	582,487	9,101	8,155	17,256	30·87	28·35	29·62	111·60	7·90	....
	Southern Deccan Division.										
6	Sátára	1,062,350	19,146	18,188	37,334	35·96	34·33	35·14	105·27	13·79	....
7	Belgaum	864,014	15,815	15,200	31,015	36·40	33·06	35·90	104·05	12·60	....
8	Dhárwár	882,907	17,054	16,261	33,315	38·58	36·88	37·73	104·88	14·53	....
9	Kaládgi	638,493	10,061	9,519	19,580	31·68	29·66	30·67	105·69	9·50	....
	Konkan Division.										
10	Kánara	421,840	6,829	6,435	13,264	30·62	32·36	31·44	106·12	2·88	....
11	Ratnágiri	907,090	8,447	7,753	16,200	17·86	14·79	16·45	108·95	0·80	....
12	Kolába	381,649	4,222	3,931	8,153	22·00	20·72	21·36	107·40	1·13	....
13	Bombay City	773,196	8,528	7,853	16,381	18·35	25·47	21·19	108·60	....	6·68
14	Thána	908,548	13,544	12,898	26,442	28·93	29·29	29·10	105·01	6·90	....
	Gujarát Division.										
15	Surat	614,198	11,099	10,568	21,667	36·27	34·29	35·23	105·12	0·91	....
16	Broach	326,930	5,296	4,737	10,033	31·43	29·90	30·69	111·80	....	7·12
17	Kaira	804,800	15,840	14,334	30,174	37·11	37·92	37·49	110·51	5·23	....
18	Panch Mahális	255,479	4,228	3,908	8,226	32·23	32·16	40·03	105·75	22·60	....
19	Ahmedabad	856,324	13,152	11,760	24,912	20·93	28·21	29·09	111·84	....	1·03
	Sind Division.										
20	Karáchi	478,688	4,746	3,829	8,575	17·84	18·00	17·91	123·98	....	0·83
21	Hyderabad	754,624	5,450	3,948	9,398	13·38	11·36	12·45	138·04	....	0·80
22	Thar and Párkar	203,344	3,094	2,398	5,492	27·53	26·37	27·01	129·02	10·03	....
23	Shikárpur	852,986	7,007	5,382	12,389	15·20	13·73	14·52	130·19	4·35	....
24	Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	552	386	938	7·37	7·33	7·55	143·01	0·99	....
	Total for the Presidency ..	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	28·23	27·76	27·93	109·18	4·75	....

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(2.)—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.*

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.												
1	Khándesh	9,944	124·42	16,499	14,162	30,661	116·50	26·09	23·42	24·78	24·82	22·35	23·63
2	Násik	5,040	131·51	11,434	10,128	21,562	112·89	28·77	26·39	27·60	28·36	26·36	27·38
3	Ahmednagar	6,666	112·69	11,246	10,024	21,270	112·19	29·47	27·12	28·31	29·82	26·64	28·32
4	Poona	5,348	168·40	10,408	9,349	19,757	111·33	22·87	20·98	21·94	24·69	22·10	23·39
5	Sholápur	4,521	128·84	6,607	6,045	12,652	109·29	22·41	21·01	21·72	33·50	29·59	31·60
	Southern Deccan Division.												
6	Sátára	4,988	212·98	11,790	10,886	22,676	108·30	22·14	20·55	21·35	31·60	27·60	29·93
7	Belgaum	4,657	185·53	10,706	9,426	20,132	113·98	24·64	21·94	23·30	41·25	38·47	41·42
8	Dhárwár	4,535	194·68	10,602	9,890	20,492	107·20	23·98	22·43	23·20	43·31	38·27	41·00
9	Kaládgi	5,757	110·90	7,165	6,352	13,517	112·80	22·56	19·79	21·17	42·17	36·35	37·53
	Konkan Division.												
10	Kánara	3,911	107·35	6,513	5,538	12,051	117·61	29·21	27·85	28·56	39·68	37·07	38·41
11	Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	8,261	7,342	15,603	112·52	17·46	14·01	15·65	23·10	18·21	19·61
12	Kolába	1,496	255·11	4,163	3,560	7,723	116·94	21·69	18·76	20·23	17·98	16·30	17·16
13	Bombay City	22	35,145·27	11,379	10,174	21,553	111·84	24·48	32·99	27·87	32·60	47·14	38·10
14	Thána	4,243	214·12	10,490	9,680	20,170	108·37	22·40	21·98	22·20	25·36	21·41	22·43
	Gujarát Division.												
15	Surat	1,662	369·55	10,701	10,411	21,112	102·78	34·07	33·78	34·37	27·31	25·07	26·19
16	Broach	1,453	225·00	6,616	5,777	12,393	114·52	39·26	36·46	37·91	31·60	30·14	30·90
17	Kaira	1,609	500·18	14,018	11,946	25,964	117·34	32·85	31·60	32·26	31·10	28·23	29·87
18	Panch Mahás	1,613	158·38	2,286	2,166	4,452	105·54	17·43	17·42	17·43	30·80	25·48	28·27
19	Ahmedabad	3,821	224·10	13,757	12,040	25,797	114·26	31·31	28·88	30·12	31·68	30·22	30·99
	Sind Division.												
20	Karáchi	14,115	33·91	5,038	3,933	8,971	128·09	18·93	18·19	18·74	16·84	14·80	16·05
21	Hyderabad	9,030	83·57	5,498	4,501	9,999	122·15	13·50	12·95	13·25	12·76	10·77	11·86
22	Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	1,820	1,635	3,455	111·30	16·19	17·98	16·98	13·43	13·90	13·63
23	Shikárpur	10,001	85·29	4,690	3,983	8,673	117·75	10·17	10·16	10·17	10·30	8·78	9·61
24	Upper Sind Frontier	1,877	66·16	479	336	815	142·56	6·88	6·22	6·56	9·15	7·78	8·55
	Total for the Presidency ..	123,860	132·85	202,166	179,284	381,450	112·76	23·79	22·53	23·18	28·60	26·36	27·53

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1881.

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.														
1	Khándesh	1,792	1,468	1,472	2,021	1,998	1,660	3,228	5,997	3,758	2,618	2,214	2,435	30,661	1
2	Násik	1,715	1,234	1,208	1,398	1,338	1,349	1,527	2,611	2,608	2,698	2,003	1,873	21,562	2
3	Ahmednagar	1,240	931	1,046	1,162	1,192	1,338	2,439	4,187	3,075	1,930	1,364	1,366	21,270	3
4	Poona	1,435	1,227	1,193	1,176	1,265	1,311	1,607	2,786	2,458	1,932	1,784	1,583	19,757	4
5	Sholápur	953	800	741	668	734	761	1,246	2,264	1,507	1,000	1,104	874	12,652	5
	Southern Deccan Division.														
6	Sátára	1,819	1,436	1,423	1,604	1,459	1,627	1,637	2,419	2,933	2,587	1,920	1,812	22,676	6
7	Belgaum	1,686	1,580	1,528	1,796	1,668	1,555	1,591	1,746	1,826	1,806	1,664	1,686	20,132	7
8	Dhárwár	2,154	1,833	1,775	1,719	1,524	1,437	1,439	1,494	1,550	1,746	1,788	2,033	20,492	8
9	Kaládgi	1,358	1,083	1,199	1,157	1,079	1,020	1,121	1,166	1,149	1,192	932	1,055	13,517	9
	Konkan Division.														
10	Kánara	1,343	1,203	1,065	885	760	789	1,012	936	943	949	1,024	1,142	12,051	10
11	Ratnágiri	1,480	1,282	1,254	1,183	1,129	1,081	1,392	1,599	1,361	1,258	1,195	1,389	15,603	11
12	Kolába	686	539	536	533	461	486	688	1,001	838	536	585	874	7,723	12
13	Bombay City	1,764	1,612	1,733	1,824	1,961	1,682	1,950	1,963	1,719	1,805	1,622	1,918	21,553	13
14	Thána	2,146	1,535	1,379	1,475	1,346	1,398	1,503	1,712	1,704	1,468	2,027	2,477	20,170	14
	Gujarát Division.														
15	Surat	1,474	1,358	1,448	1,381	1,466	2,569	2,610	2,492	1,777	1,502	1,487	1,548	21,112	15
16	Broach	1,193	1,134	1,162	961	765	771	964	1,052	1,112	1,131	1,136	1,012	12,393	16
17	Kaira	1,956	1,741	1,875	1,833	1,635	1,666	1,900	2,428	2,657	3,165	2,929	2,179	25,964	17
18	Panch Mahális	426	305	414	428	328	286	294	346	387	350	452	436	4,452	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,508	2,247	2,218	1,908	1,563	1,339	1,509	2,106	2,381	2,458	3,118	2,442	25,797	19
	Sind Division.														
20	Karáchi	1,012	930	906	703	576	522	464	446	553	712	994	1,153	8,971	20
21	Hyderabad	887	780	942	971	649	508	459	476	557	821	1,441	1,508	9,999	21
22	Thar and Párkar	218	350	444	410	341	180	159	179	143	243	288	500	3,455	22
23	Shikárpur	567	614	776	666	576	597	600	531	598	895	1,190	1,043	8,673	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	73	42	68	41	70	66	54	60	57	93	98	93	815	24
	Total for the Presidency	31,885	27,264	27,805	27,923	25,883	26,004	31,393	42,004	37,651	34,895	34,359	34,391	381,450	
	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in each month	1·94	1·66	1·69	1·69	1·57	1·58	1·91	2·55	2·29	2·12	2·09	2·09	23·18	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement of Deaths registered according to Age in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 6.		6 and under 12.		12 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Northern Deccan Division.																			
1	Khándesh	3,613	3,044	4,302	3,909	954	787	645	680	1,208	1,330	1,382	1,063	1,328	827	1,395	1,039	1,672	1,483	1
2	Násik	2,376	1,835	2,564	2,367	784	715	581	623	980	1,155	1,097	862	997	658	948	754	1,107	1,159	2
3	Ahmednagar	2,343	1,801	2,107	1,925	763	688	537	566	1,121	1,137	1,106	961	939	803	1,091	947	1,239	1,196	3
4	Poona	1,567	1,229	1,830	1,686	695	587	752	760	1,192	1,279	1,072	940	1,013	731	1,079	921	1,208	1,216	4
5	Sholápur	1,208	1,042	961	870	547	512	419	406	745	768	696	670	621	533	648	585	672	659	5
	Southern Deccan Division.																			
6	Sátára	2,434	2,082	2,466	2,398	701	596	513	564	944	927	1,000	816	1,025	800	1,177	1,051	1,530	1,652	6
7	Belgaum	2,212	1,785	1,429	1,547	676	618	675	534	1,087	1,117	1,246	962	1,153	704	1,049	832	1,179	1,327	7
8	Dhárwár	3,168	2,534	1,230	1,141	604	573	562	621	1,059	1,311	1,069	1,020	1,068	811	968	898	874	981	8
9	Kaládgi	1,479	1,143	668	620	546	496	475	410	896	919	969	821	766	593	752	706	614	644	9
	Konkan Division.																			
10	Kánara	1,442	1,158	589	542	256	240	350	443	999	1,057	918	622	705	408	638	458	616	610	10
11	Ratnágiri	603	532	777	711	500	453	624	538	997	974	1,080	893	1,042	876	1,135	861	1,503	1,504	11
12	Kolába	665	462	647	610	262	201	232	250	485	439	458	358	454	305	497	398	463	537	12
13	Bombay City	3,338	2,941	1,454	1,586	350	407	617	895	1,581	1,418	1,365	816	939	544	860	633	875	934	13
14	Thána	1,878	1,574	2,021	2,005	603	494	457	553	1,083	1,277	1,253	997	1,246	814	1,057	803	892	1,073	14
	Gujarát Division.																			
15	Surat	1,912	1,706	2,277	2,193	685	623	537	592	969	1,180	1,074	1,044	1,053	773	1,018	836	1,176	1,464	15
16	Broach	1,060	924	1,259	1,114	311	316	310	297	656	642	763	721	909	581	748	554	580	628	16
17	Kaira	2,756	2,596	2,943	2,262	636	498	555	412	1,210	1,006	1,367	1,098	1,478	1,068	1,537	1,188	1,536	1,818	17
18	Panch Mahális	582	549	399	432	133	120	104	105	179	246	255	198	270	164	189	179	175	173	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,420	2,150	2,155	1,929	925	801	1,041	918	1,683	1,318	1,533	1,216	1,501	1,245	1,309	1,206	1,190	1,257	19
	Sind Division.																			
20	Karáchi	1,138	989	653	576	264	203	248	211	504	536	581	438	544	288	446	242	660	450	20
21	Hyderabad	1,017	899	865	754	266	252	285	241	580	528	666	548	708	460	551	343	557	476	21
22	Thar and Párkar	466	476	216	207	121	76	105	92	176	182	203	170	189	120	180	169	164	143	22
23	Shikárpur	1,074	950	603	544	232	214	262	264	467	525	551	372	507	270	460	296	534	548	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	72	57	51	47	20	19	20	28	75	57	63	36	70	17	51	28	57	47	24
	Total for the Presidency ..	40,913	34,458	34,466	31,975	11,834	10,489	10,906	11,003	20,876	21,328	21,787	17,642	20,525	14,393	19,786	16,017	21,073	21,979	
	Ratios per 1,000 living ..	178·23	151·07	*Male 57,206 .. 15·00 Female 53,467 .. 15·52						13·86	14·43	16·74	15·22	25·57	19·43	39·79	31·86	62·11	54·50	

* The Census population of 1881 is not available for the following age periods :—1 year and under 6, 6 and under 12, and 12 and under 20.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(5.)—*Statement of Deaths registered according to Classes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.*

1	1	3					4					5				
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.															
1	Khándesh	92,297	1,143,541	1,146	247	1,237,231	2,118	28,461	17	75	30,661	22·95	24·88	14·83	303·64	24 7
2	Násik	35,294	742,879	2,644	389	781,206	1,131	20,203	15	213	21,562	32·05	27·20	5·67	547·56	27·60
3	Ahmednagar	39,592	706,571	4,821	244	751,228	1,258	19,871	52	89	21,270	31·77	28·12	10·79	364·75	28·31
4	Poona	42,036	846,889	9,503	2,193	900,621	833	18,627	16	282	19,757	19·79	21·99	1·68	128·59	21·94
5	Sholápur	43,967	537,644	625	251	582,487	879	11,657	4	112	12,652	19·99	21·68	6·40	446·22	21 72
	Southern Deccan Division.															
6	Sátára	36,712	1,024,632	886	120	1,062,350	784	21,837	15	40	22,676	21·36	21·31	16·93	333·33	21·35
7	Belgaum	66,262	791,277	6,322	153	864,014	1,417	18,566	121	28	20,132	21·39	23·46	19·14	183·01	23·30
8	Dhárwár	100,022	779,880	2,356	49	882,907	2,060	18,236	44	152	20,492	20·47	23·38	18·68	..	23·20
9	Kaládgi	67,066	570,776	625	26	638,493	1,147	12,218	6	146	13,517	17·10	21·41	9·60	..	21·17
	Konkan Division.															
10	Kánara	24,282	383,007	14,509	42	421,840	660	11,031	320	40	12,051	27·18	28·80	22·06	..	28·56
11	Ratnágiri	71,051	922,747	3,275	17	997,090	1,210	14,241	30	122	15,603	17·03	15·43	9·16	..	15·65
12	Kolába	17,891	361,281	305	2,172	381,649	410	7,255	10	48	7,723	22·92	20·08	32·79	22·10	20·23
13	Bombay City	158,024	520,069	42,327	52,776	773,196	4,905	14,749	718	1,181	21,553	38·31	28·36	16·96	22·38	27·87
14	Thána	42,391	822,405	39,545	4,207	908,548	865	18,568	724	73	20,170	18·99	22·58	18·31	17·35	22·20
	Gujarát Division.															
15	Surat	55,547	545,374	622	12,655	614,198	1,975	18,827	2	308	21,112	35·56	34·53	3·21	24·34	34·37
16	Broach	67,248	256,507	115	3,060	326,930	2,496	9,749	1	149	12,393	37·12	38·00	8·70	48·67	37·91
17	Kaira	72,954	730,663	1,045	138	804,800	2,259	23,673	28	4	25,964	30·96	32·40	26·79	28·99	32·26
18	Panch Mahals	16,060	239,338	44	37	255,479	381	4,068	..	3	4,452	23·72	12·82	..	..	17·43
19	Ahmedabad	83,942	769,968	1,529	885	856,324	2,879	22,865	9	44	25,797	34·30	29·70	5·89	49·72	30·12
	Sind Division.															
20	Karáchi	393,117	79,822	4,674	1,075	478,688	6,846	2,049	25	51	8,971	17·41	25·67	5·35	47·44	18·74
21	Hyderabad	621,945	132,199	428	52	754,624	6,905	3,035	1	58	9,999	11·10	22·96	2·33	..	13·25
22	Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,692	14	4	203,344	1,788	1,223	..	444	3,455	11·34	26·77	..	..	16·98
23	Shikárpur	690,167	162,010	736	73	852,986	6,093	2,555	7	18	8,673	8·83	15·77	9·51	..	10·17
24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	110,381	13,558	230	13	124,181	573	234	3	5	815	5·19	17·26	13·04	..	6·56
	Total for the Presidency ..	3,106,482	13,128,729	138,326	80,877	16,454,414	51,811	323,786	2,163	3,685	381,450	16·68	24·66	12·06	48·03	23·18

N.B.—Hindus include Hindus of all castes, Jains, Budhists, Brahmo, or Prárthana Samaj, Sikhs, and Aboriginals.
In the Deccan, Konkan and Gujarát Aboriginals are included among Hindus and in Sind among Mahomedans.
"Other classes" include Jews, Pársis, and unspecified. In Bombay city Negro Africans and Chinese are also included in "Other classes."

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(6.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.		No.
							Male.	Female.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.																					
	Northern Deccan Division.																					
1	Khándesh	1,187,902	3,033	6	21,178	4,480	16	11	213	46	286	700	29,683	2·55	0·01	17·83	3·77	0·24	0·59	24·99	23·68	1
2	Násik	734,889	1,433	4	15,313	1,614	6	3	117	25	151	1,249	19,764	1·95	0·01	20·84	2·20	0·21	1·68	26·89	26·63	2
3	Ahmednagar	704,940	2,326	..	12,842	1,571	3	7	132	18	160	2,116	19,015	3·30	..	18·22	2·23	0·22	3·00	26·97	27·64	3
4	Poona	753,245	1,203	..	12,556	1,163	9	8	211	21	249	1,255	16,486	1·63	..	16·67	1·54	0·33	1·67	21·89	26·90	4
5	Sholápur	489,818	993	..	6,601	678	5	8	118	8	139	971	9,382	2·03	..	13·48	1·38	0·28	1·98	19·15	26·61	5
	Southern Deccan Division.																					
6	Sátára	1,010,868	854	..	16,702	1,498	10	26	215	47	298	2,117	21,469	0·84	..	16·52	1·49	0·29	2·10	21·24	29·88	6
7	Belgaum	809,424	331	4	11,289	2,833	17	40	176	63	296	4,202	18,955	0·41	..	13·94	3·50	0·37	5·18	23·41	40·93	7
8	Dhárwár	791,836	5	..	11,939	2,924	21	55	149	35	260	3,559	18,687	0·01	..	15·08	3·69	0·33	4·49	23·60	41·88	8
9	Kaládgi	631,429	138	..	9,961	1,243	27	47	132	38	244	1,781	13,367	0·22	..	15·77	1·97	0·39	2·82	21·17	30·00	9
	Konkan Division.																					
10	Kánara	397,450	2	..	7,023	772	19	18	141	30	215	3,600	11,613	0·01	..	17·67	1·94	0·54	9·06	29·22	39·55	10
11	Ratnágiri	975,527	460	18	8,667	1,328	9	10	184	167	370	4,285	15,128	0·47	0·02	8·88	1·36	0·38	4·39	15·51	19·41	11
12	Kolába	368,469	634	48	5,397	78	6	10	93	27	136	1,137	7,430	1·72	0·13	14·65	0·21	0·36	3·09	20·16	16·77	12
13	Thána	870,831	493	16	16,595	228	22	18	224	121	385	1,775	19,492	0·57	0·02	19·05	0·26	0·44	2·04	22·38	22·33	13
	Gujarát Division.																					
14	Surat	491,125	1,841	2	12,091	1,661	11	11	118	60	200	862	16,657	3·75	..	24·62	3·38	0·41	1·76	33·92	27·00	14
15	Broach	278,170	120	..	9,982	452	3	4	60	26	93	466	11,113	0·43	..	35·88	1·62	0·33	1·68	39·95	32·13	15
16	Kaira	737,186	45	1	20,468	1,914	18	20	192	67	297	1,199	23,924	0·06	..	27·76	2·60	0·40	1·63	32·45	30·19	16
17	Panch Mahals	229,743	..	2	3,607	93	4	7	37	30	78	54	3,834	..	0·01	15·70	0·40	0·34	0·24	16·69	27·51	17
18	Ahmedabad	685,434	3	..	15,144	921	7	11	109	35	162	696	16,926	..	..	22·09	1·34	0·24	1·02	24·69	26·83	18
	Sind Division.																					
19	Karáchi	410,356	..	97	6,288	103	5	3	149	114	271	777	7,536	..	0·23	15·32	0·25	0·66	1·90	18·36	15·01	19
20	Hyderabad	709,429	..	48	7,943	63	4	8	224	106	450	392	8,896	..	0·07	11·20	0·09	0·63	0·55	12·54	10·40	20
21	Thar and Párkar	209,516	..	4	3,100	7	..	..	19	47	66	128	3,305	..	0·02	15·46	0·04	0·33	0·63	16·49	12·98	21
22	Shikárpur	709,913	..	1,5	6,360	122	6	5	225	76	312	138	7,087	..	0·20	8·26	0·16	0·41	0·17	9·20	8·64	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier	112,829	..	26	501	15	..	..	10	3	13	18	573	..	0·23	4·44	0·13	0·12	0·16	5·08	6·61	23
	Total of Districts ..	14,351,720	13,974	432	241,547	25,761	228	330	3,273	1,800	5,131	33,477	320,312	0·97	0·03	16·83	1·80	0·36	2·33	22·82	26·46	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(6.)—*Statement of Deaths registered from Different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
							Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite and wild beasts.									From all Causes.		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Male.	Female.			Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	Khándesh District.																				
1	Dhulia	18,449	33	..	142	29	1	..	..	..	1	27	232	1·79	..	7·70	1·57	0·05	1·46	12·57	21·48	1
2	Nandurbár	6,841	..	..	103	27	..	1	..	..	1	2	133	..	..	15·06	3·95	0·14	0·29	19·44	19·44	2
3	Chopda	13,932	18	..	232	2	..	..	3	1	4	1	237	1·29	..	16·65	0·14	0·29	0·07	18·44	16·00	3
4	Nasirabad	10,107	92	..	242	17	..	..	1	..	1	4	356	9·10	..	23·94	1·68	0·10	0·40	35·22	34·75	4
	Násik District.																				
5	Násik	23,766	15	..	700	118	..	..	6	..	6	269	1,108	0·63	..	29·45	4·96	0·25	11·32	46·62	50·79	5
6	Yeola	17,685	..	..	238	43	..	..	1	..	1	244	526	..	..	13·46	2·43	0·06	13·79	29·74	34·30	6
7	Devláli Cantonment	1,086	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	10·13	2·76	..	0·92	13·81	30·80	7
8	Málegaon Cantonment	3,780	13	..	65	13	..	..	2	..	2	56	149	3·44	..	17·22	3·44	0·53	14·81	39·42	38·08	8
	Ahmednagar District.																				
9	Ahmednagar	32,798	221	..	525	117	..	..	4	..	4	934	1,801	6·74	..	16·01	3·57	0·12	28·47	54·91	45·81	9
10	Sangamner	8,796	93	..	175	18	..	..	..	..	..	88	374	10·57	..	19·90	2·05	..	10·00	42·52	27·84	10
11	Ahmednagar Cantonment ..	4,094	5	..	25	3	1	..	..	..	1	46	80	1·07	..	5·33	0·64	0·21	9·79	17·04	24·18	11
	Poona District.																				
12	Poona City	99,622	146	..	1,042	208	12	7	52	..	71	1,070	2,537	1·47	..	10·46	2·09	0·71	10·74	25·47	29·01	12
13	Junnar	10,373	..	..	117	17	..	..	1	..	1	106	241	..	..	11·28	1·64	0·10	10·22	23·23	13·30	13
14	Poona and Kirkee Cantonments	37,831	3	..	252	75	..	1	8	..	9	154	493	0·08	..	6·74	2·01	0·24	4·12	13·19	23·16	14
	Sholápur District.																				
15	Sholápur	59,633	50	..	1,201	87	..	2	15	1	18	395	1,751	0·84	..	20·14	1·46	0·30	6·62	29·36	71·77	15
16	Bársi	16,126	151	..	335	30	..	2	10	..	12	186	714	9·36	..	20·77	1·86	0·74	11·53	44·27	47·83	16
17	Pandharpur	16,910	113	..	394	147	1	1	4	2	8	143	805	6·68	..	23·30	8·69	0·47	8·46	47·60	73·07	17
	Sátára District.																				
18	Sátára	29,028	..	..	406	98	..	..	11	..	11	217	732	..	..	13 99	3·37	0·38	7·47	25·21	33·58	18
19	Karád	10,778	6	..	144	15	1	..	8	..	9	120	276	0·56	..	13·36	1·39	0·83	9·46	25·60	25·74	19
20	Wái	11,676	6	..	108	20	..	..	1	..	1	64	199	0·51	..	9·25	1·71	0·09	5·48	17·04	30·90	20

| | | |

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(6).—*Statement of Deaths registered from Different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
							Male.	Female.														
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*																				
	Ahmedabad District.																				
51	Ahmedabad	122,820	117	..	4,378	158	1	..	10	1	12	2,160	6,925	0·95	..	35·65	1·29	0·09	17·59	55·57	57·75	51
52	Gogha	6,563	..	..	152	30	..	2	2	..	4	3	189	..	..	23·16	4·57	0·61	0·46	28·80	23·24	52
53	Viramgám	18,990	..	..	1,002	2	..	..	6	..	6	75	1,085	..	..	52·76	0·11	0·32	3·95	57·14	29·04	53
54	Dholka	17,716	37	..	522	91	..	..	3	1	4	6	660	2·09	..	29·46	5·14	0·23	0·34	37·25	16·39	54
55	Ahmedabad Cantonment	4,801	3	..	53	14	..	..	..	..	..	43	112	0·42	..	11·04	2·92	..	8·96	23·33	52·77	55
	Karáchi District.																				
56	Karáchi	68,332	..	5	824	68	3	..	14	2	19	519	1,435	..	0·07	12·06	1·00	0·28	7·59	21·00	23·13	56
	Hyderabad District.																				
57	Hyderabad	45,195	..	7	994	8	1	1	4	2	8	86	1,103	..	0·16	21·99	0·18	0·18	1·90	24·41	40·42	57
	Thar and Párkar District.																				
58	Umarkot	2,828	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	150	..	..	50·21	..	0·35	2·48	53·04	24·05	58
	Shikárpur District.																				
59	Shikárpur	42,496	..	39	925	40	2	..	12	2	16	117	1,137	..	0·92	21·77	0·94	0·38	2·75	26·76	22·58	59
60	Sukkur	27,389	..	8	208	32	..	..	9	1	10	31	289	..	0·29	7·59	1·17	0·37	1·13	10·55	20·70	60
61	Lárkhána	13,188	..	..	124	1	..	..	4	..	4	31	160	..	..	9·40	0·08	0·30	2·35	12·13	13·87	61
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
62	Jacobabad	11,352	..	2	166	30	..	..	7	..	7	37	242	..	0·18	14·62	2·64	0·62	3·26	21·32	40·36	62
	Total of Towns ..	2,102,645	2,720	107	30,856	4,581	99	66	625	29	819	22,045	61,128	1·29	0·03	14·67	2·18	0·39	10·48	29·07	35·27	
	Total for the Presidency ..	16,454,414	16,694	539	272,403	30,342	327	306	3,898	1,329	5,050	55,522	381,450	1·01	0·03	16·56	1·84	0·36	3·38	23·18	27·53	

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of Town B. In all the other statements "Districts" include Towns. Towns include one or more of the principal Towns in each District.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A.—BIRTHS AND

(7.)—Statement of Deaths registered from Cholera in the Districts of the

1	2		3		4						
	Circles of Registration.		Villages.								
	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Total for the Presidency .	285	144	24,431	1,534	79	47	23	20	344	1,499	2,618
Total for the Presidency for 1880	285	23	37,698	40	418	110	15	18	4	2	2

(8.)—Statement of Deaths registered from Small-pox in the Districts of the

1	2		3		4						
	Circles of Registration.		Villages.								
	Number in each District.	Number from deaths which from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Total for the Presidency.	285	61	24,431	197	26	65	79	89	81	86	87
Total for the Presidency for 1880	285	65	37,698	340	82	150	194	146	117	91	43

(9.)—Statement of Deaths registered from Fevers in the Districts of the

1	2		3		4						
	Circles of Registration.		Villages.								
	Number in each District.	Number from deaths which from Fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from deaths from Fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Total for the Presidency	285	284	24,431	23,863	24,742	21,087	21,334	21,322	18,892	17,774	20,458
Total for the Presidency for 1880	285	285	37,698	26,676	24,089	22,625	23,021	19,909	18,579	16,573	18,921

(10.)—Statement of Deaths registered from Bowel Complaints in the Districts

1	2		3		4						
	Circles of Registration.		Villages.								
	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Bowel complaints were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Bowel complaints were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Total for the Presidency.	285	267	24,431	5,797	2,233	1,884	1,984	2,117	2,187	2,047	2,620
Total for the Presidency for 1880..	285	274	37,698	5,775	2,085	1,849	1,984	1,780	1,788	1,708	2,207

DEATHS—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1881.

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	5 Total. Male.	5 Total. Female.	5 Total. Total.	6 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	6 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	6 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	7 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.
6,568	3,327	1,403	500	266	8,634	8,010	16,694	1·02	1·01	1·01	1·76
8	10	3	2	92	351	333	684	0·04	0·04	0·04	2 33

Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1881.

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	5 Total. Male.	5 Total. Female.	5 Total. Total.	6 Number of these deaths among Children. Under 1 year.	6 Number of these deaths among Children. Under 12 years.	7 Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,00 of previous five years
28	18	12	5	18	301	238	539	130	194	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·56
34	20	12	15	36	500	440	940	172	398	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·59

Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1881.

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	5 Total. Male.	5 Total. Female.	5 Total. Total.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	7 Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
25,000	24,784	24,726	26,069	26,275	143,929	128,474	272,403	16·94	16·15	16·56	17·76
19,856	18,896	18,406	22,339	22,565	132.557	114,222	246,779	15·63	14·75	15·21	17·42

of the Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1881.

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	5 Total. Male.	5 Total. Female.	5 Total. Total.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	7 Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
3,735	3,375	3,082	2,567	2,505	16,842	13,500	30,342	1·98	1·70	1·84	2·28
2,507	2,851	1,942	2,085	2,106	13,803	10,649	24,452	1·63	1·37	1·51	2·39

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the

1	2	3	IN-DOOR					
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*
DISTRICT.	CIVIL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent of total treated.
	Konkan.							
Bombay City ..	Bombay European General Hospital ..	I. ..	1,458	1,039	187	108	68	4·6
	Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital	I. ..	5,117	1,855	551	1,674	794	15·5
	Kavasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital ..	III. ..	485	451	..	..	..	..
	Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	I. ..	2,547	2,090	..	35	320	12·6
	Byculla Central Schools Hospital ..	II. ..	634	614	..	..	..	..
	J. N. Wadia Dispensary, Máhim	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	Thána Civil Hospital	III. ..	381	345	..	..	23	6·0
	Sir Kavasji Jehangir Bándra Dispensary.	I. ..	7	5	1	..	1	14·2
	Bassein Dispensary	I. ..	23	17	1	..	5	21·7
	Bhiwndi do.	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kelva Máhim do.	II. ..	37	35	1	..	1	2·7
	Shánápur do.	II. ..	4	3	..	..	..	..
	Panvel do.	II. .	33	24	1	5	2	6·1
	Chinchni do.	II. ..	19	19	..	..	..	..
	Rustomji Wadia's Dispensary (Thána) ..	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rukmabái Dispensary, Kalyán	II. ..	59	51	..	2	3	5·1
	Mithibái do. Kúrla	I. ..	3	2	..	1	..	..
	P. DeSouza do. Uran	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mátherán do.	III. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	Pen Dispensary	II. ..	97	79	..	6	4	4·1
	Mahád do.	II. .	31	28	2	..	1	3·2
	Alibág do.	II. ..	179	170	..	..	4	2·2
Ratnágiri ..	Ratnágiri Civil Hospital	III. ..	147	111	7	14	9	6·1
	Dinshaw Manackji Petit Leper Hospital, Ratnágiri	III. ..	61	..	..	15	8	13·1
	Dápoli Civil Hospital	III. ..	67	33	..	..	3	3·4
	Vengurla do.	III. ..	69	59	..	7	8	11·6
	Sávantvádi do.	II. ..	765	692	..	22	31	4·1
Kánara	Kárwár Civil Hospital	III. ..	448	378	..	9	22	4·9
	Kumta Dispensary	II. ..	123	97	8	6	12	9·7
	Honávar do.	III. ..	37	30	2	..	5	13·5
	Supa do.	III. ..	35	33	1	1	..	..
	Halliyál do.	III. ..	16	10	.. 0	3	3	18·7
	Yellápur do.	III. ..	130	103	.. ..	9	16	12·3
	Sirsi do.	II. ..	98	77	6	..	13	13·3
	Sidápur do.	III. ..	55	45	..	9	1	1·8
	Mundgod do.	III. ..	46	40	1	3	2	4·3
	Total ..	....	13,221	8,143	769	1,831	1,359	10·2
	Deccan.							
Poona	Sassoon General Hospital	I. ..	2,000	1,745	..	2	170	8·5
	Roman Catholic Orphanage School Hospital	II. ..	521	520	..	..	..	..
	Sásvad Dispensary	II. ..	22	22	..	..	..	..
	Jejuri do.	III. ..	6	5	..	..	1	16·6
	Bárámati do.	III. ..	11	8	..	..	3	27·3
	Indápur do.	III. ..	35	31	4	..	..	..
	Junnar do.	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khed do.	III. ..	13	8	1	2	2	15·4
	Talegaon Dábháda Dispensary	II. ..	19	17	..	..	2	10·5
	Talegaon Dhamdhara Dispensary ..	III. ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji's Dispensary (Poona)	I. ..	46	39	5	1	1	2·2
Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	III. ..	335	297	..	..	30	8·9
	Sangamner Dispensary	I. ..	28	19	..	2	2	8·7
	Nevása do.	III. ..	24	19	..	2	3	12·5
	Shevgaon do.	III. ..	23	21	1	..	1	4·3

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency year 1881.

4						5				6	7	
Patients.						Out-door Patients.				Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Operations.	
g.		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*			
Number of Beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.						
Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.		Major.	Minor.
91	39	57·1	13·8	2·6	73·5	1,257	26	1,283	7·7	2,741	22	816
343	92	286·1	77·1	13·8	377·0	31,385	..	31,385	194·8	30,502	115	7,592
28	12	23·0	8·1	2·2	33·3	5,693	..	5,693	110·2	6,178	832	373
104	20	91·6	14·5	5·9	112·0	15,508	..	15,508	191·0	18,055	99	1,285
15	15	..	..	17·0	17·0	..	..	..	..	624	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,725	679	8,404	73·9	8,404	..	166
27	3	10·9	0·4	0·1	11·4	1,679	310	1,989	21·4	2,370	10	99
..	..	0·4	..	..	0·4	12,829	969	13,798	132·8	13,805	9	350
2	2	0·3	..	0·1	0·4	13,283	1,755	15,038	158·7	15,061	17	228
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,925	526	8,451	127·8	8,451	..	166
2	1	2·1	..	..	2·1	6,443	1,597	8,040	181·2	8,077	..	85
4	2	0·1	..	0·1	0·2	4,181	2,925	7,105	68·9	7,109	..	126
4	6	0·7	..	..	0·7	6,224	151	6,375	74·0	6,408	2	162
4	4	0·8	0·5	..	1·3	8,452	669	9,121	104·1	9,140	..	613
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,516	..	8,516	75·8	8,516	18	218
4	4	1·1	..	0·1	1·2	5,300	174	5,474	55·2	5,533	6	214
1	1	0·1	..	..	0·1	12,683	828	13,511	78·2	13,514	3	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,322	..	5,322	46·6	5,322	3	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	359	15	374	4·4	374	..	2
4	2	8·0	..	..	8·0	8,141	412	8,553	68·4	8,650	3	148
8	..	1·4	0·1	..	1·5	4,884	2,362	7,146	66·4	7,177	3	184
12	1	6·0	..	1·3	7·3	7,600	1,129	8,729	60·6	8,908	..	85
18	2	6·1	0·4	..	6·5	2,290	1,956	4,246	25·8	4,393	30	113
60	40	29·3	15·2	..	44·5	..	..	..	..	61	..	..
6	..	3·8	..	0·2	4·0	5,986	..	5,986	169·0	6,073	..	346
16	8	2·1	0·1	..	2·2	2,499	949	3,448	75·1	3,517	3	87
19	2	23·4	2·4	0·8	26·6	5,847	..	5,847	86·7	6,613	5	142
28	7	19·0	3·9	0·5	23·4	6,102	..	6,102	45·3	6,550	5	96
6	4	5·4	1·6	0·6	7·6	6,807	863	7,700	63·5	7,883	35	287
4	..	0·4	0·1	..	0·5	2,968	635	3,603	25·1	3,610	..	6
4	4	0·7	0·4	..	1·1	1,210	500	1,710	16·8	1,745	..	84
4	4	1·3	0·7	..	2·0	1,800	1,253	3,053	56·4	3,069	5	62
6	..	3·1	0·5	..	3·6	2,694	377	3,071	29·3	3,201	..	31
5	3	2·8	0·5	..	3·3	5,024	2,438	7,462	75·9	7,560	11	89
6	2	1·8	0·1	..	1·9	1,603	1,128	2,731	27·9	2,786	10	121
6	..	1·5	0·5	..	2·0	1,169	310	1,479	16·4	1,525	..	14
846	280	585·4	140·9	45·3	771·6	221,477	24,836	246,313	2604·8	259,534	1,246	14,850
100	44	68·7	20·0	7·6	96·3	16,725	224	16,949	96·8	18,049	55	701
..	6	..	..	15·3	15·3	..	..	..	..	521	..	3
3	3	2·2	..	..	2·2	5,147	..	5,147	45·3	5,169	7	256
2	..	0·3	..	..	0·3	3,745	..	3,745	32·1	3,751	8	129
2	2	1·2	..	..	1·2	3,280	10	3,290	25·5	3,301	1	53
2	2	1·5	0·1	..	1·6	4,202	377	4,579	32·3	4,614	4	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,383	1,966	8,349	79·9	8,349	..	288
2	..	0·6	..	..	0·6	4,490	190	4,680	42·1	4,693	..	166
4	..	0·5	0·1	..	0·6	6,159	916	7,075	57·3	7,094	12	242
2	2	0·1	..	..	0·1	3,509	321	3,830	36·1	3,833	4	148
4	2	1·5	0·2	0·2	1·9	19,115	..	19,115	125·3	19,161	219	1,060
36	6	10·1	1·6	0·8	12·5	12,902	607	13,509	99·8	13,884	21	707
8	8	0·9	..	..	0·9	10,487	426	10,913	82·4	10,936	15	380
4	4	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	2,983	91	3,074	43·5	3,098	..	174
3	1	0·9	0·1	..	1·0	1,625	497	2,122	25·7	2,145	..	65

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPI

(1).—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year

1	2	3	In-door					
			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent of total treated.
	Deccan—continued.							
Násik	Násik Civil Hospital	III. ..	260	209	..	6	36	13·8
	Málegaon Dispensary	II. ..	7	6	..	..	1	14·3
	Yeola do.	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lindori do.	III. ..	20	19	..	..	1	5·0
	Sinnár do.	III. ..	11	8	1	..	..	..
	Satána do.	III. ..	40	38	2	..	..	..
	Pimpalgaon Basvant Dispensary ..	II. ..	33	28	1	1	5	9·1
	Peint Dispensary	III. ..	15	12	..	2	1	6·7
Khándesh ..	Dhulia Civil Hospital	III. ..	492	454	..	..	16	3·3
	Párola Dispensary	II. ..	22	21	..	..	1	4·5
	Erandol do.	II. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Chopda do.	III. ..	9	9	..	..	..	..
	Sundarji Mulji Dispensary (Jalgaon) ..	III. ..	26	23	..	1	2	7·7
	Nandurbár Dispensary	III. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shirpur do.	III. ..	3	2	1	..	..	..
	Bhadgaon do.	III. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Sátára	Sátára Civil Hospital	III. ..	392	293	13	45	21	5·4
	Mahábaleshvar Convalescent Hospital ..	III. ..	32	28	..	2	1	3·1
	Wái Dispensary	II. ..	22	17	..	..	4	18·2
	Karád do.	II. ..	14	12	..	..	2	14·3
	Islámpur do.	II. ..	32	29	..	3	..	..
	Pusesávli do.	III. ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Mhasvad do.	III. ..	13	12	..	..	1	7·7
	Pátan do.	III. ..	6	2	..	1	1	16·6
	Tásgaon do.	III. ..	13	8	..	..	3	23·1
Sholápur	Sholápur Civil Hospital	III. ..	370	315	21	10	24	6·5
	Sholápur Dispensary	I. ..	123	82	..	10	26	21
	Pandharpur do.	II. ..	73	33	..	5	34	46·6
	Pársi do.	I. ..	70	56	..	..	13	18·6
	Karmála do.	II. ..	33	24	3	..	6	18·2
	Akalkot do.	II. ..	57	56	..	..	1	1·8
Belgaum	Belgaum Civil Hospital	III. ..	293	253	..	..	23	7·8
	Belgaum Dispensary	II. ..	18	9	1	2	3	16·7
	Gokák do.	III. ..	26	25	..	..	1	3·8
	Athni do.	III. ..	15	11	..	1	3	20
	Saundati do.	III. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	III. ..	311	283	..	..	15	4·8
	Hubli Dispensary	I. ..	175	93	7	39	20	11·4
	Gadag do.	I. ..	53	44	..	1	1	1·9
	Háveri do.	I. ..	59	45	11	2	1	1·7
Kaládgi	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	III. ..	176	164	..	1	3	1·7
	Ilkal Dispensary	III. ..	42	38	2	..	2	4·8
	Bágalkot do.	II. ..	34	32	..	..	2	5·9
	Bijápur do.	II. ..	64	52	..	5	3	4·7
	Muddebihál do.	III. ..	14	9	3	1	1	7·1
	Bágevádi do.	III. ..	22	18	..	2	..	..
Southern Maratha Country.	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	I. ..	1,059	914	51	..	39	3·7
	Gad Hinglaj Dispensary	III. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miraj do.	II. ..	51	35	..	6	6	11·8
	Mudhole do.	II. ..	11	5	..	4	1	9·1
	Mulkapur do.	III. ..	32	19	6	2	5	15·6
	Rámdurg do.	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	....	7,735	6,615	134	161	542	7·0

TALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1881—continued.

4						5				6	7	
Patients.						Out-door Patients.						
g.		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Operations.	
Number of Beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.						
Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.		Major.	Minor.
18	4	9·6	1·3	0·6	11·5	7,193	1,438	8,631	72·5	8,891	30	465
3	1	1·8	0·5	..	2·3	6,669	111	6,780	78·0	6,787	1	240
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,354	80	7,434	71·8	7,434	..	291
2	2	0·3	..	..	0·3	4,480	..	4,480	56·5	4,500	..	176
4	..	0·6	..	..	0·6	4,705	..	4,705	50·0	4,716	..	134
4	..	1·4	0·3	..	1·7	3,334	1,232	4,566	40·8	4,606	..	210
2	2	0·8	0·2	0·1	1·1	7,940	115	8,055	64·0	8,088	7	284
2	2	0·6	..	..	0·6	1,196	603	1,799	23·2	1,814	..	30
36	12	17·8	0·9	1·8	20·5	2,644	..	2,644	16·2	3,136	72	206
2	2	0·6	0·9	..	1·5	4,884	120	5,004	80·6	5,026	10	394
4	4	..	0·1	..	0·1	5,750	415	6,165	60·3	6,166	2	298
4	4	0·5	0·1	..	0·6	4,114	401	4,515	35·7	4,524	1	391
4	4	1·9	0·4	..	2·3	3,113	55	3,168	39·2	3,194	3	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,608	145	3,753	55 1	3,753	..	483
4	4	0·5	..	..	0·5	1,763	78	1,841	25·0	1,844	..	80
2	2	0·1	..	..	0·1	3,986	112	4,098	69·3	4,100	..	93
40	17	16·2	3·2	1·9	21·3	6,260	300	6,560	38·1	6,952	77	506
6	3	1·2	0·1	..	1·3	2,602	316	2,918	21·0	2,950	3	81
2	2	1·4	0·2	0·5	2·1	5,157	411	5,568	30·4	5,590	..	216
4	2	0·7	0·2	..	0·9	5,377	..	5,377	52·3	5,391	..	148
4	3	0·1	0·1	..	0·2	4,299	2,181	6,480	59·5	6,512	11	313
3	3	0·2	0·1	..	0·3	2,413	619	3,032	24·4	3,040	..	59
3	3	0·6	..	..	0·6	2,761	1,069	3,830	41·6	3,843	15	130
4	3	0·3	..	..	0·3	1,679	1,354	3,033	30·4	3,039	..	60
3	..	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·7	2,708	178	2,886	30·4	2,899	2	37
22	8	13·1	3·6	1·6	18·3	6,605	1,255	7,860	93·6	8,230	46	532
8	4	4·1	1·8	0·3	6·2	13,310	1,086	14,396	101·8	14,519	18	494
4	4	1·5	0·4	0·2	2·1	9,128	277	9,405	98·4	9,478	10	226
4	4	3·1	0·4	0·3	3·8	12,242	212	12,454	114·3	12,524	..	364
2	2	0·9	0·3	0·2	1·4	8,007	490	8,587	73·8	8,620	1	149
4	2	1·5	1·1	..	2·6	7,176	100	7,276	49·4	7,333	..	65
24	8	11·2	2·1	1·1	14·4	2,525	486	3,011	47·7	3,304	5	79
6	2	1·0	0·1	0·1	1·2	7,650	55	7,705	84·8	7,723	..	219
6	2	0·7	0·1	..	0·8	2,640	..	2,640	37·8	2,666	..	111
8	8	4·1	1·0	1·2	6·3	4,008	159	4,167	54·1	4,182	..	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,071	147	2,218	33·7	2,218	2	76
16	3	13·4	2·3	0·8	16·5	5,537	..	5,537	39·9	5,848	8	142
4	4	8·3	1·3	0·5	10·1	13,962	150	14,112	201·0	14,287	15	338
3	3	4·2	0·6	0·3	5·1	10,544	500	11,044	159·1	11,097	8	282
4	2	3·2	0·2	..	3·4	6,004	6,203	12,207	51·8	12,266	32	149
16	8	7·5	1·2	0·1	8·8	329	1,169	1,498	16·1	1,674	8	84
3	3	2·1	0·2	0·1	2·4	3,607	193	3,800	39·7	3,842	..	131
5	5	1·3	0·1	..	1·4	6,410	415	6,825	79 7	6,859	..	260
2	2	4·0	0·6	1·0	5·6	5,364	175	5,539	62·3	5,623	..	184
2	2	0·8	0·4	..	1·2	1,545	366	1,911	30·9	1,925	1	179
2	2	1·2	0·1	..	1·3	2,203	77	2,280	24·2	2,302	1	49
3	6											
32	10	43·0	10·9	1·6	55·5	12,028	591	12,619	109·6	13,678	67	538
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,604	1,243	3,847	39·9	3,847	..	44
4	4	1·4	0·6	0·3	2·3	9,000	825	9,825	72·4	9,876	16	183
4	2	0·5	0·3	..	0·8	8,125	192	8,317	70·1	8,328	3	57
3	1	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	3,050	232	3,282	37·0	3,314	..	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,265	238	5,503	80·0	5,503	..	80
521	255	279·9	60·7	38·6	379·2	377,770	33,794	411,564	3,983·0	419,299	821	15,102

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1).—*Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year*

1	2	3	In-door					
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Of what Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.
	Gujarát.							
Surat	Surat Civil Hospital	II. ..	659	540	..	11	66	10·0
	Parek Dispensary (Surat)..	I. ..	18	14	..	3	1	5·5
	Olpád do.	III. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Bárdoli do.	III. ..	20	16	..	..	4	20·0
	Chikhli do.	II. ..	13	12	..	..	1	7·7
	Párdi do.	II. ..	56	48	2	6	..	..
	Mándvi do.	II. ..	92	85	..	7	..	..
	Ránder do.	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Victoria do. (Navsári)	II. ..	46	36	..	5	4	8·6
	Bulsár do.	I. ..	43	36	2	..	5	11·6
	Bánsda do.	III. ..	37	22	4	3	7	18·9
Broach	Broach Civil Hospital	III. ..	296	235	..	7	41	13·8
	Anklesvar Dispensary	II. ..	6	4	1	..	1	16·6
	Iláv do.	III. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	Hánsot do.	III. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jambusar do.	II. ..	79	68	..	6	5	6·3
Kaira	Kaira Civil Hospital	III. ..	402	349	..	23	20	4·9
	Mehmadabad Dispensary	I. ..	100	95	..	2	2	2·0
	Nadiád do.	I. ..	76	64	..	4	6	7·9
	Borsad do.	II. ..	131	109	..	18	4	3·1
	Mahudha do.	II. ..	36	29	..	1	5	13·9
	Dákor do.	II. ..	176	148	..	16	9	5·1
	Kapadvanj do.	I. ..	77	76	..	..	1	1·3
Panch Mahals.	Dohad Civil Hospital	II. ..	613	566	..	7	17	2·7
	Godhra Dispensary	II. ..	534	487	13	6	15	2·8
Ahmedabad ..	Ahmedabad Hattesing and Premabhai Hospital	I. ..	2,134	1,907	..	..	126	5·9
	Raipur Dispensary	I. ..	20	18	..	2	..	..
	Sánad do.	II. ..	81	74	4	2	..	..
	Viramgám do.	II. ..	122	100	..	13	5	4·1
	Dholka do.	I. ..	211	181	..	18	8	3·8
	Dhandhuka do.	II. ..	126	113	..	10	3	2·4
	Dholera do.	II. ..	63	57	..	2	2	3·2
	Parántij do.	II. ..	149	140	..	3	6	4·0
	Baichardas do. (Ahmedabad)	I. ..	119	79	7	19	7	5·8
	Khárághoda do.	III. ..	93	92	..	..	1	1·1
	Gogha do.	III. ..	34	24	..	4	6	11·7
	Modása do.	III. ..	77	70	..	4	1	1·3
Mahi Kántha ..	Sádra Civil Hospital	III. ..	26	26	..	..	..	..
Cutch	Rájkot do.	II. ..	723	486	14	118	56	7·7
	Bhúj do.	III. ..	331	189	71	24	16	4·8
	Cutch Mándvi Dispensary	I. ..	127	96	8	9	7	5·5
	Cutch Anjár do.	I. ..	39	29	..	2	3	7·7
	Cutch Nalia do.	II. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cutch Rapur do.	II. ..	14	10	..	..	..	..
	Wadhwán do.	III. ..	82	64	..	7	5	6·1
Mhow	Dorabji Pestonji do. (Mhow)	II. ..	76	63	..	..	3	3·9
	Total ..	....	8,162	6,862	126	362	409	5·7

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1881—continued.

4						5				6	7	
Patients.						Out-door Patients.						
g.		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Operations.	
Number of Beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.						
Males.	Females	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.		Major.	Minor.
68	10	28·8	2·7	1·4	32·9	8,236	2,581	10,817	140·1	11,476	17	509
4	..	1·0	0·1	..	1·1	11,338	111	11,449	139·4	11,467	4	1,519
4	4	..	..	..	..	3,000	172	3,172	33·7	3,174	..	85
4	2	0·6	0·1	1·0	1·7	4,131	113	4,244	47·9	4,264	2	122
2	2	0·4	0·1	..	0·5	4,984	794	5,778	62·2	5,791	2	212
4	2	1·7	0·3	0·2	2·2	5,493	859	6,352	83·1	6,408	..	433
3	1	2·7	0·1	..	2·8	4,625	695	5,320	70·4	5,412	..	321
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,538	74	6,612	70·0	6,612	..	261
3	3	1·7	0·6	0·1	2·4	8,221	330	8,551	145·9	8,507	12	315
8	8	2·0	0·1	..	2·1	8,915	2,100	11,015	96·0	11,058	13	217
4	4	1·7	0·2	..	1·9	3,844	768	4,612	43·8	4,649	3	130
22	5	13·2	1·3	0·5	15·0	7,720	6	7,726	115·8	8,022	42	518
..	..	0·3	0·1	..	0·4	7,905	958	8,863	123·4	8,860	20	530
3	3	0·7	..	0·6	1·3	3,620	191	3,811	38·9	3,814	4	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,216	100	4,316	40·5	4,316	2	272
4	4	3·8	0·8	..	4·6	6,319	..	6,319	67·2	6,398	7	532
20	4	13·2	1·2	0·4	14·8	6,170	62	6,232	58·7	6,634	19	451
4	2	3·5	0·3	0·3	4·1	11,162	51	11,213	116·4	11,313	11	587
2	2	1·7	0·1	0·1	1·9	14,887	1,520	16,407	148·2	16,483	1	785
6	2	2·6	0·5	0·4	3·5	9,646	..	9,646	66·2	9,777	..	419
2	..	1·4	0·3	..	1·7	5,804	203	6,007	51·2	6,043	4	121
4	4	5·5	0·7	0·2	6·4	8,782	25	8,807	92·7	8,983	12	284
6	2	1·9	0·1	0·1	2·1	14,911	800	15,711	146·3	15,788	7	905
14	8	18·1	0·1	0·5	18·7	8,994	200	9,194	49·8	9,807	38	296
10	..	13·1	0·5	0·4	14·0	5,748	394	6,142	88·0	6,676	10	297
128	81	92·6	11·7	1·4	105·7	15,601	2,498	18,099	159·7	20,233	96	1,335
6	2	0·9	..	..	0·9	14,372	187	14,559	102·6	14,579	18	874
4	4	1·0	0·4	..	2·3	7,902	577	8,530	93·8	8,620	53	259
4	8	2·9	0·4	0·4	3·7	5,205	..	5,205	68·3	5,327	5	537
8	6	4·2	0·5	..	4·7	10,015	648	10,663	110·2	10,874	4	513
4	4	4·7	0·2	0·1	5·0	6,417	532	6,949	84·1	7,075	..	257
4	2	1·3	0·2	0·1	1·6	5,349	213	5,562	61·1	5,625	2	264
4	4	2·9	0·3	0·3	3·5	6,429	..	6,429	57·8	6,578	..	498
6	3	6·1	1·6	1·9	9·6	11,025	26	11,051	113·2	11,170	258	1,825
4	..	2·4	..	..	2·4	1,597	33	1,630	29·5	1,723	..	41
4	2	0·6	0·4	0·2	1·2	4,918	..	4,918	53·2	4,952	5	291
7	3	1·6	0·1	..	1·7	1,681	133	1,814	30·8	1,891	..	25
8	..	0·7	0·1	0·1	0·9	4,300	328	4,628	49·6	4,654	3	176
44	6	36·2	10·1	5·7	52·0	3,635	318	3,953	47·3	4,676	84	253
40	12	21·9	3·5	1·6	27·0	12,222	1,266	13,488	235·1	13,819	64	1,125
8	..	6·6	1·0	..	7·6	22,321	625	22,946	336·9	23,073	5	837
4	..	1·5	0·3	0·1	1·9	12,931	684	13,615	214·3	13,654	6	1,107
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,632	460	5,092	62·0	5,092	..	145
10	..	3·8	0·4	..	4·2	5,161	579	5,740	72·5	5,754	..	344
6	4	3·0	1·4	0·1	4·5	3,366	..	3,366	51·5	3,448	16	113
8	4	9·8	0·1	..	9·9	7,992	..	7,992	76·1	8,068	2	450
512	162	325·2	43·0	18·2	386·4	352,340	22,214	374,554	4,304·9	382,716	841	21,481

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOS

(1).—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year

1	2	3	IN-DOOR					
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Of what Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent of total treated.
	Sind.							
Karáchi	Karáchi Civil Hospital	II.	862	682	..	70	78	9·0
	Kotri do.	III.	475	444	..	6	11	2·3
	Karáchi Bandar Road Dispensary	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Layári Dispensary	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Sadar Bázár do.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tatta Dispensary	II.	26	21	..	3	2	7·6
	Keti Bandar do.	III.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Jerruck do.	III.	6	4	..	..	2	33·3
	Mirpur Batoro do.	III.	67	64	2	..	1	1·4
	Sehwan do.	III.	73	58	1	4	9	12·3
	Manora do.	III.	..	...	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	II.	981	888	..	7	33	3·3
	Tando Alahyar Dispensary	II.	34	30	..	1	3	8·8
	Tando Muhammad Khán Dispensary	III.	17	13	..	1	2	11·7
	Hála Dispensary	III.	28	25	1	..	1	3·5
	Tháru Sháh do.	III.	54	51	..	..	3	5·5
	Tando Adam do.	III.	25	23	..	..	2	8·0
	Mirpur Khás do.	III.	5	5	..	..	..	..
	Boulton Dispensary, Tando Bágo	III.	41	37	..	1	3	7·3
Thar and Párkar.	Umarkot Dispensary	III.	242	240	..	..	2	0·8
	Khipra do.	III.	62	52	1	5	1	1·6
	Mitti do.	III.	57	53	..	..	3	5·2
	Nagar Párkar do.	III.	15	10	2	2	1	6·6
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	II.	710	676	..	25	16	2·2
	Sukkur do.	III.	379	351	..	7	21	5·5
	Shikárpur Dispensary	I.	170	158	8	1	3	1·1
	Sukkur do.	II.	211	145	8	..	36	17·0
	Rohri do.	II.	265	248	9	..	1	0·3
	Lárkhána do.	I.	91	74	..	12	5	5·3
	Mehar do.	II.	124	105	7	7	5	4·0
Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad do.	II.	559	480	..	34	45	8·0
	Kashmor do.	III.	6	5	..	..	..	..
	Total	....	5,586	4,943	34	183	289	5·1
	Foreign.							
Aden	Aden European General Hospital	III.	93	85	..	..	5	5·3
	Aden Civil Hospital	II.	805	356	..	153	248	3·0
	Prince of Wales Dispensary, Aden	II.	37	37	..	..	...	..
Persian Gulf	Muskat Civil Hospital	III.	40	32	..	4	1	2·5
	Bushire do.	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bassadore Dispensary	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	....	975	510	..	157	254	26·0
	Grand Total	....	35,679	27,073	1,063	2,604	2,918	8·1

PITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1881—continued.

4						5				6	7	
PATIENTS.						OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.						
g.		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	Total number of patients treated, both in door and out-door.	Operations.	
Number of Beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.						
Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.		Major.	Minor.
64	8	23·9	1·7	1·0	26·6	6,469	20	6,489	74·4	7,351	70	614
30	10	13·2	0·2	..	13·4	8,350	74	8,424	73·5	8,899	22	633
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,638	71	12,709	142·3	12,700	41	798
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,719	..	11,719	109·8	11,719	..	1,027
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,676	283	11,959	134·3	11,959	35	1,308
4	4	0·9	0·1	..	1·0	4,942	87	5,029	76·9	5,055	6	160
4	2	..	..	..	..	2,537	260	2,797	30·8	2,798	..	49
4	..	0·2	..	0·1	0·3	1,169	..	1,169	12·7	1,175	..	38
4	..	1·1	0·2	..	1·3	3,148	263	3,411	43·5	3,478	2	49
6	2	3·0	0·4	0·1	3·5	4,217	94	4,311	44·9	4,384	15	229
..	..	..	..	..	..	868	..	868	14·1	868	..	21
25	6	38·0	3·0	4·0	46·0	23,879	1,026	24,905	216·0	25,886	237	2,275
8	2	2·8	0·1	..	2·9	5,246	141	5,387	46·3	5,421	6	225
3	1	0·3	..	..	0·3	2,025	7	2,032	24·7	2,049	..	105
4	2	1·4	0·1	..	1·5	2,708	101	2,899	24·4	2,927	7	211
12	4	1·5	0·1	..	1·6	2,142	172	2,314	26·0	2,368	1	110
3	2	0·7	..	..	0·7	1,871	..	1,871	21·8	1,896	..	40
3	..	0·2	..	..	0·2	753	71	824	12·4	829	1	19
4	1	1·4	0·1	..	1·5	2,737	87	2,824	33·2	2,865	2	57
16	..	7·2	0·1	..	7·3	1,624	574	2,198	41·6	2,440	..	114
4	..	2·3	0·1	..	2·4	3,222	353	3,575	35·1	3,637	4	166
4	..	2·4	0·1	0·1	2·6	1,992	125	2,117	20·1	2,174	6	485
4	4	1·0	0·1	..	1·1	2,321	194	2,515	21·4	2,530	1	63
20	6	22·8	0·7	0·4	23·9	1,568	..	1,568	17·6	2,278	18	73
24	8	11·5	0·5	0·3	12·3	6,195	30	6,225	35·6	6,604	28	364
4	4	4·5	0·7	0·6	5·8	10,284	25	10,309	144·3	10,479	31	1,321
30	2	10·5	0·6	0·1	11·2	7,482	135	7,617	64·9	7,828	..	1,235
8	2	9·6	0·2	..	9·8	5,222	1,338	6,560	56·2	6,825	9	337
6	2	3·3	0·5	0·8	4·6	15,742	2,400	18,142	163·1	18,233	16	1,512
6	6	4·0	0·3	1·0	5·3	4,712	855	5,567	52·0	5,691	11	481
22	12	14·3	0·9	1·3	16·5	4,856	848	5,704	79·2	6,263	42	610
6	..	0·2	.	..	0·2	302	23	325	16·6	331	..	..
332	90	183·2	10·8	9·8	203·8	174,706	9,657	184,363	1,909·7	189,949	611	14,738
23	..	3·7	..	..	3·7	2,276						
75	10	40·4	6·1	3·9	50·4	2,483	..	2,276	19·4	2,369	7	162
4	..	1·1	0·1	..	1·2	9,804	..	2,483	15·4	3,288	40	96
9	3	1·4	0·2	..	1·6	3,022	57	9,861	116·0	9,898	48	683
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,620	20	3,042	36·5	3,082	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	698	..	4,620	58·3	4,620	..	380
							41	739	14·0	739	3	39
111	13	46·6	6·4	3·9	56·9	22,003	118	23,021	259·6	23,996	98	1,417
2,332	800	1,420·3	261·8	115·8	1,797·9	1,149,196	90,619	1,239,815	13,062·0	1,275,494	3,617	67,650

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOS

(2.)—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure on account of the Civil*

1	2							
								In
	a	*b*						
		From Government.						
Division.	Cash Balance on 1st January 1882.	As Salaries.	As registers and forms.	As Europe medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Konkan	23,221 8 7	1,89,433 13 1	..	22,476 9 11	..	..	1,03,460 14 9	3,15,371 5 9
Deccan	36,552 11 9	94,241 0 6	..	15,212 4 3	..	..	55,117 14 8	1,64,571 3 5
Gujarát	15,930 9 4	79,651 11 6	..	9,439 3 1	..	..	36,284 2 7	1,25,375 1 2
Sind	19,242 8 6	53,007 5 2	..	2,967 6 7	..	..	25,359 4 2	81,393 15 11
Foreign	14 11 11	34,256 4 7	..	1,394 13 1	..	..	12,421 3 2	48,072 4 10
Grand Total ..	94,962 2 1	4,50,650 2 10	..	51,490 4 11	..	..	2,32,643 7 4	7,34,783 15 1
1880 ..	....	4,49,559 11 2	..	45,398 4 11	..	..	2,41,082 15 0	7,36,040 15 1

1		3				
						Ex
	f.	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	
Division.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bázár Medicines.	On European medicines whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan	4,14,535 0 9	2,42,317 4 11	9,941 3 11	35,370 9 6	56,956 1 5	
Deccan	2,52,624 11 1	1,41,600 15 5	4,011 15 4	36,681 3 7	10,406 3 11	
Gujarát	1,78,156 11 2	1,08,785 3 6	3,788 13 6	20,705 6 3	10,980 8 8	
Sind	1,27,955 10 8	77,593 7 0	1,579 12 9	8,250 4 2	5,024 0 6	
Foreign	50,655 8 5	38,362 5 8	157 9 1	1,807 6 0	6,428 8 5	
Grand Total ..	10,28,927 10 1	6,08,659 4 6	19,479 6 7	1,08,817 13 6	89,795 6 11	
1880 ..	12,02,980 11 2	6,07,375 4 1	23,468 5 8	90,494 13. 8	1,02,240 2 11	

(*a*) Of these Rs. 13,771-14-6 received on account of Hospital stoppages,
(*b*) Includes Rs. 3-14-6 on account of sale of unserviceable articles,
(*c*) Includes Rs. 20-8-7 on account of sale of unserviceable articles,
(*d*) Includes Rs. 6-7-3 on account of sale of unserviceable articles,
(*e*) Includes Rs. 1,230-12-0 on account of stoppages remitted to
(*f*) Includes Rs. 15,033-8-10 received on account of hospital stoppages,

PITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

COME.

c				Interest on Investment.	*d*	*e*	
1	2	3	4			Subscription.	
From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other miscellaneous sources.	Total.		Sale of Securities or withdrawal of Deposits.	From Europeans	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,505 3 6	44,849 6 2	14,202 1 7	69,556 11 3	5,677 14 5	....	20 0 0	687 8 9
16,782 1 4	28,269 1 6	4,930 8 7	49,981 11 5	700 0 0	....	100 0 0	719 0 6
10,811 0 1	16,121 2 9	3,857 13 5	30,790 0 3	4,833 8 5	....	879 0 0	348 8 0
5,777 7 7	19,352 8 3	1,074 1 9	26,204 1 7	1,115 0 8	....	....	....
....	3,522 4 11	2,196 2 9	5,718 7 8	1,800 0 0	....	50 0 0	....
43,875 12 6	1,12,114 7 7	26,260 12 1	1,82,251 0 2	14,126 7 6	....	1,049 0 0	1,755 1 3
47,402 2 11	1,14,864 11 5	....	1,88,598 13 4	10,636 8 9	....	1,006 0 0	1,484 11 0

				4	5	6
PENDITURE.						
c.	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
On Miscellaneous charges.	On Buildings or Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1881.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(*a*) 29,865 9 4	7,201 3 3	5,500 0 0	3,87,155 0 4	27,380 0 5	0 2 6	85·7
(*b*) 11,512 7 6	6,409 5 11	....	2,10,622 3 8	42,002 7 5	0 2 1	78·1
(*c*) 7,374 3 2	7,082 0 8	....	1,65,216 3 9	12,940 7 5	0 2 2	75·8
(*d*) 4,212 4 8	5,368 11 10	....	1,02,028 8 11	25,927 1 9	0 2 4	79·7
(*e*) 5,994 6 8	2,104 3 5	....	54,854 6 10	801 1 7	0 7 7	89·6
(*f*) 59,458 14 11	28,165 9 1	5,500 0 0	9,19,876 7 6	1,09,051 2 7	0 2 5	81·7
56,993 0 9	21,802 10 11	7,668 7 7	9,10,042 13 7	3,82,037 13 7	0 2 7	82·7

ale of unserviceable articles, &c., were remited to the Treasury.
emitted to the Treasury.
emitted to the Treasury.
emittted to the Treasury.
the Treasury.
ale of unserviceable articles, &c., remitted to the Treasury.

C.—LUNATIC

(1.)—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., of Lunatics

1	2			3			4			5			6														
													Discharged.														
													A.			B.						C.			D.		
																Transferred to Friends.											
																Improved.			Not improved.			Otherwise.			Total.		
Asylum.	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			Cured.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába	269	56	325	143	13	156	..	2	2	412	71	483	10	2	12	122	5	127	1	..	1	2	..	2	135	7	142
Poona	51	17	68	19	5	24	1	..	1	71	22	93	9	2	11	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	13	2	15
Dhárwár	16	5	21	1	..	1	..	1	1	17	6	23	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Ahmedabad	89	20	109	25	5	30	1	..	1	115	25	140	13	1	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	15	3	18
Hyderabad	99	24	123	38	3	41	..	..	..	137	27	164	20	6	26	14	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10	44
Total for the year 1881..	524	122	646	226	26	252	2	3	5	752	151	903	55	12	67	139	10	149	4	1	5	2	..	2	200	23	223
Total for the year 1880..	470	113	583	291	30	291	33	6	39	764	149	913	78	9	87	87	6	93	18	1	19	27	4	31	210	20	230

C.—LUNATIC

(2.)—Return of Criminal Lunatics in Lunatic Asylums

1	2			3			4		
	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.		
Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Colába...	52	4	56	6	1	7	...	...	....
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	15	1	16	4	...	4	...	...	...
Hyderabad	17	...	17	8	...	8	..	...	...
Total for the year 1881...	85	5	90	19	1	20	...	...	...
Total for the year 1880...	75	3	78	25	2	27	...	...	...

ASYLUMS.

in the Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881.

7			8			9			10			11											
												Percentage to											
												Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.					
												A.			B.			C.			D.		
Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
21	5	26	256	59	315	258·1	55·7	313·8	17·5	3·7	21·2	8·9	3·6	3·8	8·1	8·9	8·2	7·0	13·3	7·6	14·6	33·3	16·4
4	1	5	54	19	73	56·0	18·0	74·0	2·0	0·3	2·3	16·1	11·1	14·9	7·1	5·5	6·8	45·0	40·0	44·0	20·0	20·0	20·0
..	..	..	14	5	19	14·5	4·8	19·3	2·0	1·7	3·7	20·7	20·8	20·7	..	..	..	300·0	100·0	200·0	..	..	..
11	3	14	89	19	108	88·0	19·6	107·6	4·2	2·5	6·7	14·7	5·1	13·0	12·5	15·3	13·0	50·0	20·0	45·2	42·3	60·0	45·2
6	2	8	97	15	112	98·0	20·0	118·0	11·0	2·0	13·0	20·4	30·0	22·0	6·1	10·0	6·8	52·6	200·0	69·4	15·8	66·6	19·5
42	11	53	510	117	627	514·6	118·1	632·7	36·7	10·2	46·9	10·7	10·2	10·6	8·2	9·3	8·4	24·1	41·4	26·1	18·4	37·9	20·6
30	7	37	524	122	646	490·1	118·7	608·8	30·4	8·0	38·4	15·9	7·5	14·2	6·1	5·8	6·0	26·5	25·0	26·3	10·2	19·4	11·2

ASYLUMS—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1881.

5			6			7			8			9		
Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
58	5	63	4	1	5	6	...	6	48	4	52	50·3	3·1	53·4
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1·0	...	1·1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·4	...	1·4
19	1	20	2	...	2	2	...	2	15	1	16	14·7	1·0	15·7
25	...	25	5	...	5	1	...	1	19	...	19	18	...	18
104	6	110	11	1	12	9	...	9	84	5	89	84·4	4·1	88·5
100	5	105	8	...	8	7	...	7	85	5	90	81·6	3·8	85·4

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination

No.	Circle and District.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	Northern Deccan Registration District.							
1	Khándesh	1,176,961	118·37	25	P. 18,407	18,156	36,563	1,473
					R. 137	81	208	
2	Násik	781,206	131·62	18	P. 9,930	9,830	19,760	1,538
					R. 214	24	238	
3	Ahmednagar	751,228	112·69	13	P. 10,876	10,949	21,825	1,703
					R. 241	78	319	
4	Poona	900,621	108·41	14	P. 9,068	8,566	17,634	1,310
					R. 622	90	712	
5	Sholápur	582,467	128·83	12	P. 8,160	7,571	15,731	1,346
					R. 347	80	427	
6	Native States—Dáng Territory	60,270	15·70	..	..	..	..	....
7	Native States—Akalkot	58,040	116·54	1	P. 739	695	1,434	1,898
					R. 374	90	464	
8	Native States—Modnimb	13,773	154·75	..	134	116	250	250
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District.—Cantonment	37,381	9345·25	1	P. 659	401	1,060	1,205
					R. 142	3	145	
	Municipal	273,084	3175·40	9	P. 5,372	4,979	10,351	1,237
					R. 678	107	785	
	Local Fund	3,882,038	120·08	67	P. 50,410	49,692	100,102	1,509
					R. 791	243	1,034	
	Native State	132,083	29·84	1	P. 873	811	1,684	2,148
					R. 374	90	464	
	Grand Total	4,324,586	117·37	78	P. 57,314	55,883	113,197	1,482
					R. 1,985	443	2,428	
	Southern Deccan Registration District.							
9	Sátára	1,062,350	212·98	14	P. 14,764	14,269	29,037	2,104
					R. 404	23	427	
10	Belgaum	864,014	185·54	12	P. 10,315	9,890	20,205	1,724
					R. 354	133	487	
11	Dhárwár	882,907	194·70	18	P. 10,350	9,951	20,301	1,168
					R. 666	58	724	
12	Kaládgi	638,493	110·90	9	P. 6,553	6,496	13,049	1,482
					R. 251	38	289	
13	Kolhápur States	800,189	284·16	11	P. 9,493	9,045	18,538	1,704
					R. 151	51	202	
14	Southern Maratha Jághirs.—Sángli	196,832	219·68	4	P. 1,719	1,654	3,373	871
					R. 105	5	110	
15	Jamkhandi	83,917	170·56	2	P. 1,643	1,635	3,278	1,654
					R. 22	8	30	
16	Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222·94	2	P. 786	695	1,481	747
					R. 5	8	13	
17	Do. (Junior)	30,541	146·33	1	278	252	530	530
18	Kurundvád (Elder)	35,187	193·33	1	P. 378	339	717	719
					R. ..	2	2	
19	Do. (Younger)	25,811	226·41	1	P. 286	286	572	574
					R. 2	..	2	
20	Mudhol	52,168	144·10	1	P. 747	643	1,390	1,411
					R. 21	..	21	
21	Rámdurg	29,570	211·21	1	P. 387	368	755	770
					R. 14	1	15	
	Total	509,980	192·81	13	P. 6,224	5,872	12,096	945
					R. 169	24	193	

TION.

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
36,629	20,343	14,893	36,011	268	189	98·49	70·52	30·75	29,701	25·23	1,515	1·21
19,789	12,321	6,715	19,325	238	174	97·80	73·11	24·96	17,670	22·62	868	1·12
21,825	14,759	6,727	21,609	319	169	99·01	52·98	28·99	19,388	25·81	463	0·62
17,641	9,308	7,880	17,308	712	356	98·15	50·00	19·95	17,424	19·35	426	0·47
15,738	11,192	4,005	15,476	427	322	98·38	75·41	27·12	15,351	26·35	244	0·42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,443	815	383	1,376	465	383	95·96	82·54	30·31	1,544	26·60	..	..
250	159	89	249	..	..	99·60	..	18·08	279	20·26	..	..
1,060	849	211	1,060	145	113	100·	77·93	31·38	1,008	26·97	11	0·29
10,555	6,810	3,053	10,079	785	396	97·37	50·45	33·36	10,774	39·45	220	0·81
100,207	60,264	36,956	98,590	1,034	701	98·49	67·79	25·58	86,897	22·38	3,285	0·85
1,603	974	472	1,025	465	383	96·50	82·54	15·20	2,679	20·28	..	..
113,315	68,897	40,692	111,354	2,429	1,593	98·37	65·61	26·12	101,358	23·44	3,516	0·81
29,037	17,939	10,208	28,512	427	359	98·31	84·07	27·18	28,157	26·50	233	0·22
20,234	10,203	8,964	19,827	488	434	98·13	89·12	23·45	16,201	18·75	365	0·42
20,359	9,458	9,099	19,398	724	497	95·55	68·65	22·53	16,110	18·25	618	0·70
13,056	8,182	4,181	12,719	289	227	97·47	78·55	20·28	12,855	20·13	178	0·29
18,538	10,036	7,429	17,823	202	133	96·14	65·84	22·44	13,972	17·46	..	..
3,373	1,407	1,622	3,131	110	75	92·83	68·18	16·29	2,560	13·01	..	..
3,278	1,650	1,382	3,198	30	23	97·56	76·66	38·38	1,979	23·63	..	..
1,509	637	706	1,395	13	10	94·19	76·92	25·11	1,208	21·59	..	..
530	294	236	530	..	..	100·	..	17·35	476	15·58	..	..
717	208	437	663	2	..	92·47	..	18·84	717	20·38	..	..
575	214	326	540	2	2	94·41	100·	21·00	334	12·94	..	..
1,390	725	632	1,384	21	20	99·57	95·24	26·92	893	17·12	..	..
755	294	339	708	15	11	93·77	73·33	24·31	559	18·90	..	..
12,127	5,426	5,680	11,549	198	141	95·48	73·06	22·92	8,726	17·11	..	..

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Circle and District.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	Southern Deccan Registration District—*continued.*							
22	Sátára Jághirs.—Pant Pratinidhi	58,916	131·80	1	P. 615	593	1,208	1,211
					R. 3	..	3	
23	Pant Sachiv	145,876	97·84	2	P. 1,721	1,604	3,325	1,666
					R. 3	2	5	
24	Phaltan	58,402	147·11	1	P. 675	660	1,335	1,339
					R. 4	..	4	
25	Jath	55,493	56·68	1	P. 830	852	1,682	1,691
					R. 9	..	9	
	Total ..	318,687	96·16	5	P. 3,841	3,709	7,550	1,514
					R. 19	2	21	
	Under the Dha'rwa'r Agency.							
26	Savanúr State	14,763	210·90	1	P. 472	385	857	890
					R. 20	13	33	
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District.—Municipal	155,444	51,814·66	6	P. 2,963	2,752	5,715	1,004
					R. 293	14	307	
	Local Fund	3,292,320	165·17	47	P. 39,019	37,854	76,873	1,670
					R. 1,382	238	1,620	
	Native State	1,643,619	185·85	30	P. 20,030	19,011	39,041	1,316
					R. 359	90	449	
	Grand Total ..	5,091,383	176·90	83	P. 62,012	59,617	121,629	1,494
					R. 2,034	342	2,376	
	Konkan Registration District.							
27	Kánara	421,840	107·87	11	P. 5,059	4,616	9,675	931
					R. 358	209	567	
28	Ratnágiri	997,090	254·22	13	P. 10,664	10,642	21,306	1,758
					R. 723	829	1,552	
29	Kolába	381,649	255·04	5	P. 4,749	4,653	9,402	1,995
					R. 297	277	574	
30	Thána	908,548	214·14	16	P. 11,489	10,938	22,427	1,401
					R. 802	155	957	
31	Native States .. Sávantvádi	174,433	192·53	1	P. 2,430	2,386	4,816	5,424
					R. 493	115	608	
32	Janjira	76,361	234·96	1	P. 1,039	1,040	2,079	2,085
					R. 2	4	6	
33	Jawhár	48,556	90·93	1	P. 991	1,002	1,993	2,050
					R. 45	12	57	
	Totals by Establishments in Konkan Registration District.—Municipal	61,703	4,746·38	3	P. 1,548	1,189	2,737	1,158
					R. 675	61	736	
	Local Fund	2,647,424	195·25	42	P. 30,413	29,660	60,073	1,500
					R. 1,505	1,409	2,914	
	Native States	299,350	169·60	3	P. 4,460	4,428	8,888	3,186
					R. 540	131	671	
	Grand Total ..	3,008,477	196·96	48	P. 36,421	35,277	71,698	1,854
					R. 2,720	1,601	4,321	
	Presidency Circle.							
34	Bombay City	773,196	35,145·27	8	P. 8,873	9,076	17,949	2,359
					R. 854	66	920	

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,212	464	607	1,088	3	3	90·07	100·	18·52	625	10·61	..	..
3,325	1,159	2,005	3,267	5	3	98·26	60·00	22·42	2,689	18·09	..	..
1,335	495	795	1,309	4	4	98·05	100·	22·48	841	14·40	..	..
1,693	980	458	1,449	9	5	80·15	55·56	26·20	791	14·25	..	..
7,565	3,098	3,865	7,113	21	15	94·08	71·43	22·37	4,896	15·36	..	..
858	335	455	830	33	26	96·85	78·79	57·98	484	32·78	..	..
5,724	3,353	1,901	5,495	307	270	96·15	87·95	37·09	7,030	45·23	87	0·56
76,062	42,429	30,641	74,061	1,621	1,247	97·51	76·98	23·15	66,294	20·14	1,807	0·50
39,088	18,895	17,429	37,315	449	315	95·58	70·16	22·89	28,078	17·09	..	..
121,774	64,677	49,071	117,771	2,377	1,832	96·83	77·07	23·49	101,402	19·92	1,394	0·27
9,720	1,613	5,346	9,131	568	420	94·38	74·07	22·64	9,688	22·97	113	0·27
21,421	12,313	8,325	21,190	1,552	1,226	99·46	78·99	22·48	26,132	26·21	485	0·49
9,439	5,596	3,600	9,307	574	354	98·99	61·67	25·31	8,294	21·73	179	0·47
22,486	10,825	10,574	22,250	957	318	99·21	33·22	24·84	18,648	20·53	894	0·43
4,839	2,876	1,713	4,787	608	384	99·40	63·15	29·54	4,854	27·83	..	..
2,084	1,095	896	2,074	6	6	99·76	100·	27·24	1,856	24·31	..	..
1,993	1,295	647	1,993	57	57	100·	100·	45·51	1,254	25·83	..	..
2,739	1,562	802	2,723	736	117	99·49	15·90	46·03	2,103	34·08	5	0·08
60,327	28,785	27,043	59,155	2,915	2,201	98·47	75·53	23·18	60,659	22·91	1,166	0·44
8,916	5,266	3,256	8,854	671	447	99·61	66·62	31·07	7,964	26·60	..	..
71,982	35,613	31,101	70,732	4,322	2,765	98·65	63·99	24·43	70,726	23·51	1,171	0·39
18,666	12,013	4,300	16,758	920	888	93·36	96·52	22·92	13,354	17·27	620	0·80

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Circle and District.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	Eastern Gujara't Registration District.							
35	Surat	614,198	369·44	9	P. 7,652 R. 157	7,239 27	14,891 184	1,675
36	Broach	326,930	224·99	6	P. 4,006 R. 100	3,930 9	7,936 109	1,341
37	Kaira	804,800	500·31	9	P. 10,301 R. 36	9,199 8	19,500 44	2,172
38	Panch Mahals	255,479	158·35	5	P. 3,977 R. 246	3,757 14	7,734 260	1,509
39	Ahmedabad	856,324	224·10	14	P. 12,877 R. 132	12,268 34	25,145 166	1,808
40	Native States. Rewa Kántha States	543,452	113·41	11	P. 7,519 R. 49	7,774 10	14,693 59	1,341
41	Native States. Mahi Kántha States	517,485	46·84	5	P. 6,178 R. 37	5,650 5	11,828 42	2,374
42	Native States. Cambay	86,074	245·03	1	P. 817 R. ..	726 1	1,543 1	1,544
43	Native States. Surat Agency. Dharampor	101,289	127·57	1	1,679	1,597	3,276	3,276
44	Native States. Surat Agency. Bánsda	84,122	88·86	1	522	493	1,015	1,015
45	Native States. Surat Agency. Sachin Local Fund	15,721	374·31	..	P. 222 R. 4	231 4	453 8	...
46	Native States. Jámbughoda Local Fund	6,440	45·03	..	78	99	177	...
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Municipal	320,766	21384·40	6	P. 4,322 R. 170	4,049 11	8,371 181	1,425
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Local Fund	2,559,126	247·77	37	P. 34,791 R. 505	32,674 85	67,465 590	1,839
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Native States	1,282,422	78·79	19	P. 16,715 R. 86	15,640 16	32,355 102	1,708
	Grand Total	4,162,314	150·14	62	P. 55,828 R. 761	52,363 112	108,191 873	1,759
	Western Gujara't Circle.							
47	Jhálávád Pránt	468,666	106·47	7	P. 7,994 R. 230	7,588 105	15,582 335	2,274
48	Halár Pránt	684,327	116·93	10	P. 12,107 R. 193	11,797 109	23,904 302	2,421
49	Sorath Pránt	639,780	118·81	11	P. 10,804 R. 378	10,364 214	21,168 592	1,978
50	Gohelvád Pránt	551,126	152·37	8	P. 9,195 R. 205	9,030 160	18,225 365	2,324
	Káthiáwár States, Total	2,343,899	147·69	36	P. 40,100 R. 1,006	38,779 588	78,879 1,594	2,235
51	Pálánpur States	576,478	72·06	7	P. 8,875 R. 445	8,294 281	17,169 726	2,556
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle. Government	126,019	464·62	2	P. 2,794 R. 41	2,769 7	5,563 48	2,805
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle. Native States	2,794,358	103·55	41	P. 46,181 R. 1,410	44,304 862	90,485 2,272	2,262
	Grand Total	2,920,377	107·14	43	P. 48,975 R. 1,451	47,073 869	96,048 2,320	2,288

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14,936	9,399	4,745	14,350	184	79	96·37	42·93	23·49	14,570	23·73	539	0·88
7,082	6,177	1,428	7,632	109	57	96·17	52·29	23·52	7,060	21·59	242	0·74
19,010	15,708	3,156	19,002	44	28	97·45	63·64	23·04	18,785	23·34	254	0·32
7,751	5,506	1,962	7,573	260	76	97·92	29·23	29·94	7,310	28·61	57	0·23
25,250	20,556	3,504	24,262	166	103	96·49	62·05	28·45	22,224	25·95	298	0·35
14,774	7,043	5,872	14,257	59	43	97·03	72·88	26·31	12,618	23·22	..	..
11,866	7,008	4,636	11,690	42	31	98·83	73·81	22·65	9,545	18·45	..	..
1,548	1,277	235	1,523	1	1	98·70	100·	17·71	2,143	24·90	..	..
3,277	751	2,013	3,208	..	..	97·92	..	31·67	2,775	22·46	..	..
1,015	372	506	931	..	..	91·72	..	27·28	1,164	34·11	..	..
453	218	202	423	8	6	93·38	75·00	27·29	403	25·64	..	..
177	111	66	177	..	..	100·	..	27·48	161	25·00	..	..
8,388	6,489	1,495	8,029	181	78	95·91	43·09	25·27	9,935	30·07	184	0·57
67,771	51,276	13,628	65,390	590	271	96·92	45·93	25·66	60,573	23·67	1,206	0·47
32,460	17,051	13,262	31,609	102	75	97·69	73·53	24·71	28,245	22·02	..	..
108,639	74,816	28,385	105,028	873	424	97·08	48·57	25·33	98,758	23·73	1,390	0·33
15,600	11,505	3,095	14,879	335	228	95·49	68·06	32·23	12,411	26·48	..	..
23,948	16,372	5,687	22,317	302	212	93·36	70·20	32·92	17,983	26·28	..	..
21,204	14,018	5,131	19,532	592	453	92·27	76·52	31·24	16,787	26·24	..	..
18,225	12,304	4,230	16,963	365	209	93·08	57·26	31·16	15,269	27·71	..	..
78,977	54,289	18,143	73,691	1,594	1,102	93·42	69·13	31·91	62,450	26·64	..	..
17,178	11,211	4,679	15,937	726	489	92·82	67·35	28·49	14,195	24·62	..	..
5,563	4,120	1,359	5,497	48	46	98·81	95·83	43·99	4,512	35·80	..	..
90,589	61,380	21,463	84,131	2,272	1,545	92·98	68·00	30·66	72,133	25·81	..	..
96,152	65,500	22,822	89,628	2,320	1,591	93·32	68·58	31·24	76,645	26·24	..	..

D.—VACCINA

(1.)—*Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the*

No.	Circle and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed through out the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	Sind Registration District.							
52	Karáchi Collectorate	478,688	33·91	11	P. 8,501	7,529	16,030	1,904
					R. 2,363	2,548	4,911	
53	Hyderabad Collectorate	754,624	83·57	14	P. 12,193	10,397	22,590	2,185
					R. 5,182	2,824	8,006	
54	Thar and Párkar	203,344	15·97	7	P. 5,132	4,216	9,348	2,451
					R. 2,289	5,519	7,808	
55	Shikárpur Collectorate	852,986	85·29	20	P. 16,372	14,141	30,513	2,234
					R. 6,227	7,941	14,168	
56	Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	58·05	3	P. 2,331	2,056	4,387	2,265
					R. 643	1,766	2,409	
57	Khairpur State	129,153	21·14	2	P. 1,391	1,199	2,590	1,516
					R. 149	293	442	
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District. — Municipal	196,600	5,782·35	6	P. 4,679	3,694	8,373	2,099
					R. 3,548	676	4,224	
	Local Fund	2,217,223	46·21	49	P. 39,850	34,645	74,495	2,195
					R. 13,156	19,922	33,078	
	Native States	129,153	21·14	2	P. 1,391	1,199	2,590	1,516
					R. 149	293	442	
	Grand Total	2,542,976	46·99	57	P. 45,920	39,538	85,458	2,161
					R. 16,853	20,891	37,744	
	Baroda Circle.							
58	Baroda States	2,185,005	254·96	31	P. 33,479	30,294	63,773	2,065
					R. 223	12	235	
	Cutch Circle.							
59	Cutch States	512,084	78·78	17	P. 9,652	9,284	18,936	1,119
					R. 47	39	86	
	Aden.							
60	Aden Municipality	34,860	2,962·07	1	P. 775	455	1,230	1,247
					R. 10	7	17	
	By Establishments.							
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Government	126,010	464·62	2	P. 2,794	2,769	5,563	2,805
					R. 41	7	48	
	Municipal	1,815,653	9,835·61	39	P. 28,532	26,194	54,726	1,587
					R. 6,228	942	7,170	
	Cantonment	37,381	9,345·25	1	P. 659	401	1,060	1,205
					R. 142	3	145	
	Local Fund	14,598,131	117·60	242	P. 194,483	184,525	379,008	1,728
					R. 17,839	21,877	39,236	
	Native States	8,978,074	111·42	144	P. 132,781	124,971	257,752	1,823
					R. 3,188	1,533	4,721	
	In British Territory	16,443,393	132·46	283	P. 223,692	211,124	434,816	1,701
					R. 23,736	22,845	46,581	
	In Native States Territory	9,111,865	112·45	145	P. 135,557	127,736	263,293	1,848
					R. 3,202	1,537	4,739	
	Grand Total	25,555,258	124·56	428	P. 359,249	338,860	698,109	1,751
					R. 26,938	24,382	51,320	

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,067	11,123	3,867	15,597	4,914	3,518	97·30	71·64	89·93	22,635	47·29	999	2·09
22,069	14,280	7,017	21,893	8,009	5,943	96·91	74·23	36·89	27,857	36·92	1,255	1·66
9,352	5,101	3,774	9,186	7,808	5,959	98·27	76·32	74·48	10,570	51·98	8	0·04
30,650	24,564	4,240	29,203	14,227	10,430	95·71	73 62	46·46	37,873	44·40	221	0·26
4,477	3,187	949	4,161	2,434	1,656	94·85	68·74	46·84	6,442	51·88	29	0·23
2,590	1,877	573	2,504	442	354	96·68	80·09	22·13	2,735	21·18	..	..
8,407	6,450	1,471	8,223	4,229	3,154	98·21	74·67	57·87	10,390	52·89	463	2·35
74,808	51,755	18,370	71,817	33,163	24,352	96·41	73·62	43·37	94,077	42·84	2,049	0·92
2,590	1,877	573	2,504	442	354	96·68	80·09	22·13	2,735	21·18	..	..
85,805	60,082	20,420	82,544	37,834	27,860	96·59	73·81	43·42	108,111	42·51	2,512	0·99
63,986	50,836	10,655	61,825	242	180	96·95	76·60	28·38	50,499	23·11	..	..
19,076	11,224	6,522	18,702	86	77	98·76	89·53	36·67	12,721	24·84	..	..
1,230	50	367	918	17	5	74·68	29·41	26·48	649	18·62	..	..
5,563	4,120	1,359	5,497	48	46	91·63	95·83	43·99	4,512	35·80	..	..
55,509	36,727	13,398	52,225	7,175	4,908	95·44	68·45	31·47	54,244	29·88	1,580	0·87
1,060	849	211	1,060	145	113	100	77·93	31·38	1,008	26·97	11	0·29
380,075	234,509	126,644	369,913	39,323	28,772	97·60	73·33	27·32	369,406	25·31	9,014	0·62
258,418	167,503	73,632	246,565	4,729	3,376	95·66	71·51	27·84	205,055	22·25	..	..
436,666	272,246	140,140	423,245	46,073	33,825	97·33	72·62	27·90	424,681	25·83	10,605	0·64
263,959	171,462	75,104	253,015	4,747	3,390	95·72	71·53	28·03	209,544	23·00	..	..
700,625	443,708	215,244	675,260	51,420	37,215	96·73	72·52	27·88	634,225	24·82	10,605	0·41

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(2).—*Statement showing the Cost of the Vaccination Department in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82.*

No.	Circle and Registration District.	Establishment.																Expenditure.			
		Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Superintendents of Circles.	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.			Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.			Clerks and Karkuns.	Vaccinators.						Havaldars and Peons.	Pay of Establishment	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Fund. 1st Class.	Local Fund. 2nd Class.	Local Fund. 3rd Class.	Native States.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	5	24	38	1	87	38,707 9 2	2,597 5 9	2,011 14 2	43,406 13 1
2	Southern Deccan..	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	6	..	4	16	27	30	94	38,400 13 8	2,255 14 11	2,067 9 3	42,733 5 10
3	Konkan	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	17	21	3	59	26,145 12 8	2,360 12 8	1,558 4 9	30,064 14 1
4	Presidency Circle..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	12,567 10 4	360 0 0	3,159 9 4	16,087 3 8
5	Eastern Gujarát..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	5	12	20	19	69	30,259 4 8	2,263 12 2	2,146 2 3	34,669 3 1
6	Western Gujarát Circle	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	49	26,726 9 4	3,209 11 0	1,116 1 0	31,052 5 4
7	Sind	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6	18	25	2	66	35,469 2 10	4,664 1 5	2,090 5 5	42,223 9 8
8	Baroda Circle ..	..	.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	34	11,548 9 1	152 4 2	276 2 9	11,978 0 0
9	Cutch Circle ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	3,685 13 1	4,036 2 4	24 8 0	7,746 7 5
10	Aden Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	394 0 0	....	....	394 0 0
	Total for the Bombay Presidency..	5	3	4	7	20	2	1	2	28	2	40	1	24	87	131	144	481	2,24,004 4 10	21,901 0 5	14,450 8 11	2,60,355 14 2

No.	Circle and Registration District.	Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful Vaccinations and Revaccinations.	Average Cost of each successful Case.
		Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Native State Funds.			
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan..	21,007 1 10	19,125 1 8	2,671 4 7	201 4 6	402 0 6	43,406 13 1	1,12,947	0 6 2
2	Southern Deccan..	18,502 7 1	13,979 4 0	1,354 3 5	....	8,897 7 4	42,733 5 10	1,19,603	0 5 9
3	Konkan	15,423 7 1	12,730 13 0	802 8 3	....	1,099 1 9	30,064 14 1	73,497	0 6 7
4	Presidency Circle..	4,573 3 6	....	11,514 0 2	....	....	16,087 3 8	17,046	0 14 7
5	Eastern Gujarát..	16,745 4 6	11,305 4 5	1,821 7 0	....	4,797 3 2	34,669 3 1	1,05,452	0 5 3
6	Western Gujarát Circle	16,321 2 10	....	....	126 0 0	14,605 2 6	31,052 5 4	91,219	0 5 5
7	Sind	21,422 6 6	16,560 15 4	3,382 3 10	....	858 0 0	42,223 9 8	110,404	0 6 1
8	Baroda Circle ..	....	....	....	....	11,978 0 0	11,978 0 0	62,005	0 3 4
9	Cutch Circle ..	....	....	....	....	7,746 7 5	7,746 7 5	18,779	0 6 7
10	Aden Municipality.	....	....	394 0 0	....	....	394 0 0	923	0 6 10
	Total for the Bombay Presidency..	1,13,995 1 4	73,770 6 5	21,939 11 3	327 4 6	50,383 6 8	2,60,355 14 2	712,475	0 5 10

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—*Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82.*

Circle and Registration District.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.	
							Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all Ages.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Deccan Registration District.			Males.	Females	Total.									
Khándesh Collectorate	..	..	P. 932 R. ..	949 1	1,881 1	314	1,881	1,359	477	1,836	1	1	97·61	100·00
Násik Collectorate	..	..	P. 829 R. 1	821 2	1,650 3	236	1,654	900	674	1,589	3	2	96·30	66·67
Ahmednagar Collectorate	..	..	P. 92 R. 2	102 ..	194 2	98	198	134	41	176	2	1	90·72	50·00
Poona Collectorate	..	..	583	586	1,169	146	1,178	621	478	1,102	..	..	94·27	..
Sholápur Collectorate — Karmála	..	..	86	84	170	170	170	112	49	161	..	..	94·71	..
Sholápur Collectorate — Akalkot (Native State.)	..	..	P. 185 R. 143	138 10	323 153	476	323	270	36	306	153	139	94·74	90·85
Total for the Northern Deccan Registration District	..	..	P. 2,707 146	2,680 13	5,387 159	222	5,404	3,396	1,750	5,170	159	143	95·97	89·94
Southern Deccan Registration District.														
Sátára Collectorate	..	..	P. 976 R. 97	885 13	1,861 110	282	1,870	1,219	527	1,762	110	92	94·68	83·64
Belgaum Collectorate	..	..	P. 534 R. 5	466 1	1,000 6	335	1,005	675	287	972	6	4	97·20	66·67
Dhárwár Collectorate	..	..	57	40	97	97	98	12	35	52	..	..	53·61	..
Kaládgi Collectorate	..	..	P. 380 R. 42	264 6	644 48	138	649	356	217	576	48	40	89·44	83·33
Kolhápur State	..	..	P. 602 R. 184	584 79	1,186 263	483	1,186	849	265	1,122	263	245	94·60	93·19
Southern Marátha Jághírs	..	..	P. 621 R. 22	573 3	1,194 25	135	1,197	711	356	1,087	25	7	91·04	28·00
Native States, Total	..	..	P. 1,223 R. 206	1,157 82	2,380 288	222	2,383	1,560	621	2,209	288	252	92·82	87·53
Total for the Southern Deccan Registration District	..	..	P. 3,170 R. 350	2,812 102	5,982 452	230	6,005	3,322	1,637	5,571	452	388	93·13	85·84

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—*Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82*—continued.

Circle and Registration District.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.	
							Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all Ages.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Konkan Registration District.			Males.	Females.	Total.									
Kánara Collectorate	..	..	P. 550 R. 30	473 4	1,023 34	117	1,626	394	416	958	34	24	93·65	70·59
Ratnágiri Collectorate	..	..	238	191	429	429	434	263	142	415	..	..	96·73	..
Kolába Collectorate	..	..	P. 221 R. 6	186 ..	407 6	137	411	186	173	361	6	3	88·70	50·00
Thána Collectorate	..	..	P. 676 R. 25	623 25	1,299 50	112	1,324	560	650	1,244	50	11	95·77	22·00
Native State—Sávantvádi State	..	..	P. 86 R. 7	64 1	150 8	158	151	58	63	122	8	2	81·33	25·00
Total for the Konkan Registration District	..	..	P. 1,771 R. 68	1,537 30	3,308 98	126	3,346	1,461	1,444	3,100	98	40	93·71	40·81
Presidency Circle.														
Bombay City	..	..	P. 136 R. 474	4 12	140 486	209	140	4	..	91	486	214	65·00	44·03
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.														
Surat Collectorate	..	..	P. 577 R. 4	573 1	1,150 5	144	1,156	582	526	1,113	5	3	90·78	60·00
Broach Collectorate	..	..	P. 286 R. 5	260 ..	546 5	138	548	364	143	509	5	1	93·22	20·00
Kaira Collectorate	..	..	P. 826 R. 30	646 5	1,472 35	251	1,474	995	205	1,342	35	16	91·17	45·71
Panch Mahals	..	..	223	195	417	417	417	410	3	413	..	..	99·04	..
Ahmedabad Collectorate	..	..	P. 404 R. 8	331 21	735 29	191	745	545	102	649	29	29	88·30	100·00

Mahi Kántha Agency—Sádra	..	..	P. 96 R. 4	67 ..	163 4	167	163	141	2	148	4	2	87·73	50·00
Total for the Eastern Gujarat Registration District ..	..	..	P. 2,411 R. 51	2,072 27	4,483 78	190	4,503	3,037	931	4,169	78	51	93·00	65·38
WESTERN GUJARAT CIRCLE.														
Káthiáwar	..	..	P. 119 R. 98	76 14	195 112	77	209	83	63	151	112	87	77·44	33·04
Native States	..	..	P. 884 R. 1	856 2	1,740 3	290	1,740	1,311	393	1,709	3	3	98·22	100·00
Total for the Western Gujarát Circle ..	..	..	P. 1,003 R. 99	932 16	1,935 115	205	1,949	1,394	458	1,860	115	40	96·12	34·78
SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.														
Karáchi Collectorate	..	..	P. 352 R. 81	288 4	640 85	121	640	293	224	535	85	25	83·59	29·41
Hyderabad Collectorate	..	..	P. 206 R. 16	174 ..	380 16	57	385	207	139	349	17	13	91·84	81·25
Thar and Párkar	..	..	P. 188 R. 40	160 87	348 127	119	351	227	75	303	127	101	87·07	79·53
Shikárpur Collectorate	..	..	P. 209 R. 153	170 709	379 862	620	379	351	14	365	862	692	96·31	80·28
Mekran Coast—Guadar	..	..	P. 4 R. 2	6 4	10 6	16	13	..	2	8	6	..	80·00	..
Total for the Sind Registration District ..	..	..	P. 959 R. 292	798 804	1,757 1,096	143	1,768	1,083	454	1,560	1,097	831	88·79	75·82
Baroda Circle	..	..	1,837	1,673	3,510	175	3,516	2,668	650	3,328	..	..	94·82	..
Bassadore	..	..	3	3	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushire	..	..	14	18	32	32	32	7	1	8	..	..	25·00	..
Zanzibar	..	..	P. 68 R. 8	72 3	140 11	151	173	9	10	64	13	3	45·71	27·27
Muskat	..	..	73	60	133	133	133	34	41	129	..	..	96·99	..
Total for the .. British Territory ..	..	..	P. 9,722 R. 1,029	8,630 898	18,352 1,927	175	18,490	10,824	5,646	17,082	1,030	1,275	93·08	60·17
Total for the .. Native States ..	..	..	P. 4,430 R. 459	4,031 109	8,461 568	201	8,485	6,091	1,828	7,968	568	435	94·17	76·58
Grand Total for the Bombay Presidency ..	..	..	P. 14,152 R. 1,488	12,661 1,007	26,813 2,495	182	26,975	16,915	7,474	25,050	2,498	1,710	93·46	68·54

D.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

(4.)—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Persons Primarily Vaccinated and the Number of those Persons who were Successfully Vaccinated in each of the undermentioned official years.

	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March									
	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
Total	570,025	516,726	625,818	568,275	671,817	635,982	690,639	660,556	732,184	698,148

	Persons primarily vaccinated—*continued.*									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March—*continued.*									
	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
Total	670,055	630,590	561,969	531,221	586,501	557,849	642,505	616,513	729,323	703,923

Note.—Re-vaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

A.—EDUCATION.

CHAPTER VII. A.—

(1).—Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments,

Class of Institutions.	Expen					
	Government					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — Arts Colleges—English	85,467	...	24,228	25,405	3,000	...
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—						
Law	3,763	...	2,028	4,880	...	...
Medicine	8,114	...	...	14,125	...	...
Engineering	50,664	...	...	5,012	...	...
Secondary Education. — High and Middle Schools—						
For Boys. — High Schools, English	88,898	...	5,817	84,896	7,469	2,828
For Boys. — Middle do., 1st Grade	36,644	...	1,189	56,429	16,144	300
For Boys. — Middle do., English 2nd Grade	11,415	614	...	6,825	10,641	649
For Girls. — High Schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Middle do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education. — Primary Schools—						
For Boys—Vernacular	2,37,367	5,32,862	112	1,44,918	38,257	4,259
For Girls—Vernacular	18,029	42,789	...	948	1,185	...
Schools for Special or Technical Training—						
Medical Schools	20,818	...	...	18	...	...
Engineering Schools	1,522	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Classes	11,232	524	...	9	2,220	141
Forest Class	1,740	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	23,816	...	5,000	1,587	...	...
Drawing Classes	3,488	...	...	1,264	...	...
Industrial Schools	3,000	819	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters	28,456	...	...	2	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses	15,239	30	600	...	...	...
University	27,009	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	38,954	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	1,72,013	*4,811	...	4,862	...	...
Scholarships and Prizes — Colleges	18,564	...	7,847	...	...	...
Scholarships and Prizes — High Schools	7,104	†2,337	889	...	...	...
Scholarships and Prizes — Middle Schools	1,574	†920	...	...	...	...
Scholarships and Prizes — Primary Schools	14	3,308	605	...	...	...
Scholarships and Prizes — Special Schools other than Normal Schools	2,235	475	1,584	...	...	...
Scholarships and Prizes — Normal Schools	5,860	19,455	...	...	600	...
Buildings	24,543	1,28,173	...	...	...	...
Endowment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	26,796	24,187	150	594	...	...
Total	9,74,338	7,61,304	50,049	3,51,774	79,516	8,177

* For Local Fund clerks in the Collectors' offices
† For cess-payers' children attending English
‡ Exclusive of Rs. 746 paid to Municipal schools at
§ Out of this sum, Rs. 1,810 were spent from funds

EDUCATION.

(Bombay Presidency) for the official year 1881-82.

DITURE.

Institutions.		Aided Institutions.							
Other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.
2g	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	3
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
853	1,38,953	5,100	...	1,544	8,378	...	850	22,706	38,578
...	10,671	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,239	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55,676	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	1,89,900	30,683	...	6,064	24,444	...	3,830	22,625	87,646
...	1,10,706	46,725	...	§16,700	68,739	...	27,394	45,699	2,05,257
...	30,144	1,603	...	289	699	...	144	1,615	4,350
...	.....	3,997	...	...	4,340	...	588	2,800	11,725
...	.....	16,136	...	6,060	30,283	...	14,415	33,690	1,00,584
2,119	9,59,894	9,266	2,529	6,579	5,503	100	5,360	8,247	37,584
...	62,951	9,484	222	9,132	3,127	300	11,337	8,881	42,483
...	20,836	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,522	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,740	15,866	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,740	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,829	34,242	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,752	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,728	15,547	5,600	...	3,529	444	...	...	8,745	18,318
...	28,458	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,869	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27,009	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38,954	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,81,686	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,411	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,330	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,494	.....	...	61	...	...	...	...	61
...	3,927	.....	...	215	...	507	...	...	722
1,286	5,580	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,915	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,52,716	6,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,216
...	.....	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,000
625	52,352	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,272	22,47,430	‡1,53,810	2,751	50,173	1,45,957	907	63,918	1,55,008	5,72,524

and in the office of the Accountant General.
Schools.
Sukkur, and shown under Government Institutions.
controlled by the Educational Department.

A.—EDUCATION

(1).—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments,*

EXPEN

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Unaided Institutions under regular Inspection.						
	Revenue of Native States.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other Sources.	Total.
1	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. ARTS COLLEGES—ENGLISH	5,964	...	270	1,062	...	...	7,296
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—							
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY EDUCATION. HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS—							
For Boys. High Schools, English ...	44,098	...	1,200	8,813	209	7,212	61,532
For Boys. Middle do., 1st Grade ...	26,754	4,526	...	7,184	1,438	3,136	43,038
For Boys. Middle do., English 2nd Grade ...	5,464	1,287	...	527	1,164	...	8,442
For Girls. High Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY EDUCATION. PRIMARY SCHOOLS—							
For Boys—Vernacular ...	2,13,181	32,165	1,567	39,922	1,494	6,806	2,95,135
For Girls—Vernacular ...	17,902	1,124	10	52	...	2,123	21,211
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING—							
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Classes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	3,514
Normal Schools for Masters	7,245	...	...	9	...	...	7,254
Normal Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	29,991	...	...	...	...	...	29,991
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ... Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ... High Schools	1,989	...	1,022	...	...	236	3,247
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ... Middle Schools	607	...	83	...	...	599	1,289
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ... Primary Schools ...	3,473	..	...	...	...	3,974	7,447
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ... Special Schools other than Normal Schools.	839	...	...	...	...	...	839
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ... Normal Schools.. ...	3,730	...	...	...	...	213	3,943
BUILDINGS	78,121	...	...	...	...	...	78,121
ENDOWMENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS...	15,255	...	...	...	..	...	15,255
Total ...	4,58,127	39,102	4,152	57,569	4,305	24,299	5,87,554

—continued.

(Bombay Presidency) for the official year 1881-82—continued.

DITURE.					AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL AS CALCULATED ON THE AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.				
					Government Institutions.		Aidded Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other Sources controlled by Government Officers.	Total Expenditure from other Sources not controlled by Government Officers.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
90,567	53,486	40,774	1,84,827	5·42	513 10 4	328 9 4	303 12 3	40 2 6	398 11 0
3,763	6,908	...	10,671	·31	106 11 4	37 10 1	...	...	...
8,114	14,125	...	22,239	·65	143 3 6	48 7 0	...	...	...
50,664	5,012	...	55,676	1·63	479 11 8	437 9 2	...	...	...
1,19,581	1,01,092	1,18,495	3,39,168	9·95	66 4 1	33 6 8	73 8 5	25 11 10	89 12 2
83,369	75,872	1,99,760	3,59,001	10·54	26 11 5	8 8 9	46 1 1	9 10 11	25 6 4
13,018	18,729	11,189	42,936	1·26	19 6 2	7 5 5			
3,997	...	7,728	11,725	·34	...	...	144 12 1	86 6 0	...
16,136	...	84,448	1,00,584	2·95	...	...	49 5 9	13 13 9	...
2,46,633	7,25,056	3,20,924	12,92,613	37·93	5 15 6	1 7 3	5 3 9	1 4 3	5 11 8
27,513	45,144	53,988	1,26,645	3·72	10 1 1	2 13 2	14 6 4	3 3 5	8 13 5
20,818	18	...	20,836	·61	180 3 2	177 9 1	...	...	...
1,522	...	...	1,522	·04	307 7 4	307 7 4	...	...	...
11,232	4,634	...	15,866	·46	86 2 11	61 0 2	...	...	...
1,740	...	...	1,740	·05	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	...	...
23,816	10,426	...	34,242	1·01	330 8 1	224 7 6	...	...	...
3,488	1,264	...	4,752	·14	8 8 6	6 4 3	...	...	...
8,600	12,547	16,232	37,379	1·09	163 6 12	28 10 4	82 4 10	24 14 2	146 6 9
28,456	2	7,254	35,712	1·04	165 12 3	111 7 3	...	...	109 10 7
15,239	630	...	15,869	·47	339 5 3	268 12 3	...	...	...
27,009	...	...	27,009	·79	...	...	...	...	...
38,954	...	...	38,954	1·14	...	...	...	...	...
1,72,013	9,673	29,991	2,11,677	6·21	...	...	...	...	...
18,564	7,847	...	26,411	·78	...	...	...	...	...
7,104	3,226	3,247	13,577	·40	...	...	...	...	...
1,574	920	1,350	3,844	·11	...	...	...	...	...
14	3,913	8,169	12,096	·35	...	...	...	...	...
2,235	3,345	839	6,419	·19	...	...	...	...	...
5,860	20,055	3,943	29,858	·88	...	...	...	...	...
30,759	1,28,173	78,121	2,37,053	6·96	...	...	...	...	...
19,000	...	...	19,000	·56	...	...	...	...	...
26,796	25,556	15,255	67,607	2·02	...	...	...	...	...
11,28,148	12,77,653	10,01,707	34,07,508	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(*1*).—*Expenditure*—concluded.

Detail of Miscellaneous.

	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Revenues of Native States.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Translation Department	10,722	...	...	...	...	...	10,722
Encouragement to Literature ...	8,384	...	...	...	...	...	8,384
Expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
Expenses on Boarding-houses for Vernacular Masters, under training at Poona and Dhárwár...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c.	...	* 23,959	150	...	...	15,255	39,364
Sind Sudhar	...	228	...	...	625	...	853
Charges on account of certificate examinations	...	...	...	594	...	...	594
Grants to Mechanics' Institute ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Grant to Geographical Society ...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
Expenses incurred by Mr. Jacob while on special duty	290	...	...	...	...	...	290
Total ...	26,796	24,187	150	594	625	15,255	67,607

* Exclusive of figures in Sind which are included under Lower Class Schools.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—Return of Colleges, Schools, and

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University Education. — Arts Colleges—English...	3	311	311	296	311	311	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training:							
Law...	1	136	130	100	136	...	...
Medicine	1	283	256	215	283	...	...
Engineering	1	151	155	126	151	...	...
Secondary Education. — *High and Middle Schools.*							
For Boys. — High Schools, English ...	19	3,601	3,212·08	2,872·59	3,601	3,153	1,002
For Boys. — Middle do. (English). 1st Grade...	42	5,264	4,874·3	4,237·54	5,264	180	3,477
For Boys. — Middle do. (English). 2nd do. ...	86	2,305	2,001·2	1,555·1	2,305	...	1,879
For Girls. — High Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Middle do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education. — For Boys—Vernacular	3,630	232,663	220,615·9	163,890·6	...	...	232,663
Primary Education. — For Girls—Vernacular	181	11,296	10,514·9	6,381·9	...	...	11,296
Schools for Special or Technical Training.							
Medical Schools	3	143	121·9	120·8	143	...	...
Engineering Schools...	1	10	6·5	5·9	10	...	...
Agricultural Classes	9	18	26	20	11	...	7
		(286)	(212·2)	(164·1)	(265)		(21)
Forest Class	1	11	11	10	11	...	...
Schools of Arts	1	177	155	112	177	...	...
Drawing Classes	17	(714)	(691·9)	(556·83)	(714)	...	...
Industrial Schools	3	149	126·8	100·8	...	...	149
		(1)	(5·3)	(5·1)	(1)		
Normals Schools for Masters ...	4	360	352·8	307·9	...	239	360
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	2	73	65·2	56·7	...	...	73
Total ...	4,005	256,951	242,935·58	180,408·83	12,403	3,883	2,50,906

—*continued.*

Scholars for the official year 1881-82.

Aided Institutions.							Unaided Institutions under regular Inspection.	
				Number of Scholars on 31st March learning				
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.
9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	139	142	127	139	135	...	1	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1,549	1,409·7	1,191·85	1,549	1,008	615	8	904
52	5,498	5,245·38	4,443·75	5,498	443	1,850	24	2,348
3	127	126	107·6	127	...	127	24	560
6	78	91	81	78	6	33	...	...
22	1,503	1,445·5	1,164·5	1,503	3	108	...	...
146	9,564	9,179·71	7,297·92	...	73	9,491	1,236	70,544
50	4,338	4,120·31	2,950·92	...	...	4,338	95	4,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	324	299	225	45	...	279	1	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	23,120	22,058·60	17,589·54	8,939	1,668	16,841	1,392	78,820

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and*

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under regular Inspection.					Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning				
			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.		
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Education.							
Arts Colleges—English...	22	18·3	25	25	...	6	475
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	...	...	...	...	...	1	136
Medicine	...	..	...	...	...	1	283
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	1	151
Secondary Education.							
High and Midddle Schools.							
For Boys. High Schools, English...	836·5	721·7	904	554	251	50	6,054*
For Boys. Middle do. 1st Grade. (English.) 2nd do.	1,983·5	1,656·1	2,348	242	502	118	13,110†
	516·3	421·6	560	...	300	113	2,992
For Girls. High Schools, English...	...	...	...	...	...	6	78
For Girls. Middle do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,503‡
Primary Education. For Boys—Vernacular	67,494·7	51,851·6	...	87	70,457	5,012	312,771§
For Girls—Vernacular	3,821·8	2,400·3	...	...	4,283	326	19,917¶
Schools for Special or Technical Training.							
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3	143
Engineering Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Agricultural Classes	...	...	...	...	...	9	18 (286)
Forest Class	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	1	177
Drawing Classes	..	...	...	...	...	17	(714)
Industrial Schools	40·8	29·7	...	...	36	7	509 (1)
Normal Schools for Masters ...	124·1	115·8	46	13	120	7	480
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	73
Total ...	74,839·7	57,215·1	3,883	921	75,949	5,704	358,89

* Of these 34 are girls. † Of these 333 are girls. ‡ Of these

—continued.

Scholars for the official year 1881-82.

Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Pársis.	Others.
25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*	28*f*
475	471	.....	5	9	349	7	103	2
136	...	.....	...	1	96	5	34	...
283	...	.....	57	31	77	3	114	1
151	...	.....	4	14	112	3	16	2
6,054	4,715	1,868	269	127	4,427	119	1,058	54
13,110	865	5,829	1,594	1,586	7,678	639	1,491	122
2,992	...	2,306	...	20	2,728	151	88	5
78	6	33	66	4	.....	.....	6	2
1,503	3	108	895	436	14	2	148	8
...	160	312,611	5	1,516	265,416	39,231	3,517	3,086
...	...	19,917	2	684	15,747	1,366	1,932	186
143	...	.....	...	6	102	18	3	14
10	...	.....	...	...	9	.....	1	...
11	...	7	...	...	15	.....	3	...
(265)		(21)			(278)	(3)	(3)	(2)
11	...	.....	...	...	11	.....	...	...
177	...	.....	9	25	102	2	34	5
(714)	...	.....	...	(6)	(523)	(25)	(155)	(5)
45	...	464	...	8	352	99	49	1
(1)					(1)			
46	252	480	...	46	392	42	...	...
...	...	73	...	4	62	1	5	1
225	6,472	343,696	2,906	4,517	297,689	41,688	8,602	3,489

pys. § Of these 1,182 are girls. ¶ Of these 15 are boys.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3).—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges Aided and Inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1882.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.	Increase or Decrease of the Year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Scholars. Increase.	Scholars. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central Division.													
British Districts.													
Poona	Maráthi	5,348	900,621	309	17,476	1·94	1,184	221	24	15	..	2,230	..
Sholápur	Do.	4,521	582,487	183	7,363	1·26	712	156	29	9	..	303	..
Sátára	Do.	4,988	1,062,350	242	13,806	1·29	1,343	200	24	5	..	955	..
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,922	997,000	144	11,208	1·13	1,301	121	32	14	..	1,623	..
Thána	Do.	4,243	908,548	190	10,658	1·17	2,101	153	27	12	..	1,786	..
Kolába	Do.	1,496	381,649	79	4,990	1·31	975	70	21	3	..	470	..
Bombay	Do. and Gujaráti.	18	773,196	100	17,583	2·27	1	1	18	14	..	1,170	..
		24,536	5,605,941	1,307	83,084	1·48	7,617	922	26	72	..	8,537	..
Native States.													
Akalkot	Maráthi and Kánarese.	498	58,040	20	756	1·30	105	15	33	4	..	156	..
Moduimb Táluka (Miraj)	Maráthi	89	10,036	8	249	2·48	12	8	11	..	..	21	..
Bhor	Do.	1,491	145,876	27	786	0·54	477	23	64	..	..	78	..
Aundh	Do.	213	58,916	19	723	1·22	71	18	11	3	..	112	..
Phaltan	Do.	397	58,402	17	701	1·20	72	14	28	..	1	72	..
Jath	Do.	700	49,486	14	617	1·25	110	14	50	..	..	97	..
Juwhár	Do.	534	48,556	6	287	0·59	116	6	89	..	..	28	..
Sávantvádi	Do.	900	174,433	46	2,606	1·49	226	37	24	3	..	354	..
Mahidurgi	Do.	..	....	2	57	..	..	2	..	2	..	57	..
Miraj Junior (Kuroli Táluka)	Do.	..	....	2	49	..	..	2	..	2	..	49	..
		4,822	603,745	161	6,831	1·11	1,189	139	34	14	1	1,019	..
Total, Central Division	....	29,358	*6,209,686	1,468	89,915	1·45	8,806	1,061	27	86	1	9,556	..
North-East Division.													
British Districts.													
Khándesh	Maráthi	9,943	1,029,246	354	20,914	2·03	2,679	292	34	37	..	2,258	..
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,666	773,938	257	13,675	1·76	1,342	212	31	38	..	2,535	..
Násik	Do.	5,940	773,526	262	13,254	1·71	1,652	206	28	54	..	2,484	..
Total, North-East Division	....	22,549	12,576,710	873	47,843	1·86	5,673	710	31	129	..	7,277	..
Northern Division.													
British Districts.													
Surat	Gujaráti	1,662	608,821	302	20,697	3·38	778	228	7	9	..	1,334	..
Broach	Do.	1,453	325,856	215	13,438	4·12	405	191	7	..	3	714	..
Kaira	Do.	1,609	803,817	206	17,535	2·18	585	159	10	1	..	1,428	..
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,821	848,851	200	15,748	1·86	881	138	27	7	..	1,110	..
Panch Mahále	Do.	1,613	253,468	58	3,897	1·53	668	47	34	19	..	1,103	..
Camp Baroda	Do.	1	4,624	1	112	2·44	1	1	1	..	..	4	..
Camp Deesa	Do.	..	....	2	77	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	19
		10,159	2,845,437	984	71,504	2·51	3,314	765	13	36	3	5,693	19
Native States.													
Mahi Kántha Agency	Gujaráti	5,000	514,628	60	3,255	·63	1,645	54	92	2	..	158	..
Káthiáwár do.	Do.	20,542	2,348,325	630	36,848	1·57	4,879	508	40	29	..	3,847	..
Rewa Kántha do.	Do.	4,593	543,346	74	4,703	·86	3,484	67	68	8	..	809	..
Cutch do.	Do.	6,500	510,659	86	5,342	1·04	1,025	64	101	2	..	126	..
Surat do.	Do.	1,220	150,889	26	1,436	·95	381	23	53	6	..	387	..
Cambay do.	Do.	350	85,909	2	365	·42	87	1	350	..	..	74	..
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do.	7,775	578,732	29	1,770	·30	1,058	25	311	1	..	176	..
		45,980	4,732,488	907	53,719	1·13	12,559	742	61	48	..	5,57	
Total, Northern Division	....	56,139	7,577,925	1,891	125,223	1·65	15,873	1,507	37	84	3	11,27	

* According to the census of 1881. † Figures furnished by the Collectors.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3).—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges Aided and Inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision—continued.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March, 1882.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.	Increase or Decrease of the Year.			
										Schools.		Scholars.	
										Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Southern Division.													
British Districts.													
Belgaum	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	4,658	864,014	206	15,878	1·83	1,133	151	30	6	..	3,492	..
Dhárwár	Do. ..	4,534	882,907	377	27,113	3·07	1,458	292	15	13	..	5,851	..
Kaládgi	Do. ..	5,757	638,493	156	9,385	1·47	1,205	133	43	..	1	1,108	..
Kánara	Do. and Konkani.	3,910	421,840	113	6,256	1·48	1,164	85	35	4	..	..	255
		18,859	2,807,254	852	58,632	2·08	4,950	661	28	23	1	10,451	255
Native States.													
Kolhápur	Maráthi and Kánarese.	3,184	800,189	165	9,547	1·19	1,107	121	26	5	..	1,100	..
Miraj	Do. ..	340	100,273	19	1,427	1·42	34	11	30	2	..	273	..
Mudhol	Do. ..	862	52,168	21	953	1·81	79	17	21	1	..	129	..
Sángli	Do. ..	896	196,832	57	3,207	1·62	327	40	22	8	..	525	..
Lakshmeshvar (Miraj) ..	Do. ..	61	10,274	8	753	7·30	14	2	30	1	..	..	101
Savanúr	Do. ..	70	14,763	6	384	2·60	25	3	23	..	..	20	..
Rámdurg	Do. ..	140	29,570	7	368	1·24	..	4	35	1	..	128	..
Jamkhandi	Do. ..	492	83,917	16	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Kurundvád	Do. ..	182	60,998	4	217	·36	..	2	91	..	..	55	..
		5,727	1,348,979	303	16,928	1·24	1,586	200	28	18	..	2,244	191
Total, Southern Division ..	....	†24,586	4,156,233	1,155	75,560	1·81	6,536	861	28	41	1	12,695	446
Sind Division.													
British Districts.													
Karáchi	Sindi, Gujaráti, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	14,115	476,841	67	4,740	·99	708	·35	403	2	..	159	..
Hyderabad	Sindi ..	9,029	754,599	113	5,890	·78	3,854	72	125	15	..	389	..
Shikárpur	Do. ..	10,000	850,874	114	7,925	·93	959	88	113	10	..	838	..
Thar and Párkar	Do. and Gujaráti.	12,729	203,273	11	817	·40	51	10	1,272	..	..	18	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	Sindi ..	2,139	122,710	8	351	·28	76	5	427	..	1	..	20
Total, Sind ..	....	48,012	2,408,297	313	19,723	·81	5,648	210	228	27	1	1,404	20
Aden	Arabic ..	..	....	4	627	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Total, British Districts ..	....	124,116	16,243,639	4,333	281,413	1·73	27,142	3,268	37	287	5	33,562	294
Total, Native States ..	....	56,529	6,685,212	1,371	77,478	1·16	15,334	1,081	52	80	1	8,840	191
Grand Total ..	....	180,645	22,928,851	5,704	358,891	1·57	42,476	4,349	41	367	6	42,402	485

† Figures furnished by the Collectors.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(4.)—Results of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning 1st April 1881 and ending 31st March 1882.

	Number of Colleges sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Numer of Candidates passed.					Religion or National Classification of Passed Candidates.					
															Natives of India.					
	Government.	In Native States.	Private.	Total.	From Government Colleges and Schools.	From Colleges and Schools in Native States.	From Private Colleges and Schools.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Colleges and Schools.	From Colleges and Schools in Native States.	From Private Colleges and Schools.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Entrance or Matriculation	18	13	29	60	460	114	375	425	137	4,171	57	124	36	388	10	294	2	53	3	26
Previous Examination ..	3	1	2	6	182	15	81	..	278	41	4	26	..	71	..	47	2	21	1	..
First B. A. Examination ..	2	..	2	4	66	..	22	..	88	24	..	10	..	34	..	22	..	12	..	..
B. A. Examination (old Regulations)	2	..	2	4	90	..	35	..	125	28	..	8	..	36	..	27	..	9	..	..
First B. Sc. Examination..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Second B. Sc. Examination	1	..	1	2	6	..	1	..	7	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Master of Arts	2	..	2	4	4	..	4	..	8	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	1	..	..	1	26	..	..	..	26	5	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	..
First L. M. & S.	1	..	..	1	41	..	..	..	41	23	..	..	..	23	2	7	..	12	..	2
L. M. & S.	1	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	22	14	..	..	..	14	..	3	..	11	..	..
First L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	22	15	..	..	..	15	..	10	..	5	..	..
L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	24	16	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	5	..	1
Total ..	6	1	2	9	485	15	143	..	643	170	4	47	..	221	2	135	2	78	1	3

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—*Return of all Native State*

Name of State.	Expenditure including* School Establishment.				Colle			
	Inspection.		Buildings.		Number of Colleges.		Number of Scholars.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Akalkot State	110 0 0	120 0 0	30 15 1	.....	...	...	...	...
Modnimb Táluka of Miraj State	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Bhor State	720 0 0	555 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh	602 0 0	582 0 0	.....	211 5 6	...	...	...	...
Phaltan State	341 4 0	366 3 3	.....	.....	...	...	..	...
Jath State...	275 0 0	.....	61 2 8	.....	...	...	...	...
Jawhár State	.....	.....	2,600 11 6	.....	...	...	...	...
Sávantvádi State	831 3 2	1,097 5 0	1,593 15 11	3,641 6 7	...	...	...	...
Kurundvád State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Miraj (Junior)	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,999 7 2	2,840 8 3	4,286 13 2	3,852 12 1	...	...	...	...
Northern Division.								
Surat Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár Agency ...	15,036 10 11	15,950 7 7	59,787 1 1	29,168 3 4	...	...	...	...
Cutch Agency	4,738 9 2	.....	9,283 13 8	.....	...	...	...	...
Mahi Kántha Agency ...	2,692 12 0	3,080 6 10	157 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...
Pálanpur Agency ...			1,709 10 9	.....	...	...	...	...
Rewa Kántha Agency ...	1,414 2 3	1,410 7 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Cambay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,882 2 4	20,441 6 2	70,937 9 6	29,168 3 4	...	...	...	...
Southern Division.								
Kolháp ur	3,894 0 0	3,091 0 0	22,168 0 0	36,154 0 0	1	1	20	25
Miraj	562 0 0	524 0 0	350 0 0	549 0 0	...	..	...	...
Sángli	2,468 0 0	2,659 0 0	.....	8,397 0 0	...	...	...	...
Mudhol	314 0 0	315 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Jamkhandi	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Kurundvád	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Rámdurg	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Savanúr	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Lakshmeshvar	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	..	...	...	...
Total ...	7,359 0 0	6,709 0 0	22,519 0 0	45,100 0 0	1	1	20	25
Sind.								
Khairpur	960 0 0	960 0 0	753 0 0	174 0 0	...	...	...	

* In the Sind and Southern Divisions the expenditure is exclusive of School Establishments.

—*continued.*

Schools under Inspection.

ges.			Normal Schools.							High Schools.	
Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	64	61	61·5	8,564 8 6	8,888 6 9	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	64	61	61·5	8,564 8 6	8,888 6 9	5	5
18·3	5,159	7,296	1	1	25	13	16·3	2,369 0 0	2,309 0 0	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
18·3	5,159	7,296	1	1	25	13	16·3	2,369 0 0	2,309 0 0	1	1
[redacted]											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—*Return of all Native State*

Name of State.	High Schools—*continued.*					Middle	
	Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Central Division.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Akalkot State	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Modnimb Táluka of Miraj State	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Bhor State	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	1
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Phaltan State	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Jath State	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	1
Jawhár State	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...
Sávantvádi State	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Kurundvád State	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Miraj (Junior)	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total	...	...	...	.....	.....	8	5
Northern Division.							
Surat Agency	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Káthiáwár Agency	340	405	352·0	34,270 0 7	34,976 14 11	13	13
Cutch Agency	43	42	42·4	4,013 4 1	4,162 7 8	2	2
Mahi Kántha Agency	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Pálanpur Agency	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2
Rewa Kántha Agency	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Cambay	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total	383	447	394·4	38,283 4 8	39,139 6 7	20	20
Southern Division.							
Kolhápur	152	303	253·3	22,303 0 0	18,082 0 0	7	7
Miraj	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Sángli	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2
Mudhol	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Jamkhandi	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Kurundvád	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Rámdurg	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Savanur	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1
Lakshmeshvar	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1
Total	152	303	253·3	22,303 0 0	18,082 0 0	15	16
Sind.							
Khairpur	1,048	1,116	27	444 0 0	444 0 0	1	

—continued.

Schools under Inspection—continued.

Class Schools.					Lower Class Schools.						
Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.	
1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
21	29	31	364 4 6	1,020 10 9	14	18	552	701	777	4,041 4 2	3,993 2 0
...	...	...	.....	.....	8	8	228	249	236	1,470 2 4	1,460 2 2
8	29	17	63 14 5	232 0 0	23	24	671	716	797	3,793 10 8	3,536 0 6
...	...	...	.....	.....	15	18	584	697	663	2,245 2 0	2,735 4 9
19	12	15	120 0 5	456 0 0	15	15	548	654	649	2,596 6 6	2,109 1 3
12	18	14	56 0 0	66 0 0	12	13	508	599	574	2,638 0 0	3,055 8 7
14	...	...	84 3 3	.....	5	6	245	287	266	1,117 2 8	1,565 0 0
118	139	119	3,685 0 4	3,753 11 5	41	44	2,045	2,397	2,176	8,846 4 1	9,630 9 4
...	...	...	.....	.....	...	2	...	57	50	.....	348 13 0
...	...	...	.....	.....	...	2	...	49	27	.....	270 0 0
192	227	196	4,373 6 11	5,528 6 2	133	150	5,381	6,406	6,215	26,748 0 5	28,703 9 7
20	28	22·0	679 7 6	661 14 6	16	23	911	1,282	1,176·1	3,367 9 3	5,120 13 11
988	1,218	1,041·1	19,379 11 3	20,660 15 11	530	560	29,635	32,978	31,868·0	131,253 10 4	136,748 12 11
113	138	108·2	3,479 0 2	3,431 9 3	73	75	4,564	4,668	4,315·8	23,348 5 0	22,024 2 7
6	3	3·0	400 9 0	450 15 0	53	56	2,994	3,178	3,102·0	14,154 4 1	14,892 14 3
66	89	73·3	1,812 12 4	2,158 14 9	25	26	1,496	1,649	1,636·0	5,321 3 7	7,143 3 1
9	18	11·2	570 2 9	556 5 8	6	6	3,768	4,430	4,026·1	16,808 15 8	16,738 1 9
...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	291	365	340·0	1,168 9 0	1,193 0 11
1,202	1,494	1,258·8	28,201 11 0	27,920 11 1	760	810	43,035	48,550	46,464·0	193,542 8 11	203,861 1 5
248	139	101·3	5,446 0 0	1,172 0 0	145	150	7,722	8,737	6,497·4	28,353 0 0	34,981 0 0
109	147	112·8	2,531 0 0	4,353 0 0	15	17	986	1,207	865·5	5,042 0 0	5,158 0 0
148	158	121·8	5,052 0 0	3,433 0 0	43	51	2,391	2,892	2,294·8	13,411 0 0	14,950 0 0
66	68	53·3	1,511 0 0	1,544 0 0	18	19	732	848	655·6	4,255 0 0	4,413 0 0
58	72	...	1,672 0 0	1,725 0 0	14	14	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	22	16	653 0 0	370 0 0	2	2	122	172	109·4	145 0 0	326 0 0
25	20	18·5	734 0 0	578 0 0	5	6	215	348	290	477 0 0	828 0 0
32	43	36	1,653 0 0	.....	4	4	284	298	192·3	.....	1,922 0 0
...	13	11	.....	.....	5	5	802	588	428·5	3,064 0 0	3,687 0 0
705	610	470·7	19,254 0 0	13,175 0 0	251	268	13,254	15,090	11,333·5	54,749 0 0	66,265 0 0
[illegible]2	672	17	492 0 0	492 0 0	4	4	1,032	1,520	26	756 0 0	756 0 0

[illegible] 716—38 *ap*

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—*Return of all Native State*

Name of State.	Female Schools.							Art and			
	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Central Division.											
Akalkot State ...	1	1	27	26	25	207 15 0	187 11 3	...	...	...	...
Modnimb Táluka of Miraj State ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Bhor State... ...	2	2	34	41	36	329 6 8	267 8 0	...	...	...	...
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh	1	1	27	26	25	73 1 6	85 1 9	...	...	...	...
Phaltan State	2	1	62	35	36	274 1 6	193 10 0	...	...	...	...
Jath State	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Jawhár State	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Sávantvádi State... ...	1	1	89	70	75	693 0 0	666 12 0	...	...	...	...
Kurundvád State... ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Miraj (Junior)	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	6	239	198	197	1,577 8 8	1,400 11 0	...	...	...	...
Northern Division.											
Surat Agency	2	2	118	126	113·2	489 6 8	526 9 7	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár Agency ...	51	52	1,974	2,186	1956·3	10,883 12 11	11,618 7 9	...	...	...	...
Cutch Agency	7	7	457	458	341·7	3,054 5 0	2,551 10 10	1	1	39	36
Mahi Kántha Agency ...	3	3	97	74	83·5	492 13 10	542 14 1	...	...	...	...
Palanpur Agency	1	1	32	32	34·0	176 3 1	224 1 7	...	...	...	...
Rewa Kántha Agency ...	3	5	117	255	194·7	634 0 9	687 0 1	...	...	...	...
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67	70	2,795	3,131	2723·4	15,730 10 3	16,150 11 11	1	1	39	36
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	5	5	280	330	216	1,868 0 0	2,432 0 0	...	...	...	...
Miraj	1	1	59	73	40·1	353 0 0	457 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sángli	4	4	143	157	86·6	817 0 0	943 0 0	...	...	...	...
Mudhol	1	1	26	37	21	229 0 0	222 0 0	...	...	...	...
Jamkhandi...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Kurundvád	1	1	21	23	21	126 0 0	139 0 0	...	...	...	...
Rámdurg	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Savanúr	1	1	48	43	33	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Lakshmeshvar	2	2	142	152	93·9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	16	719	815	511·6	3,395 0 0	4,193 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sind.											
Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...

—*concluded.*

Schools under Inspection—concluded.

Industry Schools.			Total.								
Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number on Rolls.	Expenditure.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
...	.....	.....	16	20	600	756	833	4,754 6 9		5,201 8 0	
...	.....	.....	8	8	228	249	236	1,590 2 4		1,460 2 2	
...	.....	.....	27	27	713	786	850	4,906 15 9		4,035 8 6	
...	.....	.....	16	19	611	723	688	2,920 3 6		2,820 6 6	
...	.....	.....	18	17	629	701	700	3,331 12 5		2,758 11 3	
...	.....	.....	14	14	520	617	588	3,030 2 8		3,121 8 7	
...	.....	.....	6	6	259	287	266	3,802 1 5		1,565 0 0	
...	.....	.....	43	46	2,252	2,606	2,370	15,649 7 6		14,051 0 9	
...	.....	.....	...	2	...	57	50	.....		348 13 0	
...	.....	.....	...	2	...	49	27	.....		270 0 0	
...	.....	.....	148	161	5,812	6,831	6,608	39,985 4 4		35,632 10 9	
...	.....	.....	19	26	1,049	1,436	1,311·3	4,536 7 5		6,109 6 0	
...	.....	.....	599	630	33,001	36,848	35,278·9	279,175 7 7		258,012 5 1	
40·8	4,090 1 3	4,352 10 3	84	86	5,216	5,342	4,848·9	52,007 6 4		36,522 8 2	
...	.....	.....	57	60	3,097	3,255	3,188·5	26,917 4 8		28,493 5 7	
...	.....	.....	28	29	1,594	1,770	1,743·3				
...	.....	.....	65	74	3,894	4,703	4,232·0	19,427 5 5		19,391 15 3	
...	.....	.....	2	2	291	365	340·0	1,168 9 0		1,193 0 11	
40·8	4,090 1 3	4,352 10 3	854	907	48,142	53,719	50,942·9	383,232 8 5		349,722 9 0	
...	.....	.....	160	165	8,447	9,547	7,102·6	91,562 0 0		105,517 0 0	
...	.....	.....	17	19	1,154	1,427	1,018·4	8,841 0 0		11,041 0 0	
...	.....	.....	49	57	2,682	3,207	2,503·2	21,750 0 0		30,382 0 0	
...	.....	.....	20	21	824	953	729·9	6,310 0 0		6,494 0 0	
...	.....	.....	16	16	58	72	...	1,672 0 0		1,725 0 0	
...	.....	.....	4	4	162	217	146·4	924 0 0		835 0 0	
...	.....	.....	6	7	240	368	308·5	1,211 0 0		1,406 0 0	
...	.....	.....	6	6	364	384	261·3	1,653 0 0		1,922 0 0	
...	.....	.....	7	8	944	753	533·4	3,184 0 0		3,807 0 0	
...	.....	.....	285	303	14,875	16,856	12,603·7	137,110 0 0		163,129 0 0	
...	.....	.....	6	6	2,562	3,308	70	1,692 0 0		1,692 0 0	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the total number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.										Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Maráthi	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Arabic Sindi.	Hindu Sindi.	Kánarese.	Afgháni	Brij.	Márwádi.	Sanskrit	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.	Mágadhi.		
Original Works ...	103	110	174	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	1	1	...	...	40	450
Translations ...	2	12	27	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	14	60
Republications ...	12	106	48	9	35	6	3	...	1	3	...	63	10	3	1	1	120	421
Total ...	117	228	249	13	44	8	3	2	1	3	3	69	11	4	1	1	174	931
Total ...	117	554										86					174	931

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(2.)—*Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV. of 1867, during the year 1881.*

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	.....	3	.....	1	
2	Drama	.....	45	1	1	
3	Fiction	1	36	3	2	
4	History	1	25	2	17	
5	Language	2	44	10	40	
6	Law	7	5	1	1	
7	Medicine	.....	3	1	1	
8	Miscellaneous	93	192	2	64	
9	Poetry	3	126	29	13	
10	Politics	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	1	8	10	19	
12	Religion	5	26	27	15	
13	Science (Mathemathical and Mechanical)	1	20	.....	.....	
14	Science (Natural and other)	3	21	.....	.....	
15	Travels and Voyages	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	117	554	86	174	931
1						
2	Original Works	103	299	8	40	
	Translations	2	44	.....	14	
3	Republications. (*a*) Original	12	198	78	118	
	Republications. (*b*) Translation	.....	13	.....	2	
	Total	117	554	86	174	931
1	Educational Works	8	105	3	43	
2	Non-educational Works	109	449	83	131	
	Total	117	554	86	174	931

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1882.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay.					
Rampart Row ...	Bombay Gazette Press ...	Mr. Grattan Geary ...	Daily Bombay Gazette; Bombay Gazette Weekly Budget or Overland Summary; Bombay Gazette Bi-weekly Edition; Bombay Gazette Weekly Price Current.	Indian Travellers' Guide.	
Meadow Street ...	Caxton Printing Press ...	Mr. G. Claridge	English Mail	Bombay Trades Advertiser; G. I. P. Railway Guide; The Orient.	
Meadow Street ...	Examiner Press	The Roman Catholic Mission.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner; Indian Catholica.	The Pastoral Gazette	
Marine Street ...	Alliance Printing Press.	Cáwasji Pestonji Shroff and Manickji Dhunjibhoy Jamujina.	Hakha Mazdayasnanam	Indian Law Journal	
Apollo Street ...	The Kaiser-i-Hind Printing Press.	Framji Cawasji Mehta ...	Kaiser-i-Hind	None.	
Marine Street ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bamonji ...	Indian Spectator; Satya Mitra	Do.	
Hummum Street ...	Industrial Press	Burjorji Cursetji ...	None	The Theosophist.	
Tamarind Lane ...	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Mánockji Hosangji and Son.	Do.	Daily Price Current.	
Armenian Lane ...	The Oriental Printing Press.	Khalfanbhai Damani ...	Do.	The Arya Dharm Prakash; The Swadesh Vatsala; The Arya Jnana Vardak; The Guzaráthi Quarterly Journal; The Bharatartha Prakash; The Annual Oriental Press Sheet Almanack.	

[redacted]ium Street ...	Government Central Press.	Government	None	Bombay Government Gazette; Bombay Civil List; History of Services; Bombay Series of the Indian Law Reports.
Parsi Bázár Street ...	The Fort Printing Press.	Tehmurus Dinshawji Ankalesaria.	The Gujaráthi; The Bombay Chronicle.	Fursud.
Bázár Gate Street ...	English and Gujaráthi Job Printing Press.	Jivanji Frámji	None	None.
Mody Khana Street .	Jam-e-Jamshed Press ...	Shápurji Pestonji Mánockji.	Jam-e-Jamshed; Bombay Chronicle.	None.
Bázár Gate Street ..	Akhbari-Sowdagur Samachar Durpun and Bombay Chabook Press.	Cawasji Dadabhoy ...	Akhbari Sowdagur; Summachar Durpun and Bombay Chabook or the Native Merchant's Daily Gazette.	Native Calendar.
Parsi Bázár Street ...	The Reporter's Press ...	Merwanji Nowroji ...	Daily Commercial Sales Report.	None.
Elphinstone Circle ...	Times of India Steam Printing Press.	Colonel W. W. Lees ...	Times of India Daily Edition; Times of India Bi-weekly Edition; Times of India Overland Summary; Times of India Weekly Edition; Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory; Times of India abridged Edition; Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Guide.
Elphinstone Circle ...	Apyakhtiar Press ...	Burjorji Nowroji Apyakhatiar.	Pársi Punch and Yezdan Parast.	None.
Elphinstone Circle ...	Bombay Sámchár Press .	Mánockji Burjorji ...	Bombay Sammáchár; Loke Mitra; Daterdu.	Sukh-Dukhno Sathi.
Elphinstone Circle ..	Eastern Printing Press...	Mahomed Goolam Hussein.	None	None.
Cáwasji Patel Street, Fort.	Duftar Askara Press ...	Messrs. Byrámji Furdunji and Co.	The Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash.	The Stri Bodh; The Noor-e-Ellum.
Bázár Gate Street ...	Commercial Press ...	Dádábhoy Edulji Narialwalla's sons.	None	None.
Bázár Gate Street ...	Bombay Merchants' Press	Burjorji Hormusji ...	Do.	Do.
Lohárchall	Shree Rádha Krishna Press.	Tátia Sukharam Tilé ...	Do.	Do.
New Hanumán Lane.	Bapu Sudáshiv's Press .	Moreshwur Bapuji Shett.	Do.	Do.
Shaik Memon Street.	Pársi Printing Press ...	Dhunbaiji Palonji ...	Do.	Do.
Bhendy Bázár ...	Kossid-i-Mumbai ...	Goolam Ali Adum Hoossein.	The Kossid-i-Mumbai ...	Do.
Parel Road	Sufduri Press	Mulla Nurudin Jivakhan.	None	Do.
Nishandar's Páda ...	Gulam Hoossein Printing Press.	Alladin Gulám Hussein .	Do.	Do.
Umerkhádi	Mahomedi Press... ...	Alybhoy Shuruf Aly & Co.	Do.	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—*Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1882*—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay—continued.					
Old Jámbli Street ...	Gunpat Krishnaji's Press	Átmáram Kanoba ...	None	Gujaráthi Gulafshan.	
Dhobi Taláv	Union Press	Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	Do.	None.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	The Imperial Press ...	Nowroji Frámji	Do.	Do.	
Dhobi Taláv... ...	Vartmán Press	Muncherji Hosungji Jagose.	Do.	Vidya Mitra Purans.	
Kolbhát Lane ..	The General Printing Press.	Dámodhar Babulji ...	Do.	None.	
Bhángwádi	Nirnaya Ságar Press ...	Jawji Dadaji	Do.	Balabodha; Vividhadna; Vistar; Vedartha Yetna Shaddarshan Chintámanika Dnyán Vardhka; Children's friend or Bal-Mitra.	
Cavel Street... ...	Nicol's Printing Press ...	Nicholas D. Almeida ...	Do.	None.	
Fanaswádi Lane ...	The Family Printing Press.	Balji K. Raghunáthji ...	Do.	Do.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Dnyán Ságar Press ..	Shridhur Sewlál... ...	Do.	Márwádi Chandu Calendar.	
Kándevádi	Arya Suddan Press ...	Dámothar Venáyek Wáglé.	Swadesh Mitra and Arya Patrica.	None.	
Bhoiwáda Street ...	Shree Náráyen Press ...	Náráyen Cánji	None	Do.	
Girgaon Back Road...	Native Opinion Press ...	Hari Máhádev Prangpe and Moro Wittul Wálvekar.	Native Opinion; The Israel.	Nátya Katharnava India.	
Navivádi	Eshwur Sútta Press ...	Krishnáji Shiváji Kadum.	None	None.	
[redacted]bar Tukda ...	The Advertiser Press ...	Frámji Cáwasji Gotla ...	Friend of Bombay; The Advertiser.	Do.	

...ji Patell Tank ...ad	Indu Prakash Press ...	Vishnu Purshram Pandit	Indu Prakásh	Berar School Paper; Saralarth Bodhinigita.
Kandevádi Road ...	Jugadishwar Press ...	Náráyen Rámchundra Sohoni.	None	Hunnor Sangraha.
Kándevádi	Daiwadnya Sammáchár Press.	Gungádhur Anundrao Mirkur.	Daiwadnya Sammáchár ...	None.
Girgaon Pallow Road.	Indian Printing Press ...	Sudánund Bálcrusna and Rámchundra Yeshwunt.	Subodh Patrika	Stri-Subodha Chintamani.
Khetwádi 5th Lane...	Minerva Printing Press...	Shámráo Bunsodraoji ...	The Prabhakár	None.
Duncan Road ...	Mutba-i-Hydri Press ...	Mulla Nurudin Jiwa-khan.	None	Do.
Tank Street	Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Sumunt Vishnu Kurmur-ker.	The Bombay Guardian; The Dnynodaya; The Satyawádhi.	The Indian Methodist Watch-man.
Hanumán Gully ...	Náráyen Bhickset's Press.	Náráyen Bhickset ...	None	None.
Umerkhádi Pákhádi.	Raghunáth Krishnáji Press.	Raghunáth Krishnáji ...	Do.	Aranya Pandit.
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Do.	Bombay Educational Record; Asiatic Society's Journal; Bombay Quarterly Army List; Army General Orders; Daily Trade Return; Chil-dren's Dnyánodaya; Indian Antiquary; Dnyánodaya Almanac; Ordnance Circular Orders; Prakáshak.
Haines Road... ...	The Dinbandhu Press ...	Náráyen Meghaji Lokhundy.	The Dinbandu	None.
Ghogári Mohla ...	Matbai Hasin Press ...	Moulvi Mahomed Siddik.	The Kashfal Ikhbar ...	Do.
Jagannáth Sadáshiv Street.	The Dnyan Mitra Press...	Narayen Vasudev Ghumi	The Daivadna Dipika ...	Do.
Don Tad 2nd Row ...	Futhul Kurim Press ...	Futtay Mahomed and Brothers.	None	Do.
New Hanumán Lane.	Sukhárám Bhickset's Press.	Sukhárám Bhickset ...	Do.	Maráthi Calendar.
Do. do. ...	Bapu Hurset's Press ..	Bapu Hurset Deoleker ...	Do.	Maráthi Calendar. Chundu do. Guzaráthi do.
Northern Division.				
(1) Ahmedabad ...	1. Ahmedabad Times Press.	Kálidás Sankalchand ...	Do.	Nyaya Darpan (Monthly and Job work.)
	2. United Printing and General Agency Com-pany Limited, Ahmeda-bad.	Ranchod Gangáram (Manager).	Do.	Gujarát Shála Patra; Budhi Prakásh; Avditch Hitechu Heteadesecekratana Balga-nayan Verdheek Rudhee Prakásh.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1882—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			4		
1	2	3	(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	5
Northern Division—continued.					
Ahmedabad—*contd.*	3. Ahmedabad Samáchár.	Lallu Surchand	Ahmedabad Samáchár and Vadodra Vulsal (weekly).	Nyáya Jatwa or Indian Law Reports Pamphlet (monthly), and job-work.	
	4. Hitechhu	Jeysing Mulji	Hitechhu (weekly) ...	Nágar Udaya; Wadhwán Darbár Gazette; Tolak Shubhechhak Patrika (all monthly); and Job-work.	
	5. Ahmedabad Victoria Press.	Nathu Lálla	... ...	Job-work.	
	6. Samsher Bahádur ...	Sawaibhái Raichand ...	Samsher Bahádur (weekly).	Do.	
	7. Satya Prakásh ...	Balákhi Nárandás ...	.....	Do.	
	8. Bájibhái Amichand ...	Bájibhái Amichand ...	.....	Do.	
	9. Chhaganlál Mugganlál	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	.....	The proprietor is unwilling to furnish the information in writing.	
	10. Lallu Kewal	Lallu Kewal	.....	Job-work.	
	11. Samáchár Sar. ...	Náran Krishnárám ...	.....	Stopped for some time past.	
	12. Motilál Kálidás ...	Motilál Kálidás	.....	The proprietors are not forthcoming.	
	13. Maganlál Karamchand	Maganlál Karamchand ...	.....		
	14. Lallubhál Amichand...	Lallubhái Amichand ...	.....	Stopped for some time past.	
	15. Kilábhai Kalyándás...	Kilábhái Kalyándás ...	.....	Job-work.	
	16. Hargowan Harjiwan...	Hargowan Harjiwan ...	.....	Do.	
	17. Ahmedabad Jadishwar.	Dayábhái Dolatrám ...	.....	The proprietor is not forthcoming.	
(2) Kaira town in Kaira District.	Kaira Nitiprakásh ...	Nagindás Dámodar ...	Kaira Nitiprakásh ...	.....	
Do. ...	Kaira Waratmán ...	Pánáchand Fulchand ...	Kaira Wartamán ...	.....	

N.B.—The foregoing presses are all in the Ahmedabad City.

Do. ...	Kaira Samáchár	Chotálál Chatur	Kaira Samáchár	.....	Publication ceased.
Nadiád town in Kaira District.	Doonia Dád	Mánicklál Khushálḍás ...	Doonia Dád	.....	Not published regularly.
Do. ...	Satya Sodhak	Laxmilál Ambálál ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Satya Ságar	Ranchor Khoosal ...	.....	Hooner Prakásh and Kaira Khetiwadi.	Both once in a month.
Umreth. Táluka Anand.	Tatwa Duan	Mánilál Rájarám... ...	Dakore Samáchár and Tatwa Duan.	.....	Not regularly published.
Panch Mahals ...	Nil...	.....	... ..	.....	
Broach City	Broach Vartamán ...	Pestonji Rustomji Andhyáru.	Broach Vartamán ...	Nil	
	Bhragukatcha	Fulchand Khubchand ...	Nil...	Do.	
	Broach Satya Dohan Prakásh and Pali-Zul-Akhbár,	Sheik Murtuza Mustafa...	Do....	Do.	
Broach District Anklesvar.	Anklesvar Press* ...	Tribhowan Rájárám ...	Do....	Do.	*The Mámlatdár reports that this press has not worked for some time past.
Broach City	Prince of Wales	Ardesir Dinsháji ...	Broach Samáchár ...	Do.	
Surat	Wartmán Darpan ...	Jagjivandás Narsidás ...	None, ...	Do. ...	Is closed.
	Budhi Prakásh	Wásudev Bálkrishna ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Does miscellaneous work.
	City Central Press ...	Náthji Narotamdás ...	Nyáya Prakásh	Do. ...	Do. do.
	Sodágar Press	Nagindás Dáyábhái ...	Surya Prakásh	Vidya Vilas ceased to be published.	Do. do.
	Khuda Baksha	Mancharji Jamsetji ...	Do.	.....	Do. do.
	Mangal Karya Press ...	Máneklál Motichand ...	Do.	.....	Is closed.
	Victoria Press	Manchárám Ghelábhái ...	Gujarát Mitra, Deshi Mitra and Vartmánsár	Swatantrata	Does miscellaneous work.
	Surat Niti Darpan ...	Bhagvándás Lalubhái ...	.....	.....	Do. do.
	Dnyán Prakásh	Kásidás Bhikharidás ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Mission Press	Irish Presbyterian Mission.	.....	Satyodya	Miscellaneous work, books &c.
	Tárá Prakásh	Ghelábhái Ranchodji ...	.....	.....	Is sold to Wásudev Bálkrishna, and is therefore closed.
	Chandrodaya	Rattanchand Jeychand...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Prabhákar	Dalpatrám Gopáldás ...	.. ...	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Police Line Press ...	Government	.....	.....	Government Notifications, &c. are published.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3)—*Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1882*—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
Surat—*continued.*	Gujarát Revenue Survey Press.	Government	.....	.....	Government notices are printed.
	Islámi Press	Nurrulla Hussein ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
Thána...	Arunodaya	Káshináth Vishnu ...	Arunodaya Newspaper 580 copies published every Sunday.	None	
	Suryodaya	Gopál Govind Dabak ...	1—Suryodaya newspaper, 275 copies published every Monday. 2—Hindu Panch 325 copies, published every Thursday.	None	
	Vasai Samáchár	Manishankar Shrikrishna	Vasai Samáchár newspaper, 300 copies published every Sunday.	.....	
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Ráwji Hari Athivale ...	Satya Sadan	Abala Mitra; Saddharma Dipa; Aitihásik Nátak Mála.	
	Hitaságar...	Jagunnáth Bhawáni Sankar.	Sharabh	.....	
Central Division.					
Khándesh	1. Khándesh Waibhawa.	Ganesh Bhikáji Vaidya...	Weekly	None	These are merely local.
	2. Aryávarta	Vithal Laxman Upasani...	Do.	Do.	Papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	3. Prabodh Chandrika ...	Náráyan Narsinh Fadnavis.	Do.	Do.	

	Násik Vrit	...	Hari Trimbak Kálé	...	Násik Vrit issued weekly.	None. Job-work is also undertaken by the presses.	
	Gungá Lahari	.. ...	Vishnu Jenardhan Thakar.		Gangá Lahari (issued weekly).		
Ahmednagar	Nyáya Sindhu	... ...	Dáji Chimnáji	... ...	Nyaya Sindhu	None	160 copies are issued every Monday morning.
	Nagar Samáchár	...	Abanna Linguji	... ...	Nagar Samáchár	Do.	100 do. Saturday morning.
	Jagadadarsha	... ...	Kashinath Bahirán	...	Jagadadarsha	Do.	200 do. Sunday morning.
	1. Poona Observer	...	Rustamji Dádábhoy	...	Poona Observer	.....	
	2. Deccan Herald	...	Sorábji Jehángirji	...	Deccan Herald	.....	
	3. Dnyán Prakásh	...	Wamon Govind Ranadé		Dnyán Prakásh	Books, almanacs, &c., are also printed.	
	4. Dnyán Chakshu	...	Bhán Govind Sápkar	...	Dnyán Chakshu	Do. do, do.	
	5. Shri Shiwáji	...	Krishnárao Bapu Mánde.		Shri Shiwáji	Do. do.	
	6. Poona Vaibhav	...	Shankar Venayek Kelkar.		Poona Vaibhav	Do. do.	
	7. Arybahushan Press	...	Ganesh Moreshwar Sohoni.		Marátha (in English) Kesari (in Maráthi) Aryabhushan (both in English and Maráthi).	Monthly magazine and printing of all sorts.	
	8. Revenue Survey Press		Government	... ...	.....	Government work.	
	9. Photozincographic Press.		Do.	... ...	.....	Maps, plans and drawings for Government.	
	10. Municipal Press	...	Poona Municipality		.....	Office work and forms, &c.	
	11. Chitra-Shála	... ...	Wásudev Ganesh Joshi		.....	Pictures and Maráthi books&c.	
	12. Datta Prasárak Press		Vináyek Vithal Ranadé		.....	Books, Almanacs, &c.	
	13. Vritta Prasárak Press.		Naro Apaji Godbole	...	.....	Do. do.	
	14. Budhi Prakásh	...	Pandurang Vithal Ranadé.		.....	Do. do.	
	15. Jagat Hitechhu Press.		Ráoji Shridpár Gondhalekar.		... ...	Do. do.	
	16. Law Printing Press	...	Ganpatráo Hari Khándekar.		.....	Law books only.	
	17. Rájhanos Press		Anant Wámon Barvé		.....	Pictures only.	
	18. Vividh Chitrakála Prakásh Press.		Ganu bin Vithu Gáikwad.		.....	Do. do.	
	19. Sea Levelling Press	...	Government	... ...	.....	Office work, forms, maps, plans, drawings, &c.	
	20. Gujarát Party Press	...	Do.	...	.....	Do. do.	
	21. Panch Hand Mission Press.		Reverend Eivington	...	.....	Religious books only.	
	22. Orphanage Press	...	Do. I. Small	...	.....	Printing books, &c.	
	23. Yerrowda Central Jail Press.		Government	... ...	.....	Forms, circulars &c., for departmental use as well as for Government offices and private individuals.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1882—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Sholápur	1. Kalpatáru and Anand Vratta Press.	Balwant Náráyan Kákdé.	1	.....	
	2. Pandhari Vaibhawa ...	Vishwanáth Náráyan Kámblé.	1	.....	Started during the year under report.
Sátára...	Máhárashtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Náráyan Kolatkar	Máhárástra Mitra.	.....	
	Subha Suchaka	RámchandraApáji Chitlay	Subha Suchuka.	.....	
	Bodha Sudhákar... ...	Pandurang Sukhárám Kashikar.	Bodha Sudhákar.	.....	
	Columbian	Reverend H. J. Bruce ...	.....	.....	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samáchár ...	Bhikáji Hari	The Belgaum Samáchár...	.....	Published weekly; 250 copies of the paper and also miscellaneous, educational and other books and pamphlets are printed in the Press.
	Wáni Vilás	Dattatraya Venkatesh ...	Karnátak Mitra	.....	Do. 100 do.
	Dnyán Bodhak	Mishrilal	Dnyan Bodhak	.....	Do. 130 do.
Dhárwár	Dnyán Vardhak	Raghavendra Shrinivás Tonapi.	.....	Shála Patrak	There is no change since last year.
	Dhárwár Writta... ...	Antaji Rámchandra Jogalekar.	Dhárwár Writta... ...	.....	
	Chandrodaya	Huchaya bin Sangapaya.	Chandrodaya	.....	
Kaládgi	Hitechhu	Mr. Báláji Raoji Vehgurlekar.	Hitechu	.....	

Kánara	Dnyana Chandrodaya, Lithographic Press, at Sirsi.	Bálá Prasád bin Shivadayál Misra.	Nil. ..	Nil.	
Ratnágiri	1. Jaganmitra	Mr. Janárdan Hari Athlé	On every Monday.	.....	
	2. Satyashodhak... ...	Mr. Hari Náráyan Limayé	On every Sunday.	.....	
	3. Vingorla Vratta ...	Mr. Vithal Govind Banowlikur.	On every Thursday.	.....	
	4. Vicharsheel	Ganesh Vishram Pátkur.	On every Monday.	.....	
Sind.					
Karáchi	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Bombay Government ...	Sind Official Gazette and Sind Sudhar.	Half-yearly Sind Civil List and Educational Books.	
	Civil and Military Gazette.	W. M. Towelle James Walker.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Sind Issue.	.....	
	Sind Issue Press... ...	D. P. Masson, Col. A. Cory, W. H. Rattigan.	Do. do. Bulletin.	Nil.	
	Beacon Press	W. Noonan	Beacon	Do.	
	Commercial Press ...	N. N. Pocháji and Dorábji Nánábhoy, carrying in the name and style of Nowroji and Company.	Sind Advertiser	Do.	
	Mercantile Press. ...	Hormusji Jamsetji Rustomji.	Nil. ...	Do.	
	Moffarrahal Kalooh Press	Mirza Mahomed Shaffee .	Weekly Journal in the Persian language called Mofarrahal Kalooh.	Do.	
	Vidia Venode Press ...	Raghunath Kristnaji ...	Nil. ...	Do.	
Shikárpur	Wales Press	Fatteh Mahammad ...	Do. ...	Do.	No newspapers or periodicals are printed at this Press with the exception of some miscellaneous work.
Native States.					
Cutch	Bhúj Darbári Press ..	The Cutch Darbár ...	.....	Cutch Rájpatra or the Darbári Gazette, issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sud and 2nd Vad of each Native month.	
Káthiáwár—					
Rájkot	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Funds .	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	None.	
Do.	Swadesh Bándhav Press,	Thakar Dámodar Govardhandas.	None	Do.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of the Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1882—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Native States—continued.					
Rajkot	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kásidas Brijbhukhandás.	None	Vidnyan Vilas.	
Do.	Swadesh Hit Prakásh Press.	Mulchankar Raghowjee...	Do.	None.	
Junagad	Saurashtra Niti Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Naváb of Junágad.	Dastural Amal	Saurashtra Darpan.	
Navánagar... ...	Navánagar Gazette Press	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	None.	
Bhávnagar... ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.	Darbári Gazette	Do.	
Dhrángadra ...	Dhrángadra Printing Press.	His Highness the Rájá Sáheb of Dhrángadra.	None	Do.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press ...	Thákor Sáheb of Morvi...	Do.	Do.	
Gondal	Town Press	Kánji Karsanji	Do.	Do.	
Sávantvádi State ...	Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office Press.	Sávantvádi State ...	Do.	Do.	Used for printing forms, returns, &c.
Kolhápur State ...	State Press ...	Kolhápur State	Official orders, forms, &c. (all State works, English and Maráthi).	.....	
Do. ...	Dnyán Ságar	Náráyan Raghunáth Mantri.	Dnyán Ságar (weekly) ...	.....	
Aden	Jail...	Government	Do.	Do.	
Do.	No name	Cawasji Dinsha and Brothers.	Do.	Do.	

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CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1881-82.

1		2		3	4	5	6
	Denomination.	Number of Persons. (a) Natives.	Number of Persons. (b) Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed, &c.	Total Annual Revenue from Government.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
1	Church of England	2,563	13,868	66	52	2,72,536	40 Churches were consecrated.
2	,, of Scotland	3,085	2,772				
3	Protestant Dissenters	1,043	1,354				
4	Roman Catholics...	103,683	11,832				
5	Greek Church	21					
6	Armenian...	35					
7	Syrian	4					
8	Jew	7,952					
9	Pársi	73,973					
10	Hindu	17,834,985					
11	Mahomedan	3,774,360					
12	Buddhist	498,766					
13	Jain						
14	Sikh	127,109					
15	Other Sects (not included in the above)	938,267					

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on 01 February, 2020